LYNCHING RECORD 1915

As Head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, I cooperated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent out by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record, there have been, during the year just closed, 67 lynchings. Of those lynched 54 were Negroes and 13 were whites. This is five more Negroes and ten more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia.

Only 11, ten Negroes and one white, of these put to death, or fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched for were: Murder, 17; five whites and twelve Negroes; Killing officers of the law,9; three whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law,3; clubbing an officer of the law, a family of four, father, son, and two daughters; poisoning mules,3; stealing hogs,2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders,2, white; insulting women,3; entering women's rooms,2; wounding a man,2; stealing meat,1; burglary,2; robbery,1; stealing cotton,1; charged with stealing a cow,1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest,2; beating wife and child,1; white; charged with being accessary to the burning of a barn,1.

Lynchings occurred in the following states, Alabama,9; Arkansas,5; Florida, 5; Georgia,18; Illinois,1; Kentucky,5; Louisiana,2; Mississippi,9; Missouri,2; Oklahoma,3; South Carolina,1; Tennessee,2; Texas,5.

Division of Records and Research
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

FROM MONROE N. WORK

Lynchings—1915

Assaults Without Lynching

184

184

JURY FINDS LEIGH GUILTY OF CHARGE

The Arkansas City Daily News 3/11/15

Winfield, March 11.—(Special)—The jury in the case of the state vs. Roy Leigh brought in a verdict of guilty as charged yesterday evening thirty minutes after the case had gone to them for deliberation. Their early verdict was considerable of a surprise to the defense. Leigh was charged with rape upon the person of Bernice Dennis. He will remain in jail until his bond of $2,500 is furnished, which it is though he will give sometime this evening. Attorneys for the defense asked for a new trial this afternoon, and it will come up later for a hearing.

Two more of the five rape cases will come up for hearing at this term, that of Walter Kekahbah first and Chas. Smith last. Smith's case is set for Tuesday of next week. The case against Chick Penn and Ed McCutcheon will go over for the term. Penn is now in jail, his bondsmen having turned him over to the authorities yesterday.

The State vs. Albina Torrez, charged with killing another Mexican is now on trial, and the Ben Cook murder case from Atlanta will come next.

Lynchings-1915
Cases of 140

140 Jan-June

MOB LYNCHES NEGROES WHO HAD BEEN "ACCUSED"

PITTSBURGH, PA. LEADER
JAN 4 1915

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 4.—Two negroes, Ed and Will Smith, were taken from the Wetumpka jail early today and lynched by a mod. They had been accused of implication in the murder of R. A. Stillwell, an Elmore county farmer.

Soon after reports reached the governor's office that a mob had overpowered the jail attaches at Wetumpka and removed the negroes, Montgomery militiamen hurried toward the scene in automobiles. However, they were too late to prevent the lynching.

Stillwell was shot several days ago while guarding his barns against thieves. Bloodhounds led directly, it was declared, to the cabin of the Smith negroes, who were arrested.

TAKEN FROM JAIL AND LYNCHED.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

Negro Hanged from a Tree and Shot to Death.

14 June 1915

TOCCOA, Ga., [illegible] Stephens, a negro, was taken from the Stephens County jail early to-day by a mob of more than 100 armed men, hanged to a near-by tree, and shot to death. He was accused of attacking a white girl sixteen years old.

MOB KILLS NEGRO AND WHITE MAN.

WINNSBORO, S. C., June 14.—A white man named Eisenhauer, and Utes Smith, a negro, charged with criminal assault, were killed and five officers were wounded Sheriff A. D. Hood, probably mortally, during a riot here early to-day when a mob attempted to take Smith from the officers.

During the fighting that followed Smith's body was riddled with bullets.

Smith was to have been placed on trial here to-day charged with attacking a white woman. He had been held in the State penitentiary at Columbia for safe keeping. Sheriff Hood and his deputies, with Smith under close guard, had reached the court house, when a mob of armed men attempted to seize the prisoner. Some one fired at the negro and the shooting became general and lasted for ten minutes. When order was restored, a special train was chartered to take the wounded to a hospital at Columbia.

Adjutant-General Moore had been notified of the situation, and was on his way here from Columbia by automobile bringing a supply of ammunition. It is said that the local militia were unable to aid in maintaining order because they had no cartridges.

ANOTHER GEORGIA LYNCHING.

Mob Gets Hold of Negro Accused of Murdering Farmer.

The New York News
1/28/15

ARLINGTON, Ga., Jan. 22.—Peter Morris, a Negro, charged with the murder of [illegible] was taken from the [illegible] the [illegible] Sheriff late last night and lynched.

We can understand that the citizens of Arlington just threw this little lynching off, sort of careless like, to show how much they cared about outside opinion.

J. W. J.

LYNCH FOUR IN GA. FOR RESISTING ARREST

The Guardian
1/30/15

TWO WOMEN AND TWO MEN ACCUSED OF ATTACKING POLICE, WHO TRIED TO ARREST THEM, TAKEN FROM JAIL BY MOB.

Bodies Found in Woods Riddled With Bullets—Entire Family Exterminated.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 15.—Dan Barber, his son Jesse and Barber's two married daughters, Eula and Ella Charles, Colored, were taken from the Jasper County jail at Monticello last night and lynched, according to a telephone message received here late today. Sheriff James Exelle was overpowered by 100 men, he said, and the four were taken forcibly from the jail. Their bodies, riddled with bullets, were found on the outskirts of the town today.

The lynchings resulted indirectly from a fight recently at Barber's home, when J. P. Williams, chief of police, attempted to arrest him on a charge of selling whiskey without a license.

Barber appeared to have peaceably surrendered when he suddenly seized a revolver, it was declared, and opened fire on the officer. Barber's son and two daughers are then alleged to have joined in an attack upon the policeman, beating him severely.

Colored people living nearby notified the county authorities and the four were placed in jail.

FOUR NEGROES LYNCHED.

POST JAN 16 1915

Taken From Jail by Mob of 200 Masked Men and Hanged to Tree.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 15.—Four negroes, two of them women, who clubbed a police officer when he attempted to arrest one of their number Wednesday, were taken from the county jail in Monticello, Ga., late last night by a mob of 200 masked men and lynched. Their bodies, hanging from a tree and riddled with bullets, were found today.

The negroes were Daniel Barber, his two married daughters, Eula and Etta Charles, and his son Jesse. They had been placed in jail after Chief of Police Williams, badly beaten in a vain attempt to arrest Barber on a charge of selling intoxicants illegally, had appealed to county officials for aid.

Kentuckians Lynch White Man.

The Savannah Tribune
2/13/15

Mayfield, Ky., Feb. 10—Thomas Tinker, a white man, whowas arrested on the charge of killing Constable Richard Tart, was taken from the county jail here late last night and lynched by a band of fifty or more men who rode here from Melber, where the constable was killed.

Arriving in the town the band went directly to the jail and demanded that Tinker be given up. Jailer Douplin said he saw the futility of resistance and the men took Tinker from his cell, hanged him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

The shooting of Constable Tart occurred Monday when he attempted to arrest Tinker on a charge of house breaking.

NEGROES TAKEN FROM MONTGOMERY JAIL AND LYNCHED BY A MOB

Troy Record
JAN 4 1915

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 4.—Two negroes, Ed and Will Smith, were taken from the Wetumpka jail early to-day and lynched by a mob. They had been accused of implication in the murder of R. A. Stillwell, an Elmore county farmer.

Soon after reports reached the governor's office that a mob had overpowered the jail attaches, Montgomery militia were hurried towards the scene in automobiles. However, they were too late to prevent the lynching.

Stillwell was shot several days ago while guarding his barns against thieves. Bloodhounds led directly, it was declared, to the cabin of the Smith negroes, who were arrested.

Springfield Mass Leader
JUN 15 1915

NEGRO IS TAKEN FROM SHERIFF AND LYNCHED

Citizens Follow Sheriff In Auto, Overpowering Him And Take Prisoner Into Woods.

LITTLE ROCK, June 15.—Loy Haley, the negro, who Saturday shot and killed Roy Lester, a well known planter of Lafayette county, was taken by a mob from Sheriff Boett, of Hempstead county, and, it is believed, was lynched somewhere in the woods between Hope and Lewisville, about 8 o'clock this morning.

The mob, nearly 200 strong, overtook the sheriff while he was in his automobile driving toward Little Rock to place the negro in the penitentiary for safe keeping.

Haley was delivered over to Sheriff Boyett by Sheriff Jackson of Lafayette county, who had effected the black's capture yesterday. After being chased 20 miles by several autos filled with citizens bent on a lynching, Jackson eluded his ursuers and arrived at Hope. The mob learned that the negro was in jail there and several more cars were commandeered in the rush to the Hempstead county seat. Sheriff Boyett started in his own car for Little Rock, but was overtaken and overpowered.

The sheriff returned to town early this morning with his clothing virtually torn from him.

WHITE MEN LYNCHED FOR STEALING HOGS

Constitution 3-4-15

Victims Taken From Officers by Arkansas Mob and Riddled With Bullets.

Advertiser 3-4-15

Clarendon, Ark., March 3.—Jeff Mansel and H. M. Candy, white fishermen, accused of stealing hogs, were taken from officers and shot to death by a mob near Clarendon yesterday, according to reports made to the sheriff here today.

The men were arrested at their homes in a remote section, and were being taken in a boat through a narrow bayou to jail when the mob, partially hidden behind bushes on the bank of the stream, ordered that the prisoners be landed. The men were heavily armed, the officers declare, and the command was complied with. Later the bodies of the fishermen, riddled with bullets, were found by a searching party.

Efforts tonight to secure information as to the identity of members of the mob were unsuccessful.

MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO FOR ASSAULT ON WOMAN

Constitution 2-25-15

Kissimmee, Fla., February 24.—Will Reed, a negro, was taken from county jail here today by a mob of more than a hundred men and hanged near the home of the white woman whom he attacked on Monday at Forest City.

After leaving Kissimmee on the special train at 3 o'clock this morning the mob took the negro to the woman's home, where he was identified. They took him into the woods from there and hanged him.

The negro was working for the family, and on Monday, when the husband went to an orange grove some distance away, the negro attacked the woman.

SUNDAY LYNCHING IN MISSOURI TOWN

Constitution 2-22-15

Pleasant Hills, Mo., February 21.—A white man believed to be W. F. Williams, of Hot Springs, Ark., who last night took part in a pistol battle in which a policeman and an unidentified man were killed, was taken from the jail here early today and lynched by a mob.

Early churchgoers discovered the body hanging from the fire-bell tower above the city hall.

The victim, who told the police he was W. F. Williams, of Hot Springs, Ark., was arrested last night after a pistol battle in which Charles Poindexter, a policeman, and an unidentified man were killed.

Poindexter and another policeman had been looking for men suspected of robbing a Kansas City Southern train near Richards, Mo., Friday night, when they engaged Williams and the unidentified men, who were killed, in the battle.

NIGHT RIDERS ARE CHARGED WITH CRIME

Advertiser 1-14-15

PADUCAH, KY., Jan. 13.—Night riders last night decoyed Pedro Mohundro, a farmer, from his home near Lovelaceville and shot him to death, according to information reaching authorities here today. Mohundro's death is the second recently charged to night riders in Western Kentucky. Previously Henry Allen was called from his home in Muhlenburg county and hanged to a tree.

Mohundro, it is said, had disregarded the band's warnings to leave the neighborhood.

OKLAHOMA PHYSICIAN IS LYNCHED BY MOB

Advertiser

NORMAN, OKLA., May 9.—Dr. B. E. Ward, a prominent physician of Noble, eight miles south of this place, was taken from the county jail here early today by a masked mob and hanged to a tree a few miles south of town.

5-16-15

Dr. Ward was charged with having stabbed to death his wife in their their home last Tuesday night. After he was placed in jail hmere an armed guard was maintained until twenty-four hours prior to the lynching owing to fear of mob violence. Two years ago Ward was placed for a time in the State Insane Asylum.

Ph... ...ic Ledger

16 June 1915

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Prisoner, Taken From Arkansas Sheriff, Had Killed Young Planter

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 15.—Loy Haley, a negro who on Saturday shot and killed Roy Lester, a young planter of Lafayette County, was taken by a mob from Sheriff Boyett, of Hempstead County, and lynched today. The mob, nearly 200 strong, overtook the Sheriff while he was in his automobile driving toward Little Rock to safeguard the negro.

Sheriff Jackson, of Lafayette County, reported over the telephone that the body of Haley had been found hanging to a tree in a woods about two and a half miles from Lewisville. Officials say the negro had confessed he killed Lester.

Allentown Pa.
Leader
June 15, 1915

ages.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

Toccoa, Ga., June 15.—Sam Stephens, negro, accused of attacking the sixteen-year-old daughter of a farmer near here, was taken from jail by a mob of about 200, hanged to a tree and then shot.

POST JA 9 1915

Negro Is Lynched.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 18.—Herman Deeley, a negro, said to have shot Arthur Craft, a white man, was lynched at Taylorville, Ala., near here, late today.

NEW YORK WORLD

25 JAN 1915

LYNCHED BY TEXAS MOB.

TEXARKANA, Tex., Jan. 24.—W. J. Mayfield was taken from the jail at Boston to-night and lynched by twenty-five masked men, according to reports received here. Mayfield was held in jail charged with killing his father, mother and brother with an axe.

...ester, N.Y. Demo. Chronicle

18 February 1915

Negro Lynched by Florida Mob.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 17.—John Richards, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Sparr, Fla., last night. He is said to have insulted a white woman.

JOURNAL

APR 18 1915

GEORGIA NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Black Accused of Theft Shot to Death by Mob.

VALDOSTA, Ga., April 17.—Caesar Sheffield, a negro, was removed from the Lake Park jail, near here, late last night and shot to death by a mob, according to advices received here tonight. Sheffield had been arrested on a charge of theft.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR ASSAULTING WOMAN

KISSME, Fla., Feb. 24.—Will Reed, a negro, accused of having attacked a white woman, was taken from the county jail here today by a hundred armed men and lynched.

His alleged victim was said to have identified him.

Milwaukee, Wis.

FREE PRESS

FEB 16 1915

Mob Lynches a Negro.

MACON, Miss., Feb. 15.—A mob late today captured a negro named Horace Robinson, accused of killing Terrell Kemp, an officer, at Brookville late Saturday night. The mob lynched Robinson and then shot his body full of holes.

Watertown, N.Y.,

TIMES-

JAN 22 1915

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

Arlington, Ga., Jan. 22.—Peter Morris, a negro, charged with the murder of a farmer, was taken from the custody of the Farly county sheriff late last night and lynched.

GEORGIA MOB TAKES PRISONER FROM SHERIFF

Advertiser 1-23-15

ARLINGTON, GA., Jan. 22.—Peter Morris, a negro, charged with the murder of J. E. Lewis, a farmer near here, was ta

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Negro Lynched in Florida.

KISSIMEE, Fla., February 25.—Will Reed, a negro, accused of having attacked a white woman, was taken from the county jail yesterday by a hundred armed men and lynched. His alleged victim was said to have identified him.

Utica N.Y.

Press

FEB 18 1915

FLORIDA NEGRO LYNCHED.

Mob Puts Him to Death for Alleged Insult to White Woman.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 17.—John Richards, negro, was lynched by a mob near Sparr, Fla., last night. He is said to have insulted a white woman.

Cleveland Plaindealer

25 February 1915

Negro Attacks Woman; Lynched.

KISSIMEE, Fla., Feb 24.—Will Reed, a negro accused [illegible] having attacked a white woman, was taken from the county jail here today by a hundred armed men and lynched. His alleged victim is said to have identified him.

LYNCHINGS IN 1915.

Chicago Daily 12/31/15

THE number of lynchings in 1915 shows an increase of 44 over that of 1914, being 98, as compared with 54 in 1914, 48 in 1913, and 64 in 1912.

The following table, showing the annual number during the last thirty years, will be of interest as reference to those who are making a special study of this subject:

1885	184	1901	130
1886	138	1902	96
1887	122	1903	104
1888	142	1904	87
1889	176	1905	60
1890	127	1906	60
1891	192	1907	65
1892	205	1908	100
1893	200	1909	87
1894	190	1910	74
1895	171	1911	71
1896	131	1912	64
1897	106	1913	48
1898	127	1914	54
1899	107	1915	98
1900	115		

The number of lynchings in the various states was as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 4; Arizona, 2; Florida, 4; Georgia 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 2; North Carolina, 4; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 30; Virginia, 1; total, south, 97; north, 1. Fifty-four were Negroes, 17 whites, and 27 were Mexican bandits making raids on Texas soil. The crimes for which they were lynched were as follows: Murder, 49; theft, 11; rape, 9; murderous assault, 7; attempted rape, 4; alleged murder, 3; poisoning mules, 3; accessory to murder, 2; insulting women, 2; race prejudice, unnamed cause, 3, and wife beating, 1. Three persons were victims of night riders. Two of the ninety-eight were women. The detailed list follows:

JANUARY.

4—Edwin Smith, colored, murder, Wetumpka, Ala.
4—William Smith, colored, murder, Wetumpka, Ala.
15—Samuel Barker, colored, resisting arrest for murderous assault, Monticello, Ga.
15—Jesse Barker, colored, resisting arrest for murderous assault, Monticello, Ga.
15—Eula Charles, colored, resisting arrest for murderous assault, Monticello, Ga
15—Pedro Moliundro, lynched by night riders, Lovelaceville, Ky.
18—Herman Deeley, colored, murder, Taylorsville, Ala.
20—Edward Johnson, colored, stealing cattle, Vicksburg, Miss.
22—Peter Morris, colored, murder, Arlington, Ga.

FEBRUARY.

4—A. B. Culberson, rape, Evans, Ga.
13—Houston Underwood, unknown cause, Irvine, Ky.
14—Thomas Tinker, murder, Mayfield, Ky.
16—Alexander Hill, colored, murder, Brookville, Miss.
17—John Richards, colored, insulting women, Sparr, Fla.
21—W. F. Williams, murder, Mount Pleasant, Mo.
28—William Reed, colored, rape, Kissimee, Fla.

APRIL.

16—Cæsar Sheffield, colored, theft, Valdosta Ga.
20—Juan Leon, alleged bandit, Lonely Gulch, Ariz.
20—José Marck Leon, alleged bandit, Lonely Gulch, Ariz.
28—Thomas Brookes, colored, murder, Somerville, Tenn.

MAY.

9—Dr. B. E. Ward, murder, Norman, Okla.
9—Unidentified Negro, murder, Big Sandy Tex.
15—Unnamed Negro, insulting white woman Louisville, Miss.

JUNE.

4—Arthur Bell, colored, rape, Princeton, Ky
10—Joseph Strands, murder, Johnston City, Ill
14—Samuel Hevens, colored, rape Toccoa, Ga
15—Loy Haley, colored, murder, Hope, Ark.
14—Jules Smith, colored, rape, Winnsboro, S. C.
28—Unnamed Negro, attempted rape, Cedar Bluffs, Miss.

JULY.

5—William Green and son, alleged murder Macon, Ga.
11—Unnamed Negro, theft, near De Kalb, Miss.
16—Thomas Collins, colored, murderous assault, Bunkie, La.
16—William Mitchell, colored, murderous assault, Sardis, Miss.
21—Peter Flambe, colored, accessory to murder, Cochran, Ga.
21— —— Jackson, colored, accessory to murder, Cochran, Ga.
23—H. M. Owens, popular prejudice, Trenton, Fla.
29—Adolfo Munoz, murder, Brownsville, Tex.

AUGUST.

6—William Leach, colored, rape, Dade City, Fla.
6—Edward Berry, colored, rape, Shawnee, Okla.
10—James Fox, colored, murder, Alabama.
12—Andy Crum, murder, Osceola, Fla.
17—Leo M Frank, alleged murder, Eatonton, Ga.
17—John Riggins, colored, rape, Bainbridge, Ga.
17—"Kid" Jackson, colored, poisoning mules, Hope Hull, Ala.
17—Henry Russell, colored, poisoning mules, Hope Hull, Ala.
17—Unnamed Negro, poisoning mules, Hope Hull, Ala.
20—Six Mexicans, pillage and murder, San Benito, Tex.
21—Unnamed Negro, attempted rape, Grand Bayou, La.
24—John Slovak, wife beating, Shiner, Tex.
26—Unnamed Negro, attempted rape, Conshama, La.
28—Samuel Cagle, unnamed offense, Cagle, Tenn., by night riders.
29—Three night riders, Graham Co., N. C.
29—King Richmond, colored, murder, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Rudd Lane, colored, theft, Louisiana, Mo
8—Three Mexicans, murder, Texas.
4— —— Wilson, colored, rape, Dresden, Tenn
4—George Washington, colored, attempted rape, Wagoner, Okla.
10—Claude Johnson, murder, Hickman, Ky.
12—Jacob Bowers, colored, murder, Carlisle, Ark.
14—Six Mexican bandits, San Benito and Edinburg, Tex.

OCTOBER.

11—Two unnamed Negroes, murder, Clarksdale, Miss.
19—Ten Mexicans, trainwreckers and murder, near Brownsville, Tex.
21—Alonzo Green and son, colored, murder, Wayside, Ga.
30—Joseph Huyler, murder, Columbus, Miss.

NOVEMBER.

12—John Taylor, colored, murderous assault, Aberdeen, Miss.
26—Ellis Buckner, colored, rape, Henderson, Ky.

DECEMBER.

3—William Patrick, colored, murder, Forrest, Ark.
9—Unnamed Negro, theft, Hopewell, Va.
20—Samuel Bland, colored, unnamed cause Eastman, Ga.
20—William Stewart, unnamed cause, Eastman, Ga.

NEGRO IS SHOT TO DEATH BY OFFICERS

PINEWOOD, S. C., April 10.—Joel Green, a negro desperado, was shot to death by a posse today after he had been treed in a swamp near here by bloodhounds. He seriously wounded J. C. Robbins, State penitentiary guard, in an encounter with his pursuers.

Green was arrested on a charge of robbery. The posse, headed by Robbins, located him in a swamp late yesterday, but after a battle in which the negro killed two bloodhounds, he escaped. He was armed with a shot gun, two pistols and a knife and wore a steel breast plate.

Robbins was taken to a Columbia hospital.

NEGROES ARE KILLED.

Advertiser 3-13-15

HENDERSON, N. C., March 12.—Two negroes, a woman and a child were killed and two negro men probably fatally wounded early today when unidentified persons after pouring kerosene on the home of Joe Perry, a negro living ten miles from this place, set it on fire, and poured a fusilade of bullets into the blazing structure as its occupants attempted to escape. The dead are Joe Perry's wife and her child and the wounded Joe Perry and his brother John. There are no clews. Sheriff Royster has gone to the scene.

Lynchings-1915
Cases of 142

Jan-June

142

RGIA DOCTOR IS KILLED BY MOB

r. A. N. Culberson Is Overtaken and Shot by Citizens of Evans

Advertiser 2-5-15

MAN'S BODY IS RIDDLED

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 4.—Dr. A. N. Culberson, a physician, was shot and killed early today about twelve miles from here while making an alleged attempt to escape from a citizen's posse which was seeking him on the charge of assaulting a young married woman. A coroner's jury late today returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." Culberson lived at Evans, a hamlet near Augusta, and was about 35 years old.

Search for the doctor was begun last night after his alleged crime became known. He was located just before dawn in a country home near Evans, where he had gone to spend the night. Members of the posse were surrounding the house when Culberson appeared at the rear door in his night clothing, and, according to evidence at the coroner's inquiry, drew a revolver and attempted to flee.

A volley was fired at the physician who fell dead. The body was not removed until this afternoon, when it was taken to the railroad station in Evans, where the inquest was held.

About last midnight Sheriff Plunkett of Richmond county, in which this city is located, and three deputies, responding to a telephone call started for Martinez to arrest the physician who was reported to be hiding near that town. Sheriff Crawford of Columbia county also had been called but because of the condition of the roads had failed to arrive. After several hours futile search Sheriff Plunkett and his deputies returned here.

Culberson went to Evans about two years ago to practice medicine. He came to Georgia from Culberson, N. C. He was married, but it is said he and his wife have not been living together for some time.

FOUR NEGROES HANGED BY MOB AT MONTICELLO

Father, Son and Two Daughters Lynched by Party Who Overpowered Sheriff

The Atlanta Constitution

Monticello, Ga., January 15.—Special.)—The town is quiet today after the most exciting night in its history. About 9 o'clock last night a mob composed of about one hundred unidentified persons, stormed Jasper county jail here, overpowered Sheriff Ezell, took the jail keys from him and taking four negro prisoners—a man, his two daughters and one son—to a pine tree half a mile distant from town, lynched them one at a time by hanging and riddling each body with bullets.

The victim of the mob—Dan Barber, his son, Jesse Barber, and his two daughters, Eula and Ella—were arrested Wednesday night after they had roughly handled Chief of Police J. P. Williams, of Monticello.

Cause of the Trouble.

The chief of police went to Barber's home to raid a blind tiger, which he had been informed was operated there by Barber, who was a notorious character. The chief was alone. He found Barber, his son, his two daughters and five other negro men there carousing. The negroes pretended to submit to arrest, but a few minutes later, when they caught Williams off his guard, the members of Barber's family assaulted him. Dan Barber struck his pistol from his pocket, held his own pistol in the face of the chief while his 16-year-old son and two daughters beat the officer about the face and body with their fists and sticks.

Dan Barber notified the chief that after they finished beating him they would kill him, and it is said he fired one or two shots past the officer's head.

A passing negro heard the shots and not knowing what was happening, rushed to the sheriff with the news that a shooting affair was in progress at Barber's home. Sheriff Ezell hurried there alone. When he walked into the door the negro Barber and his son and two daughters were still beating the chief. Sheriff Ezell, with pistol in hand, rounded up the gang and held them until he could send for some deputies.

Feeling ran high here because of the outrageous treatment accorded the chief by the negroes, who were notorious for their lawlessness, and this feeling culminated in the lynching Thursday night.

The Mob at the Jail.

Sheriff Ezell, Deputy D. C. Thomlinson and one or two other persons were in the sheriff's office at the jail Thursday night about 9 o'clock when the door was opened and a large body of masked men pushed in. Two or three of them grabbed the sheriff while others went through his pockets and took the jail keys. Other members of the mob held Deputy Thomlinson and the other persons in the sheriff's office at bay with drawn pistols. While the officers were being detained by one part of the mob the other part went through the jail and took Barber, his son and daughters out of their cells. The five other negroes arrested at Barber's home, but who took no part in the assault on Chief Williams, were not taken out.

Barber's daughters were hanged first. The son came third and Barber last. His body was left hanging, the three other bodies being piled just beneath his feet.

White Man Is Lynched By a Mississippi Mob

Advertiser

Masked Men Tie Columbia Jailer to His Bed and Execute Work Quietly

11-1-15

(Associated Press.)

COLUMBIA, MISS., Oct. 31.—Jack Hughes, thirty years old, member of a prominent family of Washington parish, Louisiana, adjoining this county, was taken from the county jail here early today by a party of masked men and hanged to a tree a short distance outside the city limits. Hughes was under arrest in connection with the murder of Larue Holloway, a well known young man of this place, who was killed near here on the night of October 21.

Otho Fortenberry, the jailer, who occupied quarters on the second floor, was awakened about 1 o'clock this morning by three masked men who after forcing him to give up the key to the cell occupied by Hughes, bound him to his bed. The lynchers worked quietly, Fortenberry told the sheriff, forcing Hughes to put on his clothes and leaving the building without awakening more than two prisoners in adjoining cells.

Fortenberry said the corridor was crowded with masked men and that through a window he saw seven automobiles parked in front of the jail.

The jailer, who was found and released by a boarder in Fortenberry's household several hours later, reported to the sheriff and district attorney, and posses immediately began a search for the prisoner and his abductors.

A short distance outside the city a posse found a new felt hat with a rope tied around the crown, lying in the middle of the road, one end of the rope stretching across the highway and down a cow path. A few yards farther on Hughes' body was found swinging from a tree.

According to the authorities, persons who witnessed the killing of Holloway in a lumber camp near here said that Hughes shot the young man in the back without provocation. Holloway at the time, it was said, was engaged in a fight with another person, while Hughes was an onlooker. Hughes at first defied arrest but C. P. Jones, who witnessed the killing, took him in custody and delivered him to a deputy sheriff.

Hughes formerly resided at Isabel, La., but came here several months ago to accept a foremanship with a lumber concern.

A coroner's jury which viewed the body returned a verdict that Hughes had met his death at the hands of a person, or persons unknown. An examination indicated that he had strangled to death as his neck was not broken, physicians testified.

For several days after the killing of Holloway the authorities, fearing trouble because of the excitement here, guarded the jail, but recently relaxed their vigilance. District Attorney Hall announced today that the grand jury would be requested to investigate the lynching.

Hughes, on Saturday last, waived a preliminary examination and was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury next December.

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2 SMITH NEGROES LYNCHED EARLY THIS MORNING NEAR WETUMPKA

Elmore County Sheriff Overpowered By Masked Men About 1:30 O'Clock

MILITIA IS CALLED OUT

Negroes Accused Of Murder Of R. A. Stilwell At Elmore Station

Advertiser 1-4-15

MOB MEMBERS KNOWN

Ed Smith and Will Smith, implicated in the murder of R. A. Stilwell, a prominent farmer of Elmore Station, were lynched last night by a mob of fifteen men. The negroes were taken from the jail at Wetumpka, to which place they had been taken Friday for safe keeping.

Early in the day several men were seen around the jail, loitering, but no one thought the occurrence out of the ordinary. Later in the afternoon, several search warrants were sworn out, and the deputies of the county were sent far into the county plantations to serve them. Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, a mob of fifteen masked men entered the lighted jail, overpowered Sheriff Jackson, bound him to his chair, and got one of the negro prisoners of the jail to unlock the cells of the two Smith negroes.

Leaving the sheriff bound to the chair, and locking up the bastile, the mob and the two negroes left in the direction of Elmore Station and Deatsville, presumably for the scene of the crime. Nothing had been heard of the mob after leaving Wetumpka up to 5 o'clock this morning.

Governor O'Neal received a long distance telephone call from Wetumpka shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, stating that a mob was storming the Wetumpka jail and assistance was asked. The Governor ordered General Scully to mobilise the State Militia in Montgomery and at 3 o'clock the local militia was sent to Wetumpka in automobiles with General Scully in personal command. The militia arrived in Wetumpka shortly before 5 o'clock, and learning in which direction the mob was travelling, went in pursuit.

It was stated that several men in the mob were recognized by prisoners in the Wetumpka jail, and that their names were given to General Scully after that official had closely questioned the prisoners. It is possible that the mob will be headed off before Stilwell's home is reached, where it seemed that the negroes were being taken. Elmore Station and Stilwell's home is seven miles from Wetumpka.

The two negroes were arrested at an early hour Thursday morning on suspicion of implication in the murder of R. A. Stilwell, a prominent farmer of Elmore County, who was found by his neighbors with his head blown off the night before.

Stilwell was assassinated some time Wednesday night, perhaps early Thursday morning. He went out of his house about 11 o'clock, suspecting that there were thieves in his barn. When he did not return about 4 o'clock, his wife went for the neighbors, and Stilwell was found dead.

Bloodhounds from the State Penitentiary near Wetumpka were put on the trail, and led straight to the cabin of the Smith negroes. Three men and a woman were arrested, and rushed to the jail at Wetumpka. It is stated by the officers that tracks near the barn, fitted the shoes the negroes wore when arrested, and there were rumors of mob violence at Elmore Station when the deputies left hurriedly in automobiles with their prisoners.

WHITES LYNCH WHITE IN KY.

The Post 2/11/15

Morehead, Ky., Feb. 10.—Thomas Tinker, who, it is charged, shot and killed Richard Tart, a constable, was taken from the county jail here last night and lynched. His body was then riddled with bullets. The lynching was done by 50 or more men who rode in from the northern part of the county, where the shooting of the constable took place. Some were masked.

The shooting of Constable Tart occurred Monday at Melber, when he and Constable Skaggs attempted to arrest Tinker on a charge of housebreaking.

LYNCHINGS GROW FEWER IN SOUTH

SPRINGFIELD UNION
Springfield, Mass.

Booker Washington Finds Only 52 Put to Death Last Year.

JAN 2 1915

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2—Booker T. Washington yesterday, speaking of lynching in the South during the past year says:

"I find according to records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute that during the year just passed 52 persons were put to death by mobs.

"Of this number 49 were colored and three were white. The number of persons lynched in 1914 was apparently the same as for 1913, and is the smallest number for a year since records of lynchings have been kept.

"Although the number of lynchings has not increased, there appears to be an increasing tendency to lynch for any cause, however trivial, and also to disregard sex. Of the 52 persons lynched in the past year only seven, or 13 per cent., two white and five colored were charged with rape.

"Three of those lynched were women. One of these women was only 17 years old, and was charged with killing a man who, it was reported, had raped her. Another of the women lynched was accused of beating a child to death; while the third woman and her husband were charged with setting fire to a barn. In the presence of their four years old child they were put to death.

"The crimes charged against the persons killed were: Murder, 13; robbery, and murder, 6; robbery and attempted murder, 1; suspected of murder, 1; rape, 6; attempted rape, 1; killing an officer, 5; wounding officer, 1; murderous assault, 3; alleged murderous assault, 1; biting of a man's chin, 1; accused of wounding a person, 1; killing person in quarrel, 4; beating child to death, 1; trying to force way into woman's room, 1; stealing shoes, 1; stealing mules, 1; setting fire to a barn, 2; assisting man to escape who had wounded another, 1; being found under a house, 1.

"I find that lynchings occurred during the year in 15 States, as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 12; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 6."

A WHITE MAN LYNCHED

TOOK PART IN PISTOL BATTLE SATURDAY NIGHT IN PLEASANT HILL, MO.—TWO WERE KILLED. —PRACTISE REBOUNDS UPON WHITES.

The Freeman
2/[illegible]/15

Pleasant Hill, Mo., Feb. 21, 1915.—A white man believed to have been W. F. Williams of Hot Springs, Ark., who last night took part in a pistol battle in which a policeman and an unidentified man were killed, was taken from the jail here early today and lynched by the mob.

Early churchgoers discovered the body riddled with bullets hanging from the fire bell tower above the City Hall. It remained there until noon.

Policeman Charles Poindexter and another policeman had been looking for men suspected of robbing a Kansas City Southern train near Richards, Mo., last night, when they engaged Williams and the unidentified man, who was killed in the battle.

THREE KILLED WHEN LYNCHERS STORM JAIL

New York Sun
15 June 1915

Sheriff, Prisoner and Leader of South Carolina Attacking Force Victims.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 14.—Three men were killed, another is expected to die of his wounds and eight or ten were less seriously injured in a fight this morning on the court house steps at Winnsboro, county seat of Fairfield county.

A. D. Hood, Sheriff; Jules Smith, a negro prisoner charged with criminal assault, and Clyde Isenhower, alleged leader of the attacking party, are dead. J. R. Boulware, a Deputy Sheriff, is in a Columbia hospital seriously wounded. Earle Stevenson, another deputy, is in a hospital at Chester, but is expected to recover.

The Fairfield county Grand Jury, in session at the time, returned indictments against four alleged members of the party attacking the officers charging murder. Four other deputies and as many bystanders suffered slight wounds in the exchange of shots.

Jules Smith was charged with attacking the wife of a Fairfield farmer. He was captured by Sheriff Hood several months ago and lodged in the South Carolina State penitentiary as a guard against mob violence. He was removed from the penitentiary to Winnsboro by Sheriff Hood and his deputies to stand trial this morning.

As Smith was being taken into the court house a party of four or five men said to have been led by Clyde Isenhower, a relative of the negro's victim, appeared and opened fire. The officers returned the fire and in ten minutes several hundred shots were fired.

The Winnsboro military company was placed under arms to prevent additional rioting, but being short of ammunition additional cartridges were sent from Columbia in charge of militia officers and men. The town became quiet and there was no necessity for action by the military forces.

[illegible] inquest will be held at Winnsboro [illegible]row and probably additional ar[illegible] will be made.

YANKEES ATTEND THE LYNCHING

The Chicago Defender
2/27/15

William Reed Assassinated Because White Sweetheart Squeals When Friends See Them Kissing—White Minister Takes Part.

Cedar Keys, Fla., Feb. 26.—Young Reed of Kissimee, who for the past two years has been keeping company with Belle Mann, a young white woman, was seen to kiss each other good-bye on Tuesday last. While kissing, a white gentleman friend passed and she gave the usual squeal. Will ran, pursued by him and other white Southern gentlemen. They caught Reed, beat him unmercifully and placed him in jail. Strange to say at the time this was done there were about five or six hundred colored men in the streets at the time and they ran like wild men. Meantime a committee was formed and arrangements were made to assassinate him on Wednesday noon for the benefit of the Northern visitors. At high noon the dirty work was done. Race men in the vicinity have sworn to burn down the homes of white men living with colored women to avenge the death of Reed, which was led by prominent white business and church men of Kissimee. Much excitement prevailed in the community, as there are a number of Northern colored men in the vicinity, and they will fight to the death.

MISSISSIPPI MOB HANGS WHITE MAN

Jack Hughes, Member of a Prominent Family, Lynched at Columbia—Accused of Murder.

Constitution 11-1-15

Columbia, Miss., October 31.—Jack Hughes, 30 years old, member of a prominent family of Washington parish, Louisiana, adjoining this county, was taken from the county jail here early today by a party of masked men and hanged to a tree a short distance outside the city limits. Hughes was under arrest in connection with the murder of Larue Holloway, a well-known young man of this place, who was killed near here on the night of October 21.

Awakened by Masked Men.

Otho Fortenberry, the jailer, who occupied quarters on the second floor, was awakened about 1 o'clock this morning by three masked men, who, after forcing him to give up the key to the cell occupied by Hughes, bound him to his bed. The lynchers worked quietly, Fortenberry told the sheriff, forcing Hughes to put on his clothes and leaving the building without awakening two prisoners in adjoining cells. Fortenberry said the corridor was crowded with masked men and that through a window he saw seven automobiles parked in front of the jail.

The jailer, who was found and released by a boarder in Fortenberry's household, several hours later, reported to the sheriff and district attorney, and posses immediately began a search for the prisoner and his abductors.

Body Swinging to Tree.

A short distance outside the city a posse found a new felt hat, with a rope tied around the crown, lying in the middle of the road, one end of the rope stretching across the highway and down a cowpath. A few yards farther on, Hughes' body was found swinging from a tree.

According to the authorities, persons who witnessed the killing of Holloway in a lumber camp near here, said that Hughes shot the young man in the back without provocation. Holloway at the time, it was said, was engaged in a fight with another person, while Hughes was an on-looker. Hughes at first defied arrest, but C. P. Jones, who witnessed the killing, took him in custody and delivered him to a deputy sheriff.

Hughes formerly [illegible] Isabel, La., but came he[illegible] ago to accept a foremanship with a lumber concern.

At Hands of Unknown Persons.

A coroner's jury, which viewed the body, returned a verdict that Hughes had met his death at the hands of a person, or persons, unknown. An examination indicated that he had strangled to death, as his neck was not broken, physicians testified.

For several days after the killing of Holloway the authorities, fearing trouble because of the excitement here, guarded the jail, but recently relaxed their vigilance. District Attorney Hall announced today that the grand jury would be requested to investigate the lynching.

Hughes, on Saturday last, waived a preliminary examination and was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury next December.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED IN KENTUCKY TOWN

Constitution 2-11-15

MAYFIELD, KY., Feb. 10.—Thomas Tinker, a white man under arrest on charge of shooting and killing Constable Richard Tart, was taken from county jail here late last night and lynched by a band of fifty or more men who rode here from Melber, where the constable was killed.

Arriving in town, the band went directly to the jail and demanded that Tinker be given up. Jailer Douplin saw the futility of resistance, it is said, and the men took Tinker from his cell, hanged him to a tree, and then riddled his body with bullets.

The shooting of Constable Tart occurred Monday when he attempted to arrest Tinker on charge of housebreaking.

Commercial
Buffalo N.Y.

JUN 28 1915

UNKNOWN NEGRO LYNCHED.

West Point, Miss., June 28.—An unidentified negro was lynched yesterday near Cedar Bluff, ten miles from here, according to reports reaching here. The negro was said to have confessed he entered the room of a young white woman. The girl drove off the intruder with a revolver, firing as he disappeared through a window. The negro was captured several hours later and hanged.

DEAD MAN'S BODY SHOWS FOUL PLAY

Black Corpse Found Near Greenville Had Ears Cut Off

Advertiser 1-7-15

DOCK HARTLEY HANGED

Special to The Advertiser.

GREENVILLE, ALA., Jan. 6.—The dead negro found in the swamps at Wolfe Creek yesterday was found to be Dock Hartley. The negro came to his death at the hands of parties or party unknown. Later findings revealed the fact that the negro was hung to a tree, his neck broken and both ears cut off close to his head. The rope had been removed from his neck and his body placed in the creek.

Shortly before Christmas the store of H. Bryers in the western part of the county was burglarized, and a warrant was later sworn out for the arrest of Hartley in connection with the case. The officers have been on the lookout for him, but it was thought that he had left the county.

No clue as to who hung the negro has been found, consequently no arrests have been made.

WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., Feb. 21.—A white man believed to be W. F. Williams of Hot Springs, Ark., who last night took part in a pistol battle in which a policeman and an unidentified man were killed, was taken from the jail here early today and lynched by a mob.

Advertiser

Lynchings – 1915 143 Jan – June. 143

Cases

Ohioans Lynch a White Man After Prosecution Fails

Advertiser 11-29-

(Associated Press.)

GIBSONBURG, O., Nov. 28.—The body of John H. Willey, recently tried for the murder of his grandmother, Mrs. Eva Kimble, was found hanging today within a few rods of where the murder occurred. Willey is believed to have been lynched by neighbors dissatisfied with the verdict.

Willey was convicted of assault, was granted a new trial and released on bond. He was also charged with assault and battery on his grandfather, who was found beaten and shot nea the body of Mrs. Kimble, Februar 12. This case was to be tried [illegible]

Willey received several threat letters after his release.

Negro Who Killed White Man Lynched

PITTSBURGH, PA

JAN 1[illegible] 1915

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 18.—Herma Deely, a negro said to have shot Arthu Craft, a white man, was lynched at Ta lorsville, Ala., near here, today.

TEXAS LYNCHING BEING PROBED

Houston, Tex, Chronicle

MAY 10 1915

By Associated Press.

Big Sandy, Texas, May 10.—Sheriff Buie and County Attorney Florence today began an investigation of the lynching here yesterday of Alex Kinley, a negro, who, it is alleged, confessed to shooting and seriously wounding J. A. Philman, a car inspector. Philman identified the negr s the one who shot him.

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

[illegible]

21

Negro Lynched for Theft.

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 21.—Ed. Johnson, a young negro, was taken from a deputy sheriff by a mob within the Vicksburg city limits and lynched. He had been arrested charged with stealing cattle.

NEGRO WAS LYNCHED BY UNKNOWN PARTIES

Constitution 6-19-15

Toccoa, Ga., June 18.—(Special.)—After the coroner and jury had examined a number of persons who had seen the body of the negro who was lynched here Monday morning, the following verdict was returned: "We, the jury, find the deceased, Sam Stephens, came to his death by hanging and gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties." As no one claimed the body, it was interred at the local negro cemetery.

JESSE HATCH, NEGRO, TAKEN FROM OFFICERS AT FULTON AND LYNCHED: ASSAULTED GI

FULTON, Ala., May 3.—(Special.)—Jesse Hatch, a negro living at Dickinson, was lynched by a mob of masked men on the public highway between Fulton and Dickinson Sunday for assaulting Miss Leila Drinkard of Fulton, two weeks ago.

Miss Drinkard was returning from Dickinson to her home when the negro assaulted her. The negro escaped.

Arrested Wrong Negro.

Another negro was arrested the same evening and was brought before her for identification but she positively said that he was not the negro, but he was placed in the Clarke county jail for resisting officers and also for carrying concealed weapons.

Taken From Officers.

The negro, Jessie Hatch, thinking that danger was over, ventured back and was arrested by officers on her description, and taken before her to be identified. She, on sight, identified him.

Officers started with him to jail bu were met by a mob of masked men an were overpowered.

Hotch was of a bad character, h having attempted to break in th Southern Railway agent's residence i Dickson some time ago, also commiting a number of other crimes.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN GEORGIA

APR 18 1915

Galveston, Tex., News

Mob Forces Doors at Valdosta and Shoots Caesar Sheffield, Charged With Theft.

Valdosta, Ga., April 17.—Caesar Sheffield, a negro, was removed from the Lake Park jail, near here, late last night and shot to death by a mob, according to advices received here tonight. Sheffield had been arrested on a charge of theft. No officers were on duty at the jail when the mob forced the jail door.

The Guardian 2/18/15

Mayfield, Ky., Feb. 10.—Thomas Tinker, who, it is charged, shot and killed Richard Tart, a constable, was taken from the county jail here last night and lynched. His body was then riddled with bullets. The lynching was done by 50 or more men who rode in from the northern part of the county, where the shooting of the constable took place. Some were masked.

The shooting of Constable Tart occurred Monday at [illegible], when he and Constable Skaggs attempted to arrest Tinker on a charge of housebreaking.

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2 SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS

The Guardian 2/27/15

ONE ACCUSED OF KILLING ARRESTING OFFICER, THE OTHER OF "INSULTING" A WHITE WOMAN—MOB MURDER GOES UNPUNISHED.

Macon, Miss.; Feb. 15—A mob late today captured a Negro named Horace Robinson, accused of Killing Terrell Kemp, an officer at Brookville, late Saturday night, lynched him and then shot his body full of holes.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN FULTON, ALABAMA, FOR FIENDISH ACT

Advertiser 5-4-15

Special to The Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., May 3.—A spevial from Fulton, Ala., says: Jesse Hatch, a negro living at Dickinson was lynched by a mob of masked men on the public highway between Fulton and Dickinson Sunday for assaulting Miss Leila Drinkard, of Fulton, two weeks ago. Miss Drinkard was returning from Dickinson to her home when the negro assaulted her and escaped.

Another negro was arrested the same evening and brought before her for identification, but she positively said that he was not the negro. The negro, Jessee Hatch, thinking that danger was over, ventured back and was arrested on Miss Drinkard's description and taken before her to be identified. She identified him on sight. Officers started with him to jail, but were met by a mob of masked men and were overpowered. Hatch was of a bad character, he having attempted to break in the Southern Railway agent's residence in Dickinson some time ago, also committing a number of other crimes.

COLORED MAN UNDER ARREST LYNCHED BY GEORGIA MOB

ONLY CHARGED WITH THEFT UNDER ARREST AND SAFELY IN JAIL, YET WHITE MOB TAKES HIM OUT AND MURDERS HIM—THAT IS LYNCHING, AND IT IS JUSTIFIED AND ENCOURAGED BY "BIRTH OF A NATION." Guardian

4-29-15

Valdosta, Ga., April 17, 1915.—Caesar Sheffield, a Negro was removed from the Lake Park jail, near here, late last night and shot to death by a mob, according to advices received here tonight. Sheffield had been arrested on a charge of theft.

COLORED PROBABLY LYNCHED

IN ARKANSAS—ONLY CHARGE THAT OF [illegible] IN COLORED MAN KILL[illegible] YOUNG WHITE MAN IN A QUARREL

Guardian

Little Rock, Ark., June 15, 1915—Loy Haley, who on Saturday shot and killed Roy Lester, a young planter of Lafayette county, was taken by a mob from Sheriff Boyett of Hempstead county and it is believed was lynched today somewhere in the woods between Hope and Louisville. The mob, nearly 200 strong, overtook the sheriff while he was in his automobile driving toward Little Rock to place the Negro in the penitentiary for safe keeping.

LYNCHED IN MISS. FOR STEALING CATTLE

The Guardian 1/30/15

(Springfield Republican, Jan. 21.)

Ed. Johnson, a young Negro, was taken from a deputy sheriff by a mob within the Vicksburg (Miss.) city limits yesterday and lynched. He had been arrested, charged with stealing cattle.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR STEALING CATTLE

Advertiser 1-21-15

VICKSBURG, MISS., Jan. 20.—A young negro, Ed Johnson, was taken from a deputy sheriff by a mob of about 20 men within the city limits here early today and lynched. He had been arrested charged with stealing cattle and the officer was bringing him to jail when he was met by the mob. The negro was shot to death.

LYNCH WHITE MEN IN ARKANSAS.

The Guardian 3/13/15

Camden, Ark., March 4.—Jeff Mansel and H. M. Candy, white fishermen accused of stealing hogs, were lynched in the woods near here, Sheriff Frank Milwee reported today. The Sheriff left with men to cut the bodies down.

NEGRO IS MOBBED.

Advertiser 6-15-15

TOCCOA, GA., June 14.—Sam Stephens, a Hall county negro, was removed from the Stephens county jail early today by a mob of more than 100 armed men, handed to a nearby tree and shot to death. The negro is said to have visited the house of a farmer living near here Sunday, overpowered his 16-year-old daughter and dragged her into the woods, where she was choked into insensibility. She later gave the alarm and the negro was arrested at Madison, S. C., Sunday night. He was brought to Toccoa where he is said to have been identified by the girl as the negro who assaulted her.

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100 WHITES LYNCH COLORED

The Guardian 3/27/15

ONE COLORED MAN TAKEN UNDER ARREST FROM THE JAIL BY 100 ARMED WHITE MURDERERS AND KILLED—ACCUSED OF ATTACKING WHITE WOMAN.

Kissimee, Fla., Feb. 24, 1915.—Will Reed, a Negro, accused of having attacked a white woman, was taken from the county jail here today by 100 armed men and lynched. His alleged victim was said to have identified him.

GEORGIA MOB KILLS NEGRO FOR STEALING

Advertiser 4-18-15

VALDOSTA, GA., April 17.—Caesar Sheffield, a negro, was removed from the Lake Park jail near here late last night and shot to death by a mob, according to advices received here tonight. Sheffield had been arrested on a charge of theft. Nobody was present when the mob frced the jail door.

CHARGED AS THIEF; LYNCHED

The New York Age 1/28/15

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 21.—Ed. Johnson, a young colored man, was taken from a deputy sheriff by a mob within the Vicksburg city limits and lynched. He had been arrested charged with stealing cattle.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED AT TAYLORSVILLE, ALA.

Advertiser 1-19-15

Special to The Advertiser.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 18.—Herman Deely, a negro, was lynched at Taylorsville, Ala., a few miles south of here late today, according to a long distance telephone message. It is said that Deely shot Arthur Craft, a white man.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN KENTUCKY.

YORK EVENING POST

Dragged from Cell by Masked Men and Hanged in Jail Yard.

June 1915

PRINCETON, Ky., June [illegible].—Masked men overpowered the county jailer here early to-day, dragged Arthur Bell, a negro, from his call, and hanged him to a tree in the jail yard. Bell was charged with having attacked a young white woman in the eastern part of Caldwell County last week.

The execution was conducted so quietly that the authorities were not aroused

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FOUR NEGROES, TWO WOMEN LYNCHED BY GEORGIA MOB.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Father, Son and Two Married Daughters Slain at Monticello.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 15.—Dan Barber, his son, Jesse, and Barber's two married daughters, Eula and Ella Charles, negroes, were taken from the Jasper county jail at Monticello by a mob and lynched.

Sheriff James Ezelle was overpowered by 100 men, he said, and the four negroes were forcibly taken from the jail.

Their bodies, riddled with bullets, were found on the outskirts of the town.

Black Under Charge Of Stealing Meat Is Lynched by Mob

Constitution

Constitution 15

Valdosta, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—Ceasar Sheffield, a negro prisoner in the town jail at Lake Park, was taken from the prison last night and shot to death by unknown parties. No trace has been found of the slayers.

Sheffield was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing meat from the smokehouse of Elder [illegible] B. Herring and put in jail to await trial. The prison was forced open by unknown parties and cries were heard from the negro about 9 o'clock last night. Mose Oppenheim, who went to investigate the cries, was driven back by shots fired in his direction, and was unable to identify the men who were making off with the prisoner. Sheffield's body was found this morning in a field near the railroad station at Lake Park.

Negro A[illegible] Girl: Lynching Move Stopped

Gazette Times

JAN 16 1915 FREE PRESS

[By Associated Press to Gazette Times.]

PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 8.—This city and surrounding country was in the throes of excitement last night and early today when posses of citizens, many of them armed, joined city police and county authorities in the search for a negro who last night brutally attacked Zelma Arthur, aged 11, white, and escaped, leaving her almost dead.

The child, who had been sent to a nearby grocery, was found in an alley and, after she regained consciousness, gave a good description of her assailant. The child's body was a mass of cuts and bruises and her recovery is doubtful.

No arrest has been made, but the officers were following what they considered a good clue.

Steps also were taken to protect the culprit from mob violence in the event of his arrest.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO AND CROPS HIS EARS

Constitution 1-7-15

Greenville, Ala., January 6.—Dock Hartley, a negro, whose body was found in the swamps on Wolf creek yesterday, has been found a victim of lynch law, according to an official statement here today. The negro had been hanged to a tree, his neck broken and both ears cut off close to the head. The body had been lowered from the tree, the rope removed from the neck and the body thrown into a creek.

Shortly before Christmas the store of H. Bryers, in the western part of the county, was burglarized, and a warrant had been issued for Hartley. Officers were scouring the country for him when the gruesome discovery of the body by hunters yesterday brought to light what is pronounced to be an unreported lynching.

TROY, N. Y. STANDARD Press

JAN 22 1915

LYNCH NEGRO

Arlington, Ga., [illegible] Peter Morris, a negro, charged with the murder of a farmer, was taken from the custody of the Early county sheriff last night and lynched.

Two Negroes Lynched By an Alabama Mob

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

5 January 1915

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 5.—Two negroes were taken from the Wetumpka jail and lynched by a mob. They had been accused of implication in the murder of R. A. Stillwell, an Elmore County farmer.

The Governor hurried Montgomery militiamen to the scene in automobiles, but they were too late.

MAY 4 1915

ST. PAUL, MINN., DISPATCH

ALABAMA NEGRO LYNCHED

Mob Victim Is Accused of Attacking White Woman.

Mobile, Ala., May 4.—Jesse Hatch, a negro accused of attacking a white woman, was lynched near Fulton, late yesterday.

[illegible] NEGRO IS [illegible]

[illegible]VILLE, MISS., Feb. 1[illegible]— [illegible] charged with having shot and [illegible] Terrill [illegible], a constable, [illegible] mob of several hundred citizens near Brookville today and hanged. Kemp was shot to death when he attempted [illegible] arrest the engro on a minor charge.

[illegible]YSICIAN IS LYNCHED BY AN OKLAHOMA MOB

Constitution 5-10-15

Norman, Okla., May 9.—Dr. B. E. Ward, a prominent physician of Noble, 8 miles south of this place, was taken from the county jail here early today by a masked mob and hanged to a tree a few miles south of town.

Dr. Ward was charged with having stabbed to death his wife in their home last night. After he was placed in jail here an armed guard was maintained until twenty-four hours prior to the lynching, owing to the fear of mob violence.

Two years ago Ward was placed for a time in the state insane asylum.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY TENNESSEE MOB

Constitution 4-29-15

Somerville, Tenn., April 28.—Tom Brooks, the negro slayer of R. Lee Ray and Pleas Hawkins, was taken from the custody of deputy sheriffs who were bringing him from Memphis early today for preliminary trial and hanged from the trestle of a railroad bridge. The mob met the party about seven miles outside of town, and the lynching party, according to the officers, was accompanied by little excitement. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of death "by hanging at the hands of unknown parties."

Brooks killed the two men and wounded a deputy sheriff when they went to his cabin, near here, a week ago.

NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOB OF MASKED MEN

Nashville Tennessean

JUN 5 1915

Arthur Bell, Accused of Attacking a White Woman, Hanged to Tree.

(By Associated Press to Tennessean.)

PRINCETON, Ky., June 4.—Masked men overpowered the county jailer here today, dragged Arthur Bell, a negro, from his cell, and hanged him to a tree. He was charged with attacking a young white woman.

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2 SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS

ONE ACCUSED OF KILLING AN ARRESTING OFFICER, THE OTHER OF "INSULTING" WHITE WOMAN—MOB MURDER GOES UNPUNISHED.

The Crisis 2/20/15

Macon, Miss., Feb. 15—A mob late today captured a Negro named Horace Robinson, accused of Killing Terrell Kemp, an officer at Brookville, late Saturday night, lynched him and then shot his body full of holes.

Tampa, Fla., Feb 18—John Richards, a Negro, was lynched by a mob near Sparr, Fla. He is said to have insulted a white woman.

LYNCHED IN ALA. SHOOTING

COLORED MAN ACCUSED OF SHOOTING MAN AND WOUNDING MULE, TAKEN FROM SHERIFF AND SHOT TO DEATH.

The Guardian 1/30/15

[illegible]ville, Ala., Jan. 13.—Half a dozen white men overpowered Deputy Sheriff Silas Hunt, at Hobbs Island, yesterday afternoon and took from him Herman Neeley, colored, rode off into the woods and shot him to death.

Neeley had been arrested on a charge of shooting Arthur Craft, a planter, through the knee and also wounding a mule. He had engaged in a fight with Harry Lee Russell, and was shooting at Russell when Craft was shot. He also attempted to shoot Hunt when the latter went to arrest him.

ARKANSAS NEGRO LYNCHED.

New York Times

16 June 1915

Taken from Sheriff [illegible] Hanged in Woods—Mu[illegible] a Farmer.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 15.—Loy Haley, the negro who on Saturday shot and killed Roy Lester, a young planter of Lafayette County, was taken by a mob from Sheriff Boyett of Hempstead County today and lynched somewhere in the woods between Hope and Louisville. The mob, nearly 200 strong, overtook the Sheriff while he was in his automobile driving toward Little Rock to place the negro in the penitentiary for safe keeping.

Sheriff Jackson of Lafayette County reported over the telephone that the body of Haley had been found hanging to a tree. Officials say the negro had confessed the killing of Lester because Lester ordered him to work on a levee which was threatened by flood.

Lynched in Georgia.

Arlington, Ga., Jan. 23.—Peter Morris, a negro, charged with the murder of a farmer, was taken from the custody of the Early County sheriff and lynched.

Youngstown, Ohio INDICATOR

JUN 4 1915

NEGRO [illegible] LYNCHED BY KENTUCKY MOB

Princeton, Ky., June 4.—Masked men overpowered the county jailor here early today, dragged Arthur Bell, a negro, from his cell and hanged him to a tree in the jail. Bell was charged with having attacked a young white woman in the eastern part of Caldwell county last week. The execution was conducted so quietly the authorities were not aroused.

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28 April 1915 NEWS-

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED

Indianapolis, Ind.

Taken From Sheriffs by Posse and Hanged to Railroad Trestle.

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., April 28.—Tom Brooks, a negro who killed R. Lee Day and Pleas Hawkins when they tried to arrest him here a week ago, was taken from deputy sheriffs who were bringing him from Memphis today for preliminary trial, and hanged from the trestle of a railroad bridge. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by hanging at the hands of unknown parties."

NEGRO LYNCHED IN FUL[illegible] [illegible] FIENDISH ACT

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Advertiser

[illegible] 4 1915

Special [illegible] Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., [illegible] 3.—A spevial from Fulton [illegible] says: Jesse Hatch, a negro living [illegible] Dickinson was lynched by a mob of masked men on the public highway between Fulton and Dickinson Sunday for assaulting Miss Leila Drinkard, of Fulton, two weeks ago. Miss Drinkard was returning from Dickinson to her home when the negro assaulted her and escaped.

Another negro was arrested the same evening and brought before her for identification, but she positively said that he was not the negro. The negro, Jessee Hatch, thinking that danger was over, ventured back and was arrested on Miss Drinkard's description and taken before her to be identified. She identified him on sight. Officers started with him to jail, but were met by a mob of masked men and were overpowered. Hatch was of a bad character, he having attempted to break in the Southern Railway agent's residence in Dickinson some time ago, also committing a number of other crimes.

Pittsburgh Dispatch

25 February 1915

shot herself in the back.

Florida Negro Is Lynched

KISSIMEE, Fla., Feb. 24.—Will Reed, a Negro accused of having attacked a white woman, was taken from the county jail here today by 100 armed men and lynched.

TWO NEGROES ARE LYNCHED.

Brothers Are Taken From Jail at Wetumpka, Ala., by Mob Before Militia Can Arrive.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 4.—Ed and Will Smith, negroes, charged with implication in the murder of R. A. Stilwell, a prominent Elmore County farmer, were lynched early today by a mob. The negroes were taken from the jail at Wetumpka, where they had been confined since Friday morning.

Soon after reports reached the governor's office that a mob had overpowered the jail attaches at Wetumpka and removed the negroes, Montgomery militiamen hurried towards the scene in automobiles. They were too late to prevent the lynching.

Stilwell was shot several days ago while guarding his barn against thieves. Bloodhounds led directly, it was declared, to the cabin of the Smith negroes, who were arrested.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning a mob of men, masked and armed, entered the jail, overpowered Sheriff Jackson, bound him to a chair and forced a negro trusty to unlock the cells of the two negroes. With their prisoners carefully bound the men left, going in the direction of Elmore station. Details are meager as to what occurred after their departure. The bodies have not yet been found.

The militia are today endeavoring to round up some of the participants in the party.

The mob was composed of fifteen or twenty men.

The supposed members of the lynching party are in jail at Wetumpka, but their identity is being kept secret by the authorities.

Governor O'Neal has ordered a special session of the Elmore County grand jury to investigate the [illegible]. The companies of the [illegible] from [illegible]gomery will [illegible] Wetumpka throughout the day.

Utica N.Y. Press

JUN 29 1915

UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO LYNCHED.

Charged by Mississippi Mob With Entering Room of White Woman.

West Point, Miss., June 28.—An unidentified negro was lynched yesterday near Cedar Bluff, 10 miles from West Point, according to reports.

The negro was said to have confessed he entered the room of a young white woman. The girl drove the intruder off with a revolver, firing as he disappeared through a window. The negro was captured several hours later and hanged.

Milwaukee, Wis.

NEWS-

JAN 22 1915

GEORGIA NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Arlington, Ga., Jan. 22.—Peter Morris, a negro charged with the murder of a farmer, was taken from the custody of the Early county sheriff late Thursday night and lynched.

NEW YORK WORLD

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18 February 1915 1915

FLORIDA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 17.—John Richards, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Sparr, Fla., last night. He is said to have insulted a white woman.

Rochester N.Y. Post Express

Jan 22, 1915

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

Arlington, Ga., Jan. 22.—Peter Morris, a negro, charged with the murder of a farmer, was taken from the custody of the Farly County sheriff late last night and lynched.

Constitution 2-16-15

Negro Is Lynched.

Brookville, Miss., February 15.—Alexander Hill, a negro, charged with having shot and killed Terrill Kemp, a constable, was captured by a mob of several hundred citizens near Brookville today and hanged. Kemp was shot to death when he attempted to arrest the negro on a minor charge.

Lynchings—1915
Cases of

138

July—Dec

San Antonio Tex Light

JUL 31 1915

NEGRO BURNED BY TEMPLE MOB FOR MURDERS

Slaying of Chi[illegible] With Hammer as Th[illegible]ept Is Promptly [illegible]ed.

MAY CLOAK [illegible]MPLICES

Even Girls [illegible]nder Years and Man[illegible]men Saw the Spectacle.

TEMPLE, Tex., July 31.—The burning at the stake here at midnight of Will Stanley, a negro suspect in the Grimes family hammer murders, hampered the police efforts to arrest and identify other persons suspected in the case. Stanley was burned to death [illegible] pai[illegible]sers which [illegible] of W. [illegible]rimes, and whic[illegible] identified.

Just before being thrown into the flames, Stanley told some of his captors that a white man had paid him and another negro, whose name he gave, to go to Grimes' home Wednesday night and kill the family. Grimes and his wife were beaten into unconsciousness and three of their six children were killed.

The negro at the stake, promised to try to identify the alleged white man, but a bullet through his body and the fire, cut off any further statement from him. He said he held the horse while the other negro did the killing.

Could Not Save Negro.

Possible information about the robbery and rape which officers charge was connected with the killing was shut off despite efforts of Stanley's questioners to save him, by the eagerness of other members of the mob for a burning. The mob included residents of the country for many miles around. Earlier in the day the crowds had shown their temper by hanging a negro hand on the Grimes farm.

This negro was saved by Mr. Grimes' brother after being hauled up to a tree limb.

Stanley's death last night was watched by many women and children. The negro tried six times to get out of the flames [illegible] chains bound him too firmly. After his death what remained whole of his body was hanged to a telegraph pole as a warning, his executioners said. Others searched the ashes for souvenirs. Some women picked up what appeared to be bones from the negro's ashes.

Two other negroes under arrest, Slim Harris and a negro giving the name of Wells, were taken secretly from Temple last night and hidden by the police.

Police Tried to Delay Burning.

The police had tried to save Stanley by getting an agreement from leaders of the mob, which some persons estimated at 6000 men, to postpone action until after 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Stanley meanwhile to be watched by ten persons selected by leaders of the mob to see that he was not spirited away. The police told the mob that this would give time to force Stanley to tell of possible accomplices.

Stanley told several stories, in addition to the statement at the stake, to explain how he got Grimes' trousers. He claimed that he obtained them from another negro in a trade. The police, however, said this other negro presented evidence that Stanley had tried to get rid of the trousers on any sort of a profitable swap.

The crime for which Stanley was burned occurred during Wednesday night. Thursday morning a neighbor, calling at the Grimes home, found three children of Mr. and Mrs. Grimes lying in pools of blood, their bodies brutally mutilated, while the floors and walls of the room were bespattered. The parents themselves were beaten about the heads and bodies to such an extent that not until today were they entirely conscious. The instrument used by the assassin was an iron rail cutter such as is used by railroad track men. The skull of each of the victims was crushed in.

138

Temple was quiet today after the burning last night of the negro Stanley. Several police today said they believed Stanley was the only person concerned in the murders and that two other negroes who had been arrested and taken out of town to escape mobs probably would be released.

Other Negroes Are Freed.

Other officers said positively that the negroes had been released.

Although the negro said his name was Will Stanley and gave a Fort Worth street address, efforts at identification have indicated that the name and address are fictitious.

The burned remains hanging from a guy wire on a Chamber of Commerce street sign, were cut down this forenoon.

Small groups of men gathered in the streets here today discussing the lynching, but they gradually dispersed. Sheriff Hugh Smith and his assistants, guarding the negro last night, said they were overwhelmed by number of the mob. They faced the choice of letting the negro go or the almost absolute certainty of their bullets striking many persons in the crowd about the court building.

Some of the deputies said there was cause to fear that unless the mob obtained the negro without using batteries ram tactics the building would collapse, owing to the press of the crowd about it and the numbers of persons crowding upper stories. The building is a three-story brick.

Today there was no apparent animus against negroes generally nor signs of intent to molest any negro. Negroes were going about their usual occupations here.

Officers announced today that they had turned the other two negro suspects loose last night. A telephone message to the county attorney here said the negroes were seen at Taylor, Tex., today, 50 miles south of here, "and going fast."

This message said some one near Taylor took a shot at the negroes but missed them.

WOMAN'S ASSAILANT LYNCHED IN DECATUR

After Being Identified by Victim, Negro Is Shot to Death by Mob at Amsterdam.

8-18-15
Constitution

Bainbridge, Ga., August 17.—(Special.)—Searching parties early tonight captured a negro who yesterday criminally assaulted a white woman at Amsterdam, and, after carrying him before his victim, who identified him, quickly killed him with about one hundred shots. The negro's name is John Riggins. He was about 23 years old and had been in the community only a few days.

Riggins made no attempt to escape, but returned to his work this morning in the tobacco packing house. When some of the searching party approached him and inquired if he knew a certain negro from Quincy, Riggins became nervous and soon left work. He was caught before he had gone 200 feet and carried before the victim for identification. She promptly identified him, after she had saved the lives of others earlier in the day through failure to accuse them.

Feeling Again Normal.

The rest of the program was quickly enacted and feeling in the section has returned to its normal state.

Decatur has been a county for nearly one hundred years, but so far as is known the first criminal assault in its history occurred yesterday afternoon when an unknown negro attacked the wife of a prominent tobacco man in the lower section of the county.

The woman started out from her home near Amsterdam to the tobacco packing house where her husband was working. While passing through a thickly wooded section the negro sprang into the buggy and wrested from her hands the pistol with which she attempted to defend herself. When she recovered consciousness the negro was gone and on the back of her head was a painful wound, whether inflicted by the butt of the pistol or by her head striking the buggy tire, she did not know. She managed to reach the place where her husband was awaiting her, and told the story.

Posse Was Orderly.

Sheriff's deputies went to the scene immediately and started a thorough search, but an all-night effort failed to locate the negro. The sheriff of Gadsden county, Florida, just across the line, also had a posse on the lookout, and besides, there were hundreds of the citizens of that community in the woods searching for the fugitive.

From information obtained at the sheriff's office it seems that the crowd in pursuit was unusually orderly, and that there was no evidence of drunkenness nor any tendency to molest innocent negroes. The people of the lower section of the county constitute some of the most conservative and level headed people in this part of the state.

The negro's victim has been intermittently unconscious during the day and is reported to have fainted several times. Although her health was none too good at the time, she is reported to be resting very well at a late hour this afternoon.

GEORGIANS IN BLOODY RACE RIOTS

Advertiser
12-31-15

Whipping of Negro Bo Causes White Man's Death, Resulting in Si Posse Killings and Arso

WHITE POSSEMEN ARE WOUNDED IN BATTL

Hunted Negroes Drive Out of Cabin by Fir Open Fusillade and Ar Slain in Attack

(Associated Press)

BLAKELY, GA., Dec. 30.—Four negroes were shot and killed, two burned to death in a negro cabin, two white possemen seriously wounded and several other whites seriously hurt in a series of pitched battles near here today growing out of the assassination near here last night of Henry Villipigue, an overseer on the E. H. Coachman plantation, according to reports reaching here tonight.

Villipigue was shot in the back with a load of buckshot near his home last night. He had had trouble several days ago with Grandison Goolsby and his sons, Mike and Ulysses, negroes who lived on a plantation adjoining that in charge of Villipigue. It was said Villipigue had thrashed one of the boys for an insolent remark. News of the assassination reached here today and rewards of $100 each were offered for Goolsby and his sons, who had fled.

Sheriff's Posse Shoots to Kill.

Posses were formed, one being led by Sheriff Howell of Early county, in which the killing took place. According to the best information reaching here Grandison Goolsby and an unknown negro were shot and killed by the sheriff's posse, Grandison's sons were burned to death later in a negro cabin in which they sought refuge after being driven from the one in which their father and the other negro were killed, and Early Hightower and James Burton, the former a cousin to Grandison Goolsby, were killed early in the afternoon by a posse composed of white farmers aroused over the death of their neighbor.

Villipigue and his wife were the only white persons on the Coachman plantation and the killing did not become generally known until today when news of it aroused whites throughout the county and those in the lower part of Clay county adjoining. It was not known how many posses were formed but reports today said that several bands of about fifty men each were scouring the country along the Chattahoochee river bottoms near which the plantation was situated. Swamps adjoining the river which divides Georgia and Alabama in this section were searched and negro cabins were visited by angry men seeking the Goolsbys. As the day passed additional men joined in the hunt. Sheriff Howell late today sent in a call here for additional deputies with guns to help him capture the suspected negroes and to prevent their being lynched.

Independent Posse At It.

The posse which killed Hightower and Burton was said to be carrying on a search independent of that led by the sheriff. Hightower's cabin was visited because of his kinship to the Goolsbys. Reports reaching here were to the effect that when the whites rushed toward the cabin either Hightower or Burton opened fire without parleying. The whites returned volley for volley and suddenly fire from the cabin ceased. The white men rushed into it and found the two negroes were the only occupants of the cabin. Both were dead. Realizing that the negroes they sought were not in that cabin the possemen left the dead negroes and renewed their search.

It was later in the afternoon that Sheriff Howell and his deputies, aided by a number of white farmers, came upon a cabin about seven miles west of here in which the Goolsbys were reported to be barricaded and heavily armed. Demands from the sheriff for their surrender brought a volley of shots from the cabin.

Several Whites Wounded.

Several of the whites were wounded, it was said, and the sheriff and his men took cover and opened fire on the cabin. More than a hundred shots were fired in all. Then more daring members of the attacking force rushed to a side of the cabin, which was without windows through which the negroes could shoot, and applied a torch. The flames drove out Goolsby, his two sons and another negro whose name was not learned.

The negroes rushed from the cabin door firing as they ran and Oliver Hudseth and Samuel Hilman, members of the posse fell wounded. Goolsby was shot and killed as he dashed for safety and a moment later the unidentified negro dropped, killed by a posseman's shot. The Goolsby boys escaped and fled through the woods.

Go For More Ammunition.

Hudseth and Hilman were sent in an automobile to Hudseth's home and the sheriff sent here for more ammunition.

In the meantime others in the posse had followed the fleeing negroes and forced them to take refuge in a cabin a few miles away. The sheriff then had this cabin set on fire and he and his deputies reported tonight that both the young negroes were burned to death when they remained in the cabin rather than come out to face the guns of their attackers.

Both Hudseth and Hilman were expected to recover, it was said, their injuries being painful flesh wounds. It was not known how many other whites were hurt, but none were thought to be seriously injured.

Residents of Early county still were in an angry mood tonight, according to reports here and many leading citizens were trying to quiet down the persons from whom they said they feared further trouble. Negroes were reported as keeping within their homes.

What Started The Trouble.

It developed that the incident which caused Villipigue to thrash one of the Goolsby negroes occurred on Tuesday night last, when buggies driven by Villipgue and the negro locked wheels on the public road.

WO MORE VICTIMS OF LYNCH LAW IN SOUTH

Mob Law is Steadily Taking Precedent Over Civil Law in Meting Out Justice to the Black Man. This Must Stop!

MORE HEROES NEEDED.

Our Women Must Defend the Race, Since There is Not Enough Real Men—"Not Afraid to Die Kind" to Protect Against Lynch Law.

(Special to Defender.)

[illegible]

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 3rd.—Gentlemen: No doubt you will be interested to know the details of the double murder and burning at Bloomfield this week. It is another story of where you are not permitted to fall in love with one of your own race. But the heroes died as men. Two brothers were the heroes: Bill and Joe. Both were quiet, law-abiding citizens, raised in the town. No one had a complaint to make against them until it was discovered that Bill was in love with a girl of his own race and that Smith (white) fancied her for himself. He warned Bill to cease his attentions to this young lady. But the warning was unheeded, as Bill felt he was within his own right. Smith then proceeded to try a means by which Bill would be put out of the way. He employed two white ruffians to start the work. These ruffians, on pretext of wanting a drink of water, gained admission to the brothers' home and started a quarrel in which they were thrown out of the house. Then they go and swear out a warrant against the brothers. Smith tells the sheriff to make short work of the job; so when the sheriff appeared to make the arrest there was a mob with him who yelled, Lynch them; what right have they to hit white men? The boys armed themselves and taking along plenty of ammunition, they quietly slipped from the rear of their home and sought safety in a nearby wood. Here they decided to sell their lives as dearly as possible, for they well knew their fate should they quietly give up, even though they had committed no crime. So here they made their stand, the trees furnishing them protection from the hail of bullets from the mob. Finally Joe was shot and killed, but not before several of the mob had paid with their lives for his. Bill fought on until his ammunition ran out. He was then surrounded and captured, fighting with the butt of his gun until overpowered. The mob tied the dead and the living together and dragged them to town. The news of their coming preceded them and thousands turned out to view the Texas circus. After allowing the crowd to view the victims, while a huge fire was being prepared, they were tossed into it amid the howls of the many wolves gathered.

Heroes In Demand.

If we had a few hundred men such as these brothers who would fight to the last ditch, and take plenty company along when they gave up the ghost, why mob law would soon be a thing of the past. But, alas! gentlemen! we must appeal to the women to protect the men from the mob, as the men have turned cowards down here. Hence, women, come to the front; save the cowardly men and pu down lynching and burning and establish law and order. To think that the pleasure of one white man could cause such havoc in a quiet home would make us turn back to Shakespeare and soliloquize with Cassius: "Ye gods, it is amazing that a man of such feeble temperature should bestride this narrow world like a Colossus, while we petty men walk beneath his huge legs to find ourselves dishonorable graves." Since there are no men, women, come to the front; protect the weaklings, that still wear pants, from the lynch mobs, and when you have stemmed the tide of human cruelty and established law and justice, don't give these weaklings the chance to again destroy that which was once freely given them, namely, freedom. What a thing is fear; it transforms a human being into a 'possum.

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3 NEGROES WERE KILLED IN CLASH AT ROUND OAK

Four Blacks Are Now Under Arrest for the Murder of Silas Turner.

Constitution 7-7-15

Macon, Ga., July 6.—(Special.)—When the Jones county commissioners ordered a coffin shipped to Round Oak, in Jones county this morning, it developed that another negro had been killed there as a result of the murder of Silas Turner, a farmer, on Sunday morning. This makes three negroes who are known to have been shot and killed. The latest victim was known as Earl Palmer and he lived on John King's plantation, where the murder of Turner occurred.

Peter Thurman, a negro, who is alleged to have had something to do with the murder of Turner, is in jail in Jones county. Three other negroes are in jail in Macon. The authorities of Jones and Jasper counties are still hunting for negroes implicated in the Turner killing.

Will Gordon, a negro, who was present at the time Mr. Turner was killed, is in the Bibb county jail. He claims that Brooks fired the shot that killed Mr. Turner, though admitting he was present and helped plan the crime.

There are many rumors afloat as to the number of negroes killed by the mob during the 24 hours succeeding the murder. Some say as many as nine were killed, but this is denied by the authorities.

FLORIDANS DEAL SWIFT JUSTICE TO AN ACCUSED NEGRO

12-~~30~~-15

(Associated Press.)

REDDICK, FLA., Joe Nimrod, a negro, 17 years old, accused of attacking a white girl here late yesterday, was hanged from a tree in the outskirts of town sometime last night. The body, riddled with buckshot, was found today.

Advertiser

Nimrod was captured soon after the attack. He is said to have been identified by the girl.

NE NEGROES DEAD IN GEORGIA RACE RIOT

New York Sun

JAN 1 1916

Murder of a White Overseer Leads to an Uprising in Early County.

BLAKELY, Ga., Dec. 31.—A race riot is in progress to-night near the Georgia-Alabama line in southwest Georgia as a result of the murder of Henry Villipigue, a white, and the killing of seven negroes in Early county yesterday.

Gov. Harris has been asked to order t the troops. Ed Law and his son, ecious Law, negroes, were killed early is evening. Reports reaching here ate that negroes have risen to resist e whites.

Lodge books found on the body of a gro killed in yesterday's rioting showg that Granison Goolsby and his two ons, Mike and Ulysses, had been delegated by the lodge to kill Henry Villipigue, a farm overseer, caused the race trouble to break out this afternoon.

Fear of organized negro outbreaks has spread terror into all corners of the county and has attracted sympathy from the Alabama side of the line.

The negro Supreme Circle Lodge at Pleasant Grove was burned early in the day and the negro Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall in Blakely was later burned by a mob. To-night another negro lodge building near the Chattanooche River at Hilton was burned.

In retaliation the negroes are reported to have surrounded the home of H. H. Grimsley and threatened him and his amily with death. Sheriff Howell with eputies and help from the Alabama ide of the river hurried to the scene and ound that the negroes had dispersed.

Automobiles filled with armed men have been leaving the city every few minutes throughout the evening.

Granison Goolsby, the negro who was killed yesterday, was at the head of the Supreme Circle Lodge in his own settlement and master of the negro Masonic lodge at Blakely.

WHIPPING LED TO 8 KILLINGS

December 1915

New York

Remark by Negro Brought Thrashing From Southern Overseer and His Assassination Ends in Lynching of 7.

BLAKELY, Ga., Dec. 31.—Excitement caused throughout this section by clashes between white possemen and Negroes near here yesterday, in which seven Negroes were killed and two whites seriously hurt, had not entirely died down to-day. Influential white citizens who were busy until late last night in efforts to prevent further possible outbreaks ex- [illegible] the belief, however, that there would be no more trouble.

Five of the Negroes were shot and killed and two others were burned to death, according to reports here, as a result of three pitched battles between the Negroes and various bands of whites seeking to capture Grandison Goolsby, a Negro farmer, and his two sons, Mike and Ulysses, accused of assassinating Henry J. Villipigue, an overseer, who had thrashed one of the younger Goolsbys. Villipigue was shot in the back Wednesday night, his wife narrowly escaping death from several other shots fired after he fell.

The Negroes reported dead as a result of an all-day hunt, which started Thursday morning when news of Villipigue's death spread through the county and culminated in pitched battles in the afternoon, were Grandison Goolsby, his two sons, both of whom were burned in a cabin in which they sought refuge; "Hosh" Jewell, Charles Holmes, James Burton, and Early Hightower.

Jewell and Holmes were killed in aiding the Goolsbys stand off a posse led by Sheriff Howell of Early County. Burton and Hightower met death resisting another posse which sought to search their cabin.

It was estimated that there were several hundred whites in the various posses, and it was said that probably half a dozen were wounded.

Samuel Pittman and O. B. Hudspeth, members of the sheriff's posse, were the only two whites who were known here to have been wounded. Pittman's right arm was broken by a shot, and Hudspeth was shot in the head. He is expected to recover. The killings took place in the western part of this county, about ten miles west of here, and near the Alabama border.

It developed that the incident which caused Villipigue to thrash one of the Goolsby Negroes occurred on Tuesday last, when buggies driven by Villipigue and the Negro locked wheels on the public road. The Negro, it was said, called out to Villipigue to back his vehicle out of the way, and the overseer, not liking the Negro's order, leaped to the ground and lashed him with his whip.

The Negro was said to have been either Mike or Ulysses Goolsby, it was not clear which. On Wednesday morning Grandison Goolsby came here and bought a supply of ammunition. That night when Villipigue and his wife returned home rather late the three Goolsbys, it was said, were awaiting them and opened fire, killing Villipigue.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR ATTACK ON GIRL

Constitution 11-29-15

Henderson, Ky., November 28.—[illegible] Buckner, a negro, charged with having attacked a young girl last night, was taken from the county jail here early today by a mob of fifty masked men and hanged to a tree a short distance below Henderson.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED.

Advertiser 8-22-[illegible]

COUSHAMA, LA., Aug. 21.—An unidentified negro was lynched by a body of armed men near here early today. The negro had been given into the custody of a deputy sheriff following an alleged attempt to attack the daughter of a farmer. The mob took the prisoner from the officer before he could be placed in jail.

Lynchings — 1915
Cases of.

July-Dec.

FRANK TAKEN BY LYNCHERS FROM MILLEDGEVILLE

Warden Smith Overpowered by 25 Armed Men

Advertiser 8-17-1

(Associated Press Bulletin, 4:30 a. m.)

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Aug. 16.—A mob variously estimated at between twenty-five and seventy-five in number, overpowered warden, superintendent and guards at the Georgia State Prison Farm near here at 11 o'clock tonight, and quickly got Leo M. Frank and rushed him away in an automobile.

First reports that it might be friends of Frank were dispelled when a prisoner said he had heard a member of the mob say that Frank's body would be placed tomorrow on the grave of Mary Phagan at Marietta. Frank was serving a life term for the murder of the girl.

The mob was orderly, but work[redacted] with quick precision. Eight [redacted]mobiles took the men to within [redacted] distance of the prison. First, all [redacted] from the prison and all except one from Milledgeville were cut.

Five men went to the house of J. T. Smith, warden, covered him with pistols and stood guard over him. Other men went to the house of J. M. Burke, superintendent of the prison, and held him under cover of their guns.

Practically every other member of the mob then rushed to the stockade gate nearest tho dormitory where Frank was being housed. The automobiles then were started in the direction of Eatonton. Nothing more had been heard of them hours after they left.

A prisoner who was sleeping in the dormitory is responsible for the statement that this spokesman said the mob intended to take Frank to Marietta and that tomorrow morning his body would be found on the grave of Mary Phagan for whose murder the noted prisoner was serving a life sentence.

No person could be found here tonight who knew from which direction the mob came. Rumors of plans to take Frank out of the prison were almost a daily occurrence and not [redacted] roads protected, but a large [redacted]ards were kept on duty [redacted]

[redacted]NEGROES KILLED IN GEORGIA

[redacted] YORK EVENI[redacted]
[redacted]3[redacted]1915

T[redacted] Men severe[redacted]ured in Cl[redacted] Grew [redacted]hrashing of [redacted]eer.

B[redacted]r 31.—Excitement, cause[redacted] this section by clashes betw[redacted]en and negroes near here [redacted]ich seven negroes w[redacted]tes severely hurt, [redacted]n to-day. Influ[redacted] citiz[redacted]re busy unt[redacted]night [redacted]revent fu[redacted]le out[redacted] the [redacted]ver, th[redacted] no [redacted]ble.

[redacted] the neg[redacted]sho[redacted] others [redacted]d to [redacted] to rep[redacted] as a [redacted] fights [redacted]ious band[redacted] Grandis[redacted], a ne[illegible] and his two [redacted]e and Ulys[illegible] accused of k[redacted]ry J. Villipigue, an overseer, [redacted]thrashed one of the younger [redacted] Villipigue was shot in the ba[redacted]nesday night, his wife narrowl[redacted] death from several other [redacted] after he fell.

The [redacted]reported dead as a result of a[redacted] hunt, which started on Thu[redacted]ning when news of Villipig[redacted] spread through the county an[redacted]ted in pitched battles in the [redacted] were Grandison Goolsby, his [redacted]oth of whom were burned in [redacted]n which they sought refuge; "Hos[redacted] Jewell, Charles Holmes, James Burton, and Early Hightower.

Jewell and Holmes were killed in aiding the Goolsbys to stand off a posse led by Sheriff Howell, of Early County. Burton and Hightower met death resisting another posse which sought to search their cabin.

It was estimated that there were several hundred whites in the various posses, and it was said that probably half a dozen were wounded.

Samuel Pittman and O. B. Hudspeth, members of the Sheriff's posse, were the only two whites who were known here to have been wounded. Pittman's right arm was broken by a shot, and Hudspeth was shot in the head. He is expected to recover.

The killings took place in the western part of this (Early) county about ten miles west of here and near the Alabama border.

Negro Burned At the Stake By Texas Mob

Constitution 7-31-15

Several Thousand Persons Witnessed Cremation of Victim in Public Square at Temple—Negro Accused of Killing Three Children.

Temple, Texas, July 30.—Will Stanley, a negro, arrested today in connection with the killing of three children of W. R. Grimes, a farmer, near Temple Wednesday, was burned to death by a mob in the public square here late tonight.

Several thousand persons who had thronged the streets awaiting the outcome of an examination of Stanley and two alleged accomplices witnessed [redacted] lynching.

Scene Most Spectacular.

[redacted] scene on the well lighted public [redacted]at the time of the burning of [redacted]o was spectacular. The mob [redacted] an open space in which to [redacted]ire, this being surrounded by[redacted]elled and cheered as they sho[redacted]ro into the flames. The stree[redacted]ed with pedestrians and autom[redacted]ded with onlookers. Trees [redacted] street on the side of the [redacted]est the burning were fille[redacted]oys, and scattered through th[redacted]ds were many young girls.

When Stanley was cast into the flames he struggled to escape, but was repeatedly shoved back. Several men said Stanley confessed that he did the killing, claiming that he had been hired to do the deed. He begged to be permitted to live long enough to tell all about it, but his alleged admission of guilt was sufficient for those around the fire.

Struggles Soon Ceased.

A shot was fired which some claim struck the struggling negro. His struggles soon ceased and the gathering began to disperse. In a few minutes the square was practically deserted and the crowds had vanished.

Two negroes said to have been mentioned by Stanley in his story told to the officers were apprehended at Rogers and were brought to Temple tonight but were released after an examination and told to leave town.

After the fire had burned but the negro's chared body was hanged to a telephone pole and the mob dispersed.

The crime for which Stanley was lynched occurred Wednesday night. Thursday morning a neighbor calling at the Grimes home found the bodies of the three children in pools of blood, their skulls being crushed in and Grimes and his wife insensible. The implement used by the murderer, an iron rail cutter, was found in the room.

BLACK SLAYS THREE; IS KILLED BY POSSE

Dynamite Used on Cochran Black Who Murdered Marshal Hogg, Lynn Sanders and Oscar Lawson.

Constitution 7-15-15

Cochran, Ga., July 14.—(Special.)—Gene Jackson, a negro farm hand, who killed three white men near here late last night and early this morning, was killed today by a posse of several hundred citizens and county officers, after they had blown up his shanty with dynamite.

Jackson had barricaded himself and defied the posse to capture him. He continued firing on the crowd after his house was dynamited and was then shot by the posse.

Three Whites Killed.

Jackson's victims are W. S. Hogg, night marshal, age 40; Lynn Sanders, farm supervisor, aged 40; Oscar Lawson, age 25, farm hand.

The trouble arose over farm work which Jackson refused to perform. The negro quit work and went to his house. Sanders went to Jackson's house Tuesday night to learn whether Jackson wanted to work any longer. Jackson stated he would go to work today, but as Sanders turned to go the negro jerked a pistol from Sanders' pocket and killed him, shooting him twice.

The killing of Marshal Hogg and Lawson occurred this morning when the two went to the negro's home to arrest him. Hogg and Lawson died almost instantly the victims of shotgun wounds at the hands of the negro.

Shanty Is Dynamited.

Sanders was supervisor of the farm of W. C. Peacock, one of the wealthiest planters in Pulaski county. The negro and Lawson were both employed as laborers on the farm.

Jackson barricaded himself in a shanty three miles from here today and defied arrest. Automobiles were rushed to Hawkinsville for more ammunition and rifles. The house was riddled with bullets, but had to be dy[illegible] to c[illegible] n[illegible] [illegible] for[illegible] to kill Jackson to [illegible] him.

Jacks[illegible] number thirty-eight Winchest[illegible], a pistol and a shotgun. Another negro n[illegible]Peter Fambrough has been arre[illegible]r furnishing arms and ammunition to Jackson. No further trouble is expected.

NO NEW EVIDENCE FOUND BY SHERIFF OF HOPE HULL MOB

Advertiser 8-20-15

Ed Russell, Negro Left For Dead at Lynching, Carefully Guarded at Hospital

A delay of at least several days will be caused in the investigation by the Sheriff's office and a Coroner's jury of the lynching of two negroes Wednesday morning at Hope Hull, due to the high excitement which prevails among the negroes of that section, and to the serious condition of Ed Russell, the negro dangerously shot by the mobsmen when the other two were killed.

A guard is being maintained at the hospital over the wounded negro in anticipation of a possible attack by one of the four white men who composed the mob. His story of the lynching remains untold, entrance to his room being denied to all but officers and hospital attendants.

It is from Russell that the authorities hope to learn the identity of the men in the mob. He is suffering from a broken hip, and four other bullet wounds. His condition is said to be such as to make questioning inadvisable at present.

It was declared at the Sheriff's office yesterday that practically no information concerning the actual lynching could be obtained, the negroes who know being fearful of death for themselves at the hands of a mob if they divulge their secret.

The present intention of the authorities is to cease questioning for several days that the tension may be relieved, and that those who may be able to throw light on the killing may recover their nerve.

A general exodus of negroes from the vicinity of the lynching is predicted by persons acquainted with conditions there. It is declared that they are living in mortal fear that they, too, may be called from their homes, tied and shot.

Speculation was rife yesterday concerning the identity of the four members of the mob. The names of several persons were spoken freely in this connection. So far as is known no evidence has been unearthed connecting any of the persons mentioned with the crime.

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2 NEGROES BURNED BY A MOB IN TEXAS [illegible] KILLING OFFICER

Constitution 8-30-15

While Resisting Arrest the Negroes Killed Deputy Sheriff and Also Probably Fatally Wounded Sheriff.

CITY PARK SELECTED FOR CREMATION SCENE

As Soon as Negroes Were Captured They Were Hurried to Sulphur Springs and Burned to Death in Park.

Sulphur Springs, Texas, August 29.—In a fight with an armed posse near here late today, Joe Richmond was shot and killed and his brother, King Richmond, both negroes, was seriously wounded; later the body of the dead negro was burned at the stake with his wounded brother in Buford Park in Sulphur Springs.

The negroes early today had shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Nathan A. Flippen and probably fatally wounded Sheriff J. B. Butler.

When the posse arrived here with the negroes a large crowd had gathered and demanded that the burning be staged in the public square. Several influential men counseled that the bodies be not burned, saying there was nothing to be gained, since one negro was already dead and the other probably fatally wounded.

Burned in City Park.

Finally, however, the mob removed the dead and wounded negroes to Buford Park, in the outskirts of the city, where they were burned. There was little disorder and as soon as the bodies had been burned the crowd quietly dispersed.

The sheriff and his deputy had started to arrest King Richmond on a minor charge at a negro settlement south of here. Both negroes without warning opened fire, killing Flippen instantly and wounding Butler. The negroes beat Butler over the head and he is said to be in a precarious condition.

Within a short time hundreds of armed men were searching for the negroes. They were located in a wood in the afternoon and in the battle that ensued Joe Richmond was killed and his brother wounded.

Peace officers who joined in the search were far in the minority in the posse and unable to cope with the mob spirit.

Hundreds Trailed Negroes.

It is estimated 1,500 men and boys trailed the negroes to their hiding place in the woods. The negroes, brought to bay, fired several shots, but their fighting was of short duration, as the posses fired hundreds of shots into the covert.

It was learned tonight that Sheriff Butler wounded one of the negroes at the time he and the deputy sought to arrest them at the settlement.

Six thousand people had gathered in the public square here when the posses arrived with the dead and wounded negroes. Pleas of cooler heads were unavailing and the mob carried out its work in Buford Park with little ceremony.

Sheriff Butler's wounds consist of a broken arm, a shot through the top of his head and three fractures of the skull.

SUSPECT IS UNDER ARREST AND TROOPS ARE USED TO SUPPRESS RIOTING.

Cincinnati Com. Tribune
DEC 10 1915

MUNITIONS PLANT IS BELIEVED SAFE

LOSS IS ESTIMATED AT $3,000,000—PATHETIC SPECTACLE OF HOMELESS THOUSANDS.

NEGRO LOOTER LYNCHED.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 9.—A young negro who was caught looting among the ruins of the burned buildings in Hopewell, Va., was lynched late tonight.

STARTED FROM OIL STOVE.

HOPEWELL, Dec. 9.—A statement issued by officers in charge of the situation here tonight said that an oil stove which accidentally turned over in a boarding house-restaurant on Cawson street started the conflagration.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 9.—Hopewell, Va., the "war boom" town of 25,000, founded by the Dupont Powder Company, virtually was destroyed by fire late today. At midnight the flames still were uncontrolled, but it was said there was little left to burn in the town and the company's powder mill, some distance away, was not believed to be in danger.

The blaze started in a restaurant.

The financial loss is estimated roughly at $3,000,000 and thousands of homeless families tonight were taken to Richmond and Petersburg on special trains.

Buildings All of Wood.

Nearly every building in the town which had sprung up with a sensational rapidity suggestive of the Western mining settlement of the 60's, was made of wood. A high wind aided the spread of the flames and within a few minutes after they were discovered several blocks were on fire. Firemen rushed from Richmond and Petersburg were powerless to check the conflagration.

Six companies of State troops were sent to prevent rioting and looting among the frantic laborers and their families. No lives were lost as a result of the fire, according to reports reaching here.

Tonight still more troops were sent to the stricken town, and reports indicated that the military authorities had the situation well in hand.

Caught, it is declared, in the act of placing a high explosive in the Du Pont Powder Company's shipping warehouse, last night, a man believed to be a foreign agent is under arrest.

His name is withheld by government orders.

A large quantity of guncotton was in the warehouse awaiting shipment to the allies.

Blue prints, a powerful field glass and sketches of the Du Pont plant were found among the man's effects.

Militia on the Job.

A local militia company tonight was placed in the down-town section of Petersburg to aid in preserving order among the thousands pouring in from the burned town. All saloons here were closed at 7 o'clock. The Petersburg City Council held a special session to plan relief measures, and the city's churches were opened as sleeping places for the homeless.

The fire started at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. The alarm was given by Adam Drum, an eleven-year-old boy, who saw smoke coming from the roof of a three-story restaurant building. He rushed into the building, and soon afterward appeared at a front window on the second floor with an infant in his arms. He shouted to the crowd that had gathered below to hold a blanket.

A bed covering was used as a life net and the boy leaped into it. Neither he nor the infant was hurt. The mother of the child dashed from the building a moment later, her dress on fire. She escaped serious injury, however.

CORONER UNABLE TO GET EVIDENCE AGAINST MOBMEN AT M'GEHEE'S

One of Negroes Left For Dead May Live and Give Testimony

184

Advertiser 8-14-15

The coroner's investigation of the killing at McGehee's Switch Wednesday morning, when two negroes were shot to death and a third dangerously wounded, adjourned yesterday after hearing five witnesses, and will be resumed when Ed. Russell, the negro left for dead by the mob, is sufficiently recovered to give testimony.

Russell, wounded by five bullets, lies at a local hospital in a dangerous condition. It is thought that he will live, and the strength of the investigation depends on his recovery, since through him the authorities hope to learn the identity of those who composed the mob. No one is allowed to see the negro.

No New Details.

No new details were uncovered by the officials yesterday to throw light on the identity of those in the lynching party. All sources of information stated that it was composed of four white men who drove to the Crenshaws plantation, forced the negroes to come from their homes, and carried them away.

A short time later, and between three and four o'clock in the morning, pistol shots awakened Ed. Crenshaw, whose home is on the plantation. A searching party was organized, and later found the bodies of the three negroes.

Bodies in Ditch.

The bodies were found in a ditch at the side of the road. Harry Russell and Kit Jackson were dead. Ed. Russell, dangerously wounded, lay beside them, where the mob had left him for dead. The wounded negro was rushed to Montgomery by Sheriff Waller at five o'clock in the morning.

The three men lynched were under bond at the county jail, following their arrest last June on the charge of poisoning horses on the plantation of Dr. McLean, where the negroes were living at that time. Alex Jackson, a fourth negro charged with this offense, still remains in the county jail. The case against the four has been continued from time to time in the city court, and never has been brought to trial.

Although the four men in the lynching party are said to have been unmasked, no one has been found to give further clue to their identity than that they were white. In the darkness of the early morning it is considered that complete identification is virtually impossible, unless it was revealed by them to the three negroes who were intended to be their victims, and were considered by them as dead men who could never tell. That one of these negroes lived is considered by authorities to be the one thing that may bring the mobmen into the hands of the law.

Work Is Careful.

The work of these men, in spite of its boldness, was careful, according to testimony given at the coroner's inquest yesterday morning. Coming to the house of one negro which was located at a convenient point they forced its occupant to guide them to the homes of the negroes for whom they were searching. Lights, even a match to light a cigarette, were not permitted. Care was taken that no faces should be seen, and silence was enforced by revolvers.

Kit Jackson was taken from his home, and his hands tied behind him. Ed. and Harry Russell were taken in the same way, and all forced to get in the automobile which stood in the road. The car was turned back toward Montgomery, and a short distance from where it started the bodies of the negroes were found.

Thirteen shots took effect in the three bodies. Kit Jackson was shot three times, in the abdomen, the chest and the right arm. Harry Russell received bullets in his head, stomach, side, groin and face. Ed. Russell, who survived, received five bullet wounds.

THOUSANDS SEE NEGRO BURNED IN TEXAS TOWN

Advertiser 7-31-15

TEMPLE, TEXAS, July 30.—Will Stanley, a negro, arested today in connection with the killing of three children of W. R. Grimesfi a farmer near Temple Wednesday, was burned to death by a mob in the public square late tonight. Several thousand persons who had thronged the streets awaiting the outcome of an examination of Stanley and two alleged accomplices, witnessed the lynching.

The scene on the well lighted public square at the time, of the burning of the negro was spectacular. The mob had chosen an open space in which to build their pyre, this being surrounded by men who yelled and cheered as they shoved the negro into the flames. The streets were filled with pedestrians and automobiles loaded with onlookers.

Trees fringing the street on the side of the square nearest the burning were filled with boys and scattered through the crowds were many young girls.

The crime for which Stanley was lynched occurred Wednesday night. Thursday morning a neighbor calling at the Grimes home found the bodies of the three children in pools of blood, their skulls being crushed in and Grimes and his wife insensible. The implement used by the murderer, an iron rail cutter, was found in the room.

MAN LYNCHED IN TEXAS FOR MISTREATING WIFE

Constitution 8-25-15

San Antonio, Texas, August 24.—John Slovac, a Bohemian farmer, living near Shiner, was taken from jail by unknown parties, beaten with a wet rope and finally killed by a pistol shot Monday night, according to information received here today. Slovac was charged with mistreating his wife.

Lynchings - 1915 141 July - Dec. 141

Cases of

GEORGIA POSSES SLAY 7 COLORED MEN IN FIGHTS

Five Shot, Two Burned, After White Overseer Was Killed.

Philadelphia Evo. Telegraph

DEC 31 1915

RESISTS THE SHERIFF

Father and Two Sons Lose Lives in Clash with Pursuers.

BLAKELY, Ga., Dec. 31.—Excitement caused throughout this section by clashes between white posses and colored men near here, in which seven of the latter were killed and two whites seriously hurt, had not entirely died down today. Influential white citizens, who exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent further possible outbreaks, expressed the belief that there will be no more trouble.

Five of the colored men were shot and killed and two others were burned to death, according to reports here, as a result of three pitched battles between the colored men and bands of whites seeking to capture Grandison Goolsby, colored farmer, and his two sons, Mike and Ulysses, accused of assassinating Henry J. Villipigue, an overseer, who had thrashed one of the younger Goolsbys. Villipigue was shot in the back on Wednesday night, his wife narrowly escaping death from several other shots fired after he fell.

The colored men reported dead as a result of an all-day hunt which started yesterday morning, when news of Villipigue's death spread through the county and culminated in pitched battles in the afternoon, were Grandison Goolsby, his two sons, both of whom were burned in a cabin inwhich they sought refuge; "Hosh" Jewell, Charles Holmes, James Burton and Early Hightower.

Jewell and Holmes were killed in aiding the Goolsbys stand off a posse led by Sheriff Howell, of Early county. Burton and Hightower met death resisting another posse which sought to search their cabin.

There were several hundred whites in the posses, and it was said that probably half a dozen were wounded.

Samuel Pittman and O. B. Hurspeth members of the sheriff's posse, were the only whites who were known here to have been wounded. Pittman's right arm was broken by a shot, and Hudspeth was shot in the head. He is expected to recover.

The killings took place in the western part of this (Early) county, about ten miles west of here and near the Alabama border.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB AT HOPEWELL

Philadelphia Star

DEC 10 1915

Militia Shoots Several Persons and Five Fall by Pistol of Insane Italian

WIRE SERVICE IS CUT OFF

Governor Stuart Sends Troops to Keep Order at Burned Powder Town

Petersburg, W. Va., Dec. 10.—Reports of wild disorder at Hopewell have reached here by courier, following the failure today of wire communication with the duPont powder city, which was practically destroyed by fire.

The conflagration followed the arrest of a suspected German spy in the powder plant. He had a field glass and blue prints in his possession.

Reports received here say two persons have been killed and one negro lynched.

The negro was hung by a mob to a telegraph pole stump, it was said. Several others, including an Italian, who went insane following loss of his money in a burning bank, was shot down by soldiers. Five persons were reported shot by another Italian, who fired when an attempt was made to prevent his going into a burning bank.

A local undertaker has been requested to send two wagons to Hopewell to bring out the bodies.

With wire service down, the only means of communication is by wagon and automobile over roads choked with refugees and sightseers.

TOWN UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Hopewell, Va., Dec. 10.—The town of Hopewell, following its disastrous fire, is under marital law today, several companies of militia having been sent here by special train under orders by Governor Stuart. Hopewell policemen, assisted by a special force of the Powder Company, held the situation well in hand until the troops arrived. There was the greatest confusion but few attempts at looting.

Although the place today was almost as bare as the cornfield in which its first buildings were put up a year ago, the making of explosives for the Allies is going on.

In the main part of the town of 25,000 persons hardly a building remained, though the great explosives plant nearby and company villages at either end of the town escaped undamaged. The loss was put at $1,000,000.

The two banks, the Hopewell State and the [illegible] and Mechanics, respectively, [illegible] destroyed. However, the officers managed to save all their cash and securities and removed them to City Point. The court house and jail also went down. The prisoners were moved in ample time to the lockup within the duPont reservation. The tabernacle, Hopewell's only house of worship, was a total loss. The Eppes warehouse, one of the largest buildings in the place, went down before the dynamiters.

All through the night and until after daylight, a pitiable, dreary procession had wended its way by all roads out of what had been Hopewell. It plodded with the sullenness of despair the long 10 miles to Petersburg, or sought with frantic frenzy to find shelter in du Pont City, City Point, or in the shacks of construction gangs in the neighborhood. One half crazed mob tried to storm the gates of the big powder plant, and it took half the force of duPont private police to drive them away.

Because of the great influx of people into Petersburg, Mayor Cabines ordered all saloons in that city closed. A company of militia was called out to aid the police in controlling the crowds, while the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, the Y. M. C. A. and churches took quick action to provide temporary shelter for those who had lost their homes.

Despite the calamity the town was again on the boom today. Contractors and builders were on hand to plan new structures in the still smoldering ruins in the old town, and men who lost thousands in the fire were planning to raise more thousands to resume their old place. One general store proprietor, whose loss ran close to a hundred thousand, built himself a shack amid the ruins and in it worked out today plans for a concrete, fireproof building.

LYNCHED IN NEWPORT HARBOR

It is reported that the assault said to have been committed on the Utah here Wednesday morning in reality took place at the Brooklyn navy yard and is much more serious than the report indicated. It is said that after the Negro cut the white man the crew took things into their own hands and strung up the Negro. The Utah is said to have hastily cleared from the navy yard and it was noted that during her stay here comparatively few came ashore from her.

RACE RIOT RAGES AS 7 NEGROES DIE TO AVENGE MURDER

New York Herald

JAN 1 1916

Enraged Georgia White Men Burn Three Lodge Buildings.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

BLAKELY, Ga., Friday.—A race riot is raging to-night near the Georgia-Alabama line in Southwest Georgia as a result of the murder of Henry J. Villipigue and the killing of seven negroes in Early county yesterday. Governor Harris has been asked by wire to order out the troops.

Edward Law and his son, Precious Law, negroes, were killed about nightfall and reports reaching here state that negroes have risen to resist the whites. Lodge books were found on the body of a negro killed in yesterday's rioting, with a paper showing that Granison Goolsby and his two sons, Michael and Ulysses, had been delegated by a secret society lodge to kill Villipique, white farm overseer. This caused the race trouble to break out this afternoon.

Fear of organized negro outbreaks has spread terror into all parts of the county and aroused sympathy from the Alabama side of the line. Many white men are said to have crossed from that side of the State line.

The negro lodge building at Pleasant Grove was burned early in the day and a negro lodge hall in Blakely was burned by the mob later. To-night another negro lodge building near the Chattahoochee River at Hilton was burned.

In retaliation the negroes were reported to have surrounded the home of H. H. Grimsley, threatening him and his family. Sheriff Howell and deputies and volunteers from the Alabama side of the river hurried to the scene and found that the negroes had dispersed, according to late reports reaching here. Automobiles filled with armed men have been leaving the city every few minutes throughout the evening.

Granison Goolsby, one of the negroes killed yesterday, was at the head of the negro Supreme Circle Lodge in his own settlement and master of a lodge at Blakely.

To-day mobs patrolled the river country on hearing a report that Goolsby's sons had not been burned to death in a negro cabin as reported, but had escaped.

LYNCHERS BURN NEGRO TO DEATH IN TEXAS TOWN

Grand Rapids, Mich. Herald

JUL 31 1915

THOUSANDS SEE ALLEGED SLAYER OF THREE CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES.

TEMPLE, Tex., July 30.—Will Stanley, a negro, arrested on a charge of murdering the three Grimes children last Wednesday night, was taken from the justice court room at midnight and was burned on the public square in the presence of thousands of men and women. People had thronged the street all the afternoon and evening awaiting the outcome of the examination of alleged accomplices brought here from Rogers, Tex., tonight.

The scene on the well-lighted public square at the time of the burning of the negro was spectacular. The mob had chosen an open space in which to build their pyre, this being surrounded by men who yelled and cheered as they shoved the negro into the flames. All about the streets were filled with pedestrians and automobiles loaded with onlookers. The trees fringing the street on the side of the square nearest the burning were filled with boys, while scattered through the crowds were many young girls.

When Stanley was cast into the flames he struggled to escape, but was repeatedly shoved back. Several man said Stanley confessed that he did the killing, claiming he had been hired to do the deed. He begged to be permitted to live long enough to tell all about it, but his alleged admission of guilt was sufficient for those around the fire. A shot was fired, which some claim struck the struggling negro. His struggles soon ceased and the gathering began to disperse. In a few minutes the square was practically deserted and the crowds had vanished.

Two negroes, said to have been mentioned by Stanley in his story told to the officers, were apprehended at Rogers and were brought to Temple tonight, but were released after an examination and told to leave town.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR ATTACKING OFFICER

[illegible] 8-10-15

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 9.—A special to the Item from Tunnel Springs, Ala., says:

A negro named Fox was lynched last night by a mob at the camp of the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Co., eight miles north of this place, after he had shot and dangerously wounded a deputy sheriff, whose name could not be learned here, stationed at the lumber company's camp.

Shortly after the negro's attack upon the deputy the mob gathered and entered upon a successful pursuit of the negro Fox. The negro was then shot and afterward hanged, but reports here state that he was dead before he was strung up.

2 Negroes Burned Up, 4 Others Killed By Sheriff's Posse in Early County

102 M N WORK
TUSKEGEE INST ALA
RSD

Sheriff Howel[illegible] Dep-uties Were Se[illegible]rest of the Slayers [illegible]ry Villipigues, a W[illegible]seer

Constitution

2 WHITES ARE WOUNDED IN A PITCHED BATTLE

12-31-15

Two Negroes Cremated When Sheriff Attempts to Smoke Them Out of House in Which They Had Taken Refuge.

Blakely, Ga., December 30.—Four negroes were shot to death, two negroes burned alive, two white men seriously wounded and others slightly wounded in a series of battles fought in Early county late today in an effort to capture the slayers of Henry Villipigue, farm overseer on the river plantation, owned by E. H. Coachman, of Clearwater, Fla.

Sheriff Howell was in charge of a posse that burned a negro house in which Granison Goolsby, negro farmer, and his two sons were barricaded with others negroes, this afternoon. Goolsby and another negro were shot dead in trying to escape from the flames. Two white men were wounded.

Goolsby's sons sought refuge in another cabin, which also was fired by the posse and the sheriff and his deputies brought back the news tonight that both of these negroes were burned to death. They faced certain death to attempt to escape.

Several posses, each with forty or more men, have been hunting the negroes throughout the day. Two serious gun fights have occurred, two negroes being killed in each battle.

Villipigue was the overseer on E. H. Coachman's river plantation. He was killed in the presence of his wife by three negroes, presumably because he had chastised a negro boy on the night before.

He was shot in the back with a rung shell, filled with large shot, a terrible hole being torn in his body. Villipigue lived only ten minutes. Other shots were fired, some of them barely missing Mrs. Villipigue.

Granison Goolsby, a negro, and his two sons, who resided on Colonel A. J. Singletary's plantation, near Pleasant Grove, were accused of the shooting, and posses started out in pursuit of them as soon as news of the shooting spread. The sheriff of Early county also was in charge of a posse bent upon capturing the three accused men.

Not until after Villipigue's body was on its way to his former home in Griffin, Ga., did the posse come upon the negroes suspected of the shooting.

Negroes Fire on Posse.

As one posse surrounded two negroes the latter opened fire, and the fire was returned with deadly effect. Only a few rounds were exchanged when the negroes ceased shooting. Both negroes were found dead. They were identified as Early Hightower, a cousin of the Goolsbys, and Jim Burton.

They were not implicated in the killing of Overseer Villipigue, it was stated, and the posse continued the chase.

During this afternoon the negroes were located in a negro house on Dick Sermon's plantation. They were barricaded there and heavily armed. The posse closed in on the house and demanded the surrender of the negroes; the Goolsbys and others were inside.

The negroes fired and then shut themselves in. More daring ones of the [illegible] stole up at one side of the house [illegible] there were no windows, and set [illegible] the building. When the flames [illegible] upon them the negroes made a dash for the open air. They fired into the posse and two white men, Olive Hudseth and Sam Hilman, fell wounded. Hundreds of shots were fired at the negroes by members of the posse and Granison Goolsby, the leader of the negroes, fell dead, as did another negro whose name has not been obtained.

While the excitement was at its height this afternoon and before any trace of the negroes had been obtained, Governor Harris was appealed to to offer a reward of $200 for the capture of the assassins. Local citizens also offered $100 cash for their capture.

People Are in Ugly Mood.

Blakely, Ga., December 30.—Blakely people are in an ugly mood tonight. Negroes are keeping within their doors. It is feared by many that the mob spirit now aroused has not been satisfied, though cooler heads are trying to get the people quieted down.

The number of wounded, it is believed, is much greater than reported. Several of Sheriff Howell's deputies are known to have received slight wounds, though nothing of a serious nature.

The trouble resulting in the tragedies of today started on Tuesday. When Henry Villipigue was coming to this city he met a negro who would not give him a part of the road and their buggies locked and the negro impolitely told Villipigue to back up and drive around him.

Villipigue got out of his buggy and is said to have struck the negro with his whip. Then he resumed his journey to this city. This negro was a son of Granison Goolsby, one of the few well-to-do farmers in Georgia.

On Wednesday morning Goolsby came to Blakely and bought a large supply of ammunition. Villipigue also came here to meet his wife who had been away on a visit. When the overseer reached his home he found the Goolsbys waiting for him and they opened fire on the overseer and his wife, hitting him once in the back and then firing three or four times at his wife.

CRUM IS LYNCHED BY ARKANSAS MOB

Prisoner Is Taken From Osceola Jail and Put to Death

advertiser 8-13-15

TSCEOLA, ARK., Aug. 12.—Andy Crum, a prisoner, was shot to death in jail here late today by a mob of fifteen men after the jailer had been overpowered.

Crum was arrested in connection with the killing of Sheriff Mauldin of Mississippi County, Arkansas, in a raid by the sheriff and a posse on alleged blind tigers on Island 37 in the Mississippi river, on July 31. He had been in jail at Marion, Ark., for safekeeping as public sentiment after the killing of the sheriff was high against the men arrested. Crum, in company with Robert Kenton and several other white men and 16 negro prisoners, was brought here today for trial at a special session of court set for Friday.

No harm was offered the other prisoners.

Bert Spring, negro, who is charged with the actual slaying of Sheriff Mauldin, died in jail Thursday at Marion from wounds received while resisting arrest.

MOB TAKES NEGRO FROM JAIL TO SHOOT AT HIM

[illegible]t Members of Lynch Party [illegible]ve Very Bad Aim—They Didn't Hit Him.

advertiser 9-9-1

ORLANDO, FLA., Sept. 8.—Georg Thompson, a negro, taken from a house near St. Cloud last night and who was believed to have been lynched, was found today near Taft, Fla., in a critical condition from gunshot wounds inflicted yesterday by the husband of a white woman to whom he spoke disrespectfully. He had escaped from a mob after being carried to a point near Taft and released and ordered to run, while members of the mob shot at him. None of the shots fired by the mob took effect. The negro was brought to a hospital here.

Thompson was arrested yesterday after he had been wounded. He was placed in a house near St. Cloud, while officers made arrangements for his safe keeping. While the officers were away the mob seized him.

MOB HANGS NEGRO NEAR STATE LIN

Alleged Assailant of White Girl Taken from Henderson (Ky.) Jail and Hung.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1.—Forty masked men early today at Henderson, Ky., thirteen miles from here, forced an entrance to the cell of Ellis Buckner, colored, 24 years old, in the County Jail. They took him to the river front, three blocks away, and hanged him to a willow tree in a lonely spot. The victim was charged with an attempt to assault Miss Annie Hardin, a white girl.

At 2 o'clock this morning the mob, according to Henderson police, formed suddenly in front of the jail and demanded entrance. Arisona Grayson, deputy sheriff, and the jailer were the only ones in the jail. The mob threatened to batter down the door and wreck vengeance on the officers, the police say, and the doors were opened. Then the mob demanded that the corridor and cell doors be opened.

Dragged to River Front.

The negro was dragged to the foot of Powell street and hanged, a rope being thrown across the limb of a willow tree there. Chief of Police Graves located the body at 10 o'clock this morning and cut it down. Henderson police say Buckner had been in trouble before.

The attack with which the negro is charged occurred Friday night. Miss Hardin, who is employed in a bakery, was on her way home when she was seized at the mouth of an alley and dragged into the darkness. Her screams brought help and the negro ran. She gave a good description of him and Buckner was arrested by the police half an hour later. Miss Hardin went to the station and positively identified him.

Police in Henderson say they are endeavoring to learn the identity of members of the mob, but aver that the handkerchiefs the men had tied around their faces will make this difficult.

OSCEOLA JAIL STORMED AND PRISONER KILLED

Constitution 8-13-15

Osceola, Ark., August 12.—Andy Crum, a prisoner, was shot to death in jail here late today by a mob of fifteen men after the jail had been overpowered.

Crum was arrested in connection with the killing of Sheriff Mauldin, of Missippi county, Arkansas, in a raid by the sheriff and a posse on alleged blind tigers on Island 37 in the Mississippi river, on July 31. He had been in jail at Marion, Ark., for safekeeping, as public sentiment after the killing of the sheriff was high against the men arrested. Crum, in company with Robert Kenton and several other white men and sixteen negro prisoners, was brought here today for trial at a special session of court set for Friday.

No harm was offered the other prisoners.

Bert Spring, negro, who is charged with the actual slaying of Sheriff Mauldin, died in jail Thursday at Marion, from wounds received while resisting arrest.

OUTLAW NEGRO IS KILLED BY POSSE NEAR COCHRAN, GA.

advertiser 9-15-15

MACON, GA., July 14.—A posse of citizens and county officers today shot and killed Peter Jackson, a negro farm hand, who was accused of killing three white men last night, and this morning near Cochran, Ga., the negro had barricaded himself in his home and defied the posse, who, according to reports received here, blew up the house with dynamite.

Jackson, it was stated, continued firing at the crowd after his house was dynamited and he was then shot by the posse.

The dead men are: W. S. Hogg, aged 40, night marshal; Lynn Sanders, 40, farm supervisor; and Oscar Lawson, 23, farm hand.

Jackson according to reports of the trouble, was criticised by Sanders late yesterday for some work he had done and the supervisor is said to have struck the negro. Later, it is alleged, Jackson accosted Sanders, drew a revolver(and fired twice, one bullet entering Sanders' heart, killing him almost instantly.

Early today Hogg and Lawson went to Jackson's home to arrest him, when it is alleged the negro fired upon them with a shot gun. They died shortly afterwards.

TWO NEGROES BURNED AT STAKE BY TEXAS MOB

advertiser 8-30-15

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEAS, Aug. 29.—In a fight with an armed posse near here late today, Joe Richmond was shot and killed, and his brother, King Richmond, both negroes, was seriously wounded and later the body of the dead negro was burned at the stake with his wounded brother in Buford Park, in Sulphur Springs.

The negroes early today had shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Nathan A. Flippen and probably fatally wounded Sheriff J. B. Butler.

When the posse arrived here with the negroes a large crowd gathered and demanded the burning be staged in the public square. Several influential men counselled that the bodies be not burned, saying there was nothing to be gained, since one negro was already dead and the other probably fatally wounded. Finally, however, the mob removed the dead and wounded negroes to Buford Park, in the outskirts of the city, where they were burned.

There was little disorder, and as soon as the bodies had been burned the crowds quietly dispersed.

The Sheriff and his deputy had started to arrest King Richmond on a minor charge at a negro settlement south of here. Both negroes without warning opened fire, killing Flippen instantly and wounding Butler. The negroes beat Butler over the head and he is said to be in a precarious condition.

Within a short time hundreds of armed men were searching for the negroes. They were located in a wood in the afternoon and in the battle that ensued Joe Richmond was killed and his brother wounded.

Peace officers who joined in the search were far in the minority in the posse and unable to cope with the mob spirit.

Lynchings—1915

Cases of

July-Dec.

144

New York Herald December 1915

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Georgia Sheriff Is Killed, Brother H[illegible] in Fight.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

LEESBURG, Ga., Sunday.—Sheriff D. R. Moreland, of Lees county, is dead and one of his brothers wounded and two negroes are reported to have been lynched as the result of a battle fought late last night between seven white men and several negroes.

The fight was the result of an attempt to arrest "Jim" Keith, a negro, accused of the theft of a mule. The Sheriff and his posse surrounded the house in which the negro was supposed to be hiding. As Moreland tried to enter the house a negro, shotgun in hand, ran out, firing as he ran. The Sheriff fell and Barlow Moreland, his brother, was injured. It is stated that Keith's wife was wounded.

It was reported to-day that Keith had been arrested and the lynching of two negroes is also reported.

OKLAHOMA NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB

LOUISVILLE, KY. Herald 1915

Taken From Authorities At Shawnee and Hanged To Telephone Pole.

SHAWNEE, OKLA., Aug. 6.—Ed Berry, negro, charged with two cases of criminal assault and suspected in connection with ten others that have occurred here in the last three years, was taken from officers early today and hanged to a telephone pole at the scene of one of his alleged crimes.

Berry was secretly brought here for trial from the penitentiary at McAlester. When the train arrived and the deputy sheriff and his prisoner alighted, they were covered by revolvers in the hands of a dozen masked men. The officer was disarmed. Ten or twelve automobiles loaded with masked men then appeared and the negro was quickly removed to the Beard Street Bridge.

When the rope was adjusted around Berry's neck, he was questioned about the crimes and asked if he were guilty. In each instance he nodded his head affirmatively. In every case the negro's victim was a white woman.

Following the confession, the negro was hanged in the presence of about seventy-five men, all masked, after which the crowd dispersed.

After daylight the body of the negro was cut down and removed to an undertaking establishment. An inquest will be held. Since July 11, Berry had been carried from one place to another and finally lodged in the penitentiary at McAlester for safe keeping, it being feared, because of the general indignation over what was said to be the delay in bringing the negro to trial, that he would be lynched. Berry's case was to have been heard here August 9.

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7 NEGROES KILLED IN GEORGIA RACE WAR

N. Y. EV. MAIL 8, December 1915

Five Shot and Two Burned to Death by Posses Seeking Assassin of White Man.

By Associated Press.

Blakely, Ga., Dec. 31.—Excitement caused in this region by fights between white possemen and negroes near here yesterday, in which seven negroes were killed and two whites seriously hurt, has not entirely died down.

Influential white citizens, who were busy until late last night in efforts to prevent further outbreaks, expressed belief, however, that there would be no more trouble.

Five of the negroes were shot and two were burned to death as a result of three pitched battles between blacks and various bands of whites seeking to capture Grandison Goolsby, a negro farmer, and his two sons, Mike and Ulysses, accused of assassinating Henry J. Villipigue, an overseer, who had thrashed one of the younger Goolsbys.

Villipigue was shot in the back Wednesday night, his wife narrowly escaping death from other shots fired after he fell.

The negroes killed in an all-da hunt which started Thursday, whe news of Villipigue's death spre through the county, were Grandis Goolsby and his sons, both of who were burned in a cabin; "Hosh" Jewell, Charles Holmes, James Burton and Early Hightower.

Jewell and Holmes were killed in aiding the Goolsbys stand off a posse led by Sheriff Howell. Burton and Hightower met death resisting another posse which sought to search their cabin.

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2 COLORED WERE LYNCHED

COLORED MAN TAKEN FROM HIS BARBER SHOP IN OKLAHOMA ON MERE SUSPICION.—ANOTHER COLORED MAN LYNCHED IN TENN.

Wagoner, Okla., Sept. 9, 1915.—Four automobiles filled with armed men of George Washington, a Negro, seized Washington, and placing him in one of the automobiles, drove to the outskirts of the town, where he was lynched.

Washington had been accused of attempted assault upon a white woman.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1915.—A Negro named Wilson was lynched near Dresden for a crime against a white woman, after the Circuit Judge and the sheriff had once taken him from the mob

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TWO NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH BY POSSE

Phila. Eve. Public Ledger DEC 31 1915

Five Others Killed in Fights Following Murder of Georgia Plantation Overseer

BLAKESLEY, Ga., Dec. 31.—Two negroes were burned to death and five shot and killed during the night in a series of clashes growing out of efforts of a posse of white men to round-up the slayers of Henry Villipique, a plantation overseer. Villepique had been shot from ambush. Rewards of $100 each were offered for Grandison Goolsby and his sons, Mike and Ulysses.

Several posses, with dogs, took up the chase. Early in the round-up Early Hightower and James Barton, relatives of Goolsby, were killed by one posse. Goolsby and his sons were located in a cabin by Sheriff Howell and a posse. The negroes fired, wounding two white men. Four negroes tried a dash for freedom. Goolsby and two others were shot dead. The Sheriff ordered the cabin fired. One negro was burned to death here. Later the survivor of the four, who tried to run away, was surrounded in another cabin and burned.

TWO NEGROES RESIST AND SHOT BY POSSE

Constitution

Wanted as Accomplices to James Jackson, Murderer of Three Whites.

7-16-15

Cochran, Ga., July 15.—(Special.)—For having furnished ammunition to James Jackson, the negro desperad who, on yesterday, barricaded himse in a small house and was killed whil resisting arrest by a sheriff's posse two more negroes, Peter Jambo and another named Jackson, were killed by sheriff's posse, near here Wednesday night, while resisting arrest also.

The excitement which prevailed in the vicinity Wednesday and this morning has subsided somewhat.

All business houses of Cochran were closed during the funeral services of James Jackson's three white victims, large numbers attending the services.

W. S. Hogg was buried at Weeping Pine cemetery and is survived by his wife and three young sons.

Oscar Lawson was buried at Antioch. Lawson was unmarried and lived with is mother.

Lem Sanders was buried at Bethany, and is survived by a wife and seven children.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY LOUISIANA MOB

Coushama, La., August 21.—An unidentified negro was lynched by a body of armed men near here early today. The negro had been given into the custody of a deputy sheriff following an alleged attempt to attack the daughter of a farmer. The mob took the prisoner from the officer before he could be placed in jail.

LYNCHED NEGROES DID KILLING

(Associated Press.)

Constitution

EASTMAN, GA., Dec. 21—A coroner's jury which investigated the robbery and murder of A. M. Batchellor, a white merchant, here Sunday night, which resulted in Samuel Bland and Willie Stewart, negroes, being lynched near here last night, returned a verdict tonight accusing the negroes of the crime. No investigation of the lynching had been started as far as could be learned.

12-22-15

The bodies of the two negroes were cut down late today and buried after several hundred persons, including a number of women, had visited during the day the spot where they hung to a tree.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR MAKING THREATS

Constitution 7-5-15

DeKalb, Miss., July 4.—An unknown negro was lynched twelve miles from here on June 22, according to an announcement today by Kemper county authorities, who for ten days have been investigating vague rumors that a mob nlear Preston had taken the life of a negro farm hand. The negro, it was said, had stolen cotton seed from several farmers, and when the owners instituted an investigation, it is asserted, that he wrote several letters asking if they valued their cotton seed more than they did their lives. The lynching, it was said, took place after the identify of the writer of the threatening letters had been definitely established.

NEGRO ADMITS 1[illegible] CRIMES BEFORE HE IS LYNCHED

Providence, R. I. AUG 6 1915 Bulletin

Masked Men in Shawnee, Okla., Take Prisoner from Sheriff.

Shawnee, Okla., Aug. 6.—Ed Berry, egro, charged with two cases of crimina ssault and suspected in connection with 0 others here in the last three years, was aken from an officer early to-day and anged to a telephone pole at the scene f one of his alleged crimes.

Berry was secretly brought here for rial from the penitentiary at McAlester. When the train arrived and the deputy heriff and his prisoner alighted, they ere covered by revolvers in the hands f a dozen masked men. The officer was isarmed. Ten or twelve automobiles illed with masked men then appeared and he negro was quickly conveyed to the Beard street bridge.

When the rope was adjusted, Berry was questioned about the crimes and asked if he were guilty. In each instance he nodded his head affirmatively. In every case the negro's victim was a white woman.

Following the confession the negro was hanged in the presence of about 75 men, ll masked, after which the crowd dispersed.

After daylight the body of the negro was cut down and removed to an undertaking establishment. An inquest will be held.

Since July 11 Berry had been carried rom one place to another and finally odged in the penitentiary at McAlester or safe keeping, it being feared, because of the general indignation over hat was said to be the delay in bringing the negro to trial, that he would be ynched.

New York Herald 31 December 1915

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Six Negroes Slain by Posse.

BLAKELY, Ga., Thursday.—Four negroes were shot and killed, two burned to death in a negro cabin, two white posse men seriously wounded and several other whites slightly hurt in a series of pitched battles near here to-day growing out of the killing last night of Henry Villipigue, plantation overseer, according to reports reaching here to-night.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 4.—A Dresden, Tenn., special says that the negro, Wilson, charged with having entered the sleeping room of Mrs. Jim White at Greenfield, was hanged early this morning. An effort by Circuit Judge Joseph E. Jones and Sheriff Lafon to prevent the lynching was reported last night to have been unsuccessful. A rope placed around the negro's neck was cut and he was carried away, his body being found this morning hanging to a pole south of the town.

NEW YORK EVENING POST 16 July 1915

VENING P July

RO HANGED BY MOB.

Was Accused of Wounding a Policeman.

UNKIE, La., July 16.—A mob here last ght hanged Thomas Collins, a negro, ccused of wounding a policeman early yesterday.

The officer, W. C. Townsend, was shot it was said, when he tried to arrest the negro.

Nashville Tn Banner July 5/15

NEGRO'S THREAT COSTS HIS LIFE

By Associated Press.

Dekalb, Miss., July 5.—An unknown negro was lynched twelve miles from here on June 22, according to an announcement by Kemper county authorities, who for ten days have been investigating vague rumors that a mob near Preston had taken the life of a negro farm hand. The negro, it was said, had stolen cottonseed from several farmers and when the owners instituted an investigation it is asserted he wrote several letters asking if they valued their cottonseed more than they did their lives. The lynching, it was said, took place after the identity of the writer of the threatening letters had been definitely established.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
JOURNAL
1915

NEGRO WAS NOT LYNCHED.

Wagoner, Ok., Mob Whips Man and Orders Him Out of County.

MUSKOGEE, OK., Sept. 5.—Anderson Washington, a negro reported to have been lynched at Wagoner, fifteen miles north of here, at midnight last night, escaped with his life and instead of hanging him a mob took him to the edge of the town, flogged him and then made him leave the county.

Washington, a barber, 40 years old, was charged with having made improper proposals to a white girl employed in a Wagoner hotel. As the negro ran away twenty shots were fired over his head.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES
AUG 6 1915

FLORIDA NEGRO LYNCHED.

Trilby, Fla., Aug. 6.—A mob attacked the jail at Dade City late last night, overpowered the jailer and lynched Will Leach, a negro, charged with attacking a white girl.

Nashville, Tenn
Banner
AUG 9 1915

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR SHOOTING DEPUTY

By Associated Press.

Mobile, Ala., August 9.—A special to the Item from Tunnel Springs, Ala., says:

A negro named Fox was lynched last night by a mob at the camp of the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company, eight miles north of this place, afte he had shot and dangerously wounde a deputy sheriff, whose name coul not be learned here, stationed at th lumber company's camp.

Shortly after the negro's attack upo the deputy the mob gathered and e tered upon a successful pursuit of t negro, who was then shot and afte ward hanged, but reports here sta that he was dead before he was stru up.

Trilby, Fla., August 6.—Will Leech, a negro, alleged to have attempted criminal assault on the person of a 13-year-old white girl at this place on June 2 was taken from the county jailer brought here and lynched. He swung to an oak tree in front railway station, after which was riddled with bullets."

Philadelphia Public Ledger
NOV 29 1915
Phia Pub Ledger
2 nov
-15

Negro Lynched in Kentucky

HENDERSON, Ky., Nov. 28.—El uckner, a negro charged with havi eld up a young girl last night, was aken from the county jail here today by a mob of about [illegible] masked men and hanged to a tree, a short distance below Henderson. Just before dawn several men appeared at the jail and asked admittance to deliver a prisoner. As one of the doors was opened the jail guards were covered with pistols, and Buckner was taken from his cell, struggling desperately. His body was found several hours later.

KANSAS CITY, MO. JOURNAL
SEP 9 1915

TENN. MOB HANGS NEGRO.

Proposed Executioner Weakened on First Trip; Second Successful.

DRESDEN, TENN., Sept. 8.—Mallie Wilson, a negro charged with having entered a room occupied by a white woman, was hanged by a mob at Greenfield, Tenn., early Saturday, according to a dispatch from Greenfield.

The negro was taken from the jail earlier in the night and preparations made to lynch him. The husband of the woman, however, refused to act as executioner and Wilson was returned to jail. Later the mob reassembled, took the negro and hanged him.

Galveston Tex
News
8th
SEP 13 1915

NEW FORM OF LYNCHING LOCATED.

Body of Negro Found in Mississippi River With Feet Tied.

Louisiana, Mo., Sept. 12.—A new form of lynching—by drowning—was the fate met by Love Rudd, a negro who was taken from a constable by a mob from Clarksville, Mo., several days ago. This became apparent when Rudd's body, with a big rock tied to the feet, was found in the Mississippi River near Clarksville tonight. An unconfirmed report said the hands of the negro still were bound by constable's handcuffs.

Rudd several weeks ago was arrested for robbery, and after being horsewhipped by a mob at that time was ordered to leave the vicinity. He returned to Clarksville, however, and after another home had been robbed last week was again arrested. Forty masked men waylaid the constable and took the negro from him.

Portland Oregonian
NOV 13 1915

Mississippia

ABERDEEN,
Taylor, a negro
fired at a deput
tempting to arre another negro, was taken from jail here last night by a mob of masked men and his body was found today swinging from a bridge.

Middletown, N. Y.
Press
OCT 11 1915

Negro and Chinaman Lynched.

Clarksdale, Miss., Oct. 11—A negro and a Chinaman were taken from the jail here early today and lynched by a mob of masked men. The two were taken as suspects in connection with the murder here yesterday of A. H. Cage, a local bank cashier, who surprised a burglar in his house, and was killed in a revolver fight with him.

Wilmington, Del.
EVERY EVENING
EP 22 1915

Looks Like Lynching Victim.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 22.—Appearing to be the victim of a lynching, the nude body of a negro man was washed ashore on the North Carolina coast near Bodies Island Lifesaving Station yesterday and was found by one of the coast guards. A rope was tied around the waist, a handkerchief bound tightly around the neck and a leather band bound the wrists.

Indianapolis, Ind.
News
JUL 16 1915

Negro Lynched at Bunkie, La.

BUNKIE, La., July 16.—A mob here, ast night, hanged Thomas Collins, a ne ro, accused of wounding a policeman arly yesterday. The policeman, W. C. Townsend, was shot, it was said, when he tried to arrest the negro.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
JOURNAL
AUG 22 1915

Negro Lynched in Louisian

COUSHAMA, LA., Aug. 21.—An dentified negro was lynched by a of armed men near this place tod lowing an attempt made by the ne to assault the 17-year-old daugh of Ed Adcock, a well known mer.

PITTSBURGH, PA Press AUG 18 1915

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-John Rig-
as lynched
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llant.

Columbus, Ohio,
JOURNAL
NOV 13 1915

Mob Lynches Negro.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Nov. 12.—John Taylor, a negro, charged with having fired at a deputy sheriff who was attempting to arrest another negro, was taken from jail here tonight by a mob of masked men. His body was found today swinging from a bridge.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES
10 1915

BELIEVE NEGRO LYNCHED.

Bowling Green, Mo., Sept. 16.—Love Rudd, a negro who was taken from a constable by a mob near Clarksville Wednesday night, has not been heard from since, and it is reported he has been hanged. The negro was charged with robbing houses and with making threats against white persons.

15-4-D

Lynchings—1915.
Discussions.

163

Williamsport Grit

JAN 10 1915

LYNCHING ON DECREASE

Low Record Established in 1913 Maintained During Year.

MOBS SLEW ONLY 52 PERSONS

In Only Seven Cases Were Crimes Against Women Charged—Some Causes of Violence Trivial. Three Women Slain.

Mob violence is on the decrease in the United States, according to a recent statement made by Booker T. Washington, head of the Tuskegee institute, at Tuskegee, Okla. His observation was based on records kept by the Department of Research at Tuskegee which indicates that during the past year only 52 persons were lynched in this country. Of this number 49 were negroes and three whites. Three were women and the remainder men.

Mr. Washington observes further that, while the number of lynchings appears to be decreasing, the causes for which men and women are slain by mobs are increasing. Some of the causes are held to border on the trivial. Of the 52 persons lynched, only seven, or 13 per cent, were accused of crimes against women. Two white men and five negroes were accused of rape.

Three of those lynched were women. One of these women was only 17 years old, and was charged with killing a man who, it was reported, had assailed her. Another of the women lynched was accused of beating a child to death, while the third woman and her husband were charged with setting fire to a barn. In the presence of their four-year-old child they were put to death.

Causes of Lynchings in 1914

The crimes charged against the persons killed were: Murder, 13, robbery and murder, 6; robbery and attempted murder, 1; suspected of murder, 1; rape, 6; attempted rape, 1; killing an officer, 5; wounding an officer, 1; murderous assault, 1; biting off a man's chin, 1; accused of wounding a person, 1; killing person in quarrel, 4; beating child to death, 1; trying to force way into woman's room, 1; stealing shoes, 1; stealing mules, 1; setting fire to a barn, 2; assisting man to escape who had wounded another, 1; being found under a house, 1.

"I find that lynching occurred duri

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ous velocity and only made 6,000 revolutions, and then came up and began to root me around to see if I was dead or alive. I don't recollect whether it was the pig that first discovered life in me, or whether I made the discovery myself. At any rate, the discovery was made,

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1914.

The Richmond Planet 1/9/1915

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31, 1914.—I find according to records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute that during the year that has just passed 52 persons were put to death by mobs. Of this number 49 were colored and 3 were white. The number of persons lynched in 1914 was apparently the same as for 1913 and is the smallest number for a year since records of lynchings have been kept.

Although the number of lynchings has not increased, there appears to be an increasing tendency to lynch for any cause, however trivial, and also to disregard sex. Of the 52 persons lynched in the past year only seven, or 13 per cent, two white and five colored, were charged with rape. Three of those lynched were women. One of these women was only seventeen years old, and was charged with killing a man who, it was reported, had raped her. Another of the women lynched was accused of beating a child to death; while the third woman and her husband were charged with setting fire to a barn. In the presence of their four-year-old child they were put to death.

The crimes charged against the persons killed were: murder, 13; robbery and murder, 6; robbery and attempted murder, 1; suspected of murder, 1; rape, 6; attempted rape, 1; killing an officer, 5; wounding officer, 1; murderous assault, 3; alleged murderous assault, 1; bitting off a man's chin, 1; accused of wounding a person, 1; killing person in quarrel, 4; beating child to death, 1; trying to force way into woman's room, 1; stealing shoes, 1; stealing mules, 1; setting fire to a barn, 2; assisting man to escape who had wounded another, 1; being found under a house, 1.

I find that lynchings occurred during the year in fifteen States as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia 2; Louisiana, 12; Mississippi 12; Missouri, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon 1; South Carolina 4; Tennessee, 1; Texas 6.

—BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Herald
JAN 17 1915

Lynching.

Booker T. Washington has made public the record of Tuskegee Institute of the lynchings which occurred during the year past. He finds that there were fifty-two, and of these victims only three were white.

"Although the number of lynchings has not increased," says the president of Tuskegee, "there appears to be an increasing tendency to lynch for any cause, however trivial, and also to disregard sex. Of the fifty-two persons lynched in the past year only seven, or 13 per cent, two white and five colored, were charged with rape. Three of those lynched were women. One of these women was only seventeen years old, and was charged with killing a man who, it was reported, had raped her. Another of the women lynched was accused of beating a child to death; while the third woman and her husband were charged with setting fire to a barn. In the presence of their four-year-old child they were put to death."

It is of value in considering this evil to note that the crimes charged against
persons killed were: Murder, thir-
robbery and murder, six; robbery
attempted murder, one; suspected
murder, one; rape, six; attempted
, one; killing an officer, five;
nding officer, one; murderous as-
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The South was the chief offender, as usual. Only two of these crimes occurred north of Mason and Dixon's line. One occurred in Oregon and the other in North Dakota. The pretense that guarding the honor of its women is the South's excuse for lynching, is seen by this exhibit to be nothing more than a pretense in most cases.

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Buffalo, N. Y.
Express
JAN 4 - 1915

FROM THE LAND OF NO-LAW.

The first day of the year saw this vent at Charleston, Mo., according to a ress dispatch: "A gang of negro levee vorkers attempted to lynch one of their umber here today because he had tabbed the foremen, a white man. A assing train crew saved the negro fter the gang had placed a rope about is neck. The foreman is in a critical ondition tonight. The negro who tabbed him is in jail."

How well they had learned the lesson rom the whites! Surely the "superior ace" in the lynching section of the ountry must be flattered by such imitation! Doubtless they would be willng to admit that it "showed a crude ense of justice" and even was not for "the one crime."

On the last day of the old year Booker T. Washington issued a statement, in which he said: "I find, according to records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that during the year that has just passed 52 persons were put to death by mobs. Of this number, 49 were colored and three were white. The number of persons lynched in 1914 was apparently he same as for 1913, and is the smallest umber for a year since records of ynchings have been kept."

It was still very easy, however, to get ne's self lynched. Dr. Washington dded: "Although the number of lynchngs has not increased, there appears to e an increasing tendency to lynch for cause however trivial, and also to disregard sex. Of the 52 persons lynched n the last year, only seven, or 13 per cent., two white and five colored, were charged with rape. Three of those lynched were women. One of these women was only seventeen years old, and was charged with killing a man, who, it was reported, had raped her. Another of the women lynched was accused of beating a child to death, while the third woman and her husband were charged with setting fire to a barn. In the presence of their four-year-old child they were put to death." Among lynchable crimes were stealing mules, stealing shoes, "being found under a house" and "biting off a man's chin."

No record was kept of how often the mob was mistaken and lynched a man without cause, or lynched the wrong man. The latter mistake, however, is usually atoned for in the lynching belt by lynching another man.

Moreover, there is another side t

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"the one crime." According to the current issue of the Crisis: "From Franklin, Ky., comes the story of two white men tried for the murder of a colored woman. The woman had attended a dance with a colored man. The two white men met the couple and on charging her with infidelity and going with colored men, shot and killed her instantly. A similar story comes from Cincinnati, where a white man killed a colored woman because she wanted to return to her colored associates." These

ures, by years, as to "colored men women lynched without trial" are also taken from the Crisis: 1885, 78; 1886, 71; 1887, 80; 1888, 95; 1889, 95; 1890, 90; 1891, [illegible]; 1892, 155; 1893, 154; 1894, 134; 1895, 112; 1896, 80; 1897, 122; 1898, 102; 1899, [illegible]; 1900, 107; 1901, 107; 1902, 86; 1903, 86; 1904, 83; 1905, 61; 1906, 64; 1907, 60; 1908, 93; 1909, 73; 1910, 65; 1911, 63; 1912 [illegible]3; 1913, 79; 1914 (eleven months), 52 Total, 2,715.

INCREASE OF LYNCHING DURING THE YEAR 1914

The Survey 3/27/15

THE AMERICAN specialty of lynching colored men is apparently being boomed by the war. During the first seven months of last year the average monthly number of lynchings was between three and four; during the last five months it was between eight and nine.

There is difference of opinion as to totals for the year. Tuskegee reports 52, the Chicago *Tribune* 54 and the *Crisis* 74, of whom 69 were colored. The count of the *Crisis* for 1913 was 79, but for the two preceding years only 63 each.

Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky lead in the number of victims, with 15, 13 and 11 respectively. No other state had more than five. Thirty of the total were for murder, 8 for rape or attempted rape. Discussing these lynchings, the *Crisis* says:

"These lynchings produce the usual little pleasantries with which the American nation is so familiar. Murder, for instance, sounds very awful and yet we must remember that one of those lynched for murder was killed in defence of a colored woman's honor. In another case a marshal had already shot a man whom he was about to arrest. The man then killed him and was promptly lynched. In two Florida cases proof that the lynched men were innocent came after they were dead. Bloodhounds and posses have been responsible for desperate resistance on the part of men afterward lynched, and in one case the man who had been respited on account of doubt of his guilt was promptly killed by the mob."

Milwaukee, Wis
FREE PRESS
APR 3 1915

INCREASE OF LYNCHING

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There is difference of opinion as to totals for the year. Tuskegee reports fifty-two, the Chicago Tribune fifty-four and the Crisis seventy-four, of whom sixty-nine were colored. The count of the Crisis for 1913 was seventy-nine, but for the two preceding years only sixty-three each.

Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky lead in the number of victims, with fifteen, thirteen and eleven respectively. No other state had more than five. Thirty of the total were for murder, eight for rape or attempted rape. Discussing these lynchings, the Crisis says:

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Newark, N. J.
STAR
JAN 7 1915

Statistics of Lynching.

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From the New York World.

Booker Washington's statistics of lynchings in the United States in 1914 are encouraging as showing their reduction to the smallest number since records of mob murder were kept. Altogether fifty-two persons were lynched, of whom forty-nine were colored. Twenty-four, or nearly 50 per cent. of these, were put to death in Louisiana and Mississippi. Unfortunately, the showing is not so favorable for "the usual crime." For the protection of womanhood only seven persons were made the victims of male vengeance, of whom five were colored. On the other hand, there was "an increasing tendency to lynch for any cause, however trivial"—for stealing shoes, stealing a mule, setting fire to a barn, assisting a man to escape, being found under a house. And, saddest fact of all, three women were lynched. Lynching for rape and murder is shocking enough. But it is small comfort to know that lynching is decreasing when it is also extending its scope to include punishment by death for police court offenses!

NEW YORK WORLD

2 January 1915

"THE USUAL CRIME"—WITH VARIATIONS.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Herald
JAN 26 1915

The Chronology of Lynching.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I have read with interest the communication of "Just-us," commenting on the recent "quartette" lynching in Georgia.

He refers to the Southern "pastime" of lynching as "a relic of the days before Sherman made his memorable march to the sea."

"Just-us" is mistaken in this. Southern lynching of negroes is by no means so ancient a practice as that. While "befo' de wah" there were many cruel lashings, other tortures and "accidental" killings inflicted upon colored people, as a rule they were treated kindly, if they were not unruly, just as most owners of domestic animals treat their animals well. In ante-bellum days the Southern whites held their black fellow men as chattels—slaves. A "likely nigger" would bring $1,000 or more living, but dead he was worse than useless to his master. In those times a hundred men could not take a negro out and "make him dance a two-step there, with both feet in the air and a little piece of string around his neck," just for a frolic, without being known, and they would at least have to "put up the price" for the property thus destroyed. In those days the white aristocrats played and tumbled about in the sunshine and grew up with the little black pickaninnies, associating with them on equal terms.

It was after Sherman's march to the sea that the colored people became so obnoxious to their old-time friends. Lincoln's proclamation took the $1,000 valuation out of the master's hands and gave it to the slave. Then the master's love turned to hate. Since then the lynching of colored people has become a "pastime" in the South. The lynchers have learned so well to hide their identity that one hundred men can take four human beings from a yard, held there for no serious crime—two of them females—hang them, one after another, with the same rope, take time to "shoot them full of holes," and the identity of the frolicsome crowd is past finding out.

Well might Russia say, when called down by America for its persecution of Jews: "Look to your own house and stop your lynchings, burnings at the stake, etc., before you assume to regulate us." "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." Our own dooryard needs cleaning.

JUST-AS-IT-IS.

Rochester, January 23.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1914.

1/9/15

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The crimes charged against the persons killed were: murder, 13; robbery and murder, 6; robbery and attempted murder, 1; suspected of murder, 1; rape, 6; attempted [illegible] 1; killing an officer, 5; wounding officer, 1; murderous assault, 3; alleged murderous assault, 1; biting off a man's chin, 1; accused of wounding a person, 1; killing person in quarrel, 4; beating child to death, 1; trying to force way into woman's room, 1; stealing shoes, 1; stealing mules, 1; setting fire to a barn, 2; assisting man to escape who had wounded another, 1; being found under a house, 1.

I find that lynchings occurred during the year in fifteen States as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 12; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 1; South Carolina 4; Tennessee, 1; Texas 6.—BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Syracuse, N. Y. Post Standard

JAN 4 - 1915

Lynchings for the Past Year.

Booker T. Washington makes his annual report of lynchings for 1914, and as usual he finds in the figures, uncomplimentary though the are, encouragement. The victims of mob murder were fifty-two, of whom forty-nine were colored.

The number is the same as for 1913. Of the fifty-two only seven paid the death penalty at the hands of rioters for the "usual crime." The crime charged was in one-quarter of all cases homicide, but there was a number of cases where it was a trivial offense. "Stealing shoes," is one entry; "stealing mules," is another; "being found under a house," a third. In short the killing of Negroes, once defended as the only effective method of checking crimes of the most heinous sort, is now at times resorted to for punishment of police court cases.

Twenty-four of the fifty-two lynchings were in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Lynchings-1915. 151 Individuals. 151

Discussions

CATHOLIC CHURCH

TAKES EXCEPTION AND BELIEVES THAT CATHOLICS JOIN MOBS

The Bee 3/7/15

Lieut. Carmonche Takes Exception.—
A Colored Catholic Disagrees
With The Bee.

Detroit, Mich., March 1, 1915.

Editor The Bee:

Not only that the truth is very offensive, but, "An open confession at times is good for the soul." This is my candid opinion concerning a wrong on the part of the church of my faith.

Since so much is being said concerning the good (?) and favorable (?) attitude of the great Catholic Church towards the persons of color in this country, and since I am not a hypocrit and hate hyporisy worse than "the devil hates holy water," and since we "Colored" (?) Catholics of Detroit find ourselves confronted with a situation which I know is detrimental to the church from a Christian and a religious point of view, which all well informed and non-prejudiced Catholics know is not in keeping with the broad principles of the church.

Will the Editor of The Bee permit me to further express through its columns, this very much, from a Catholic point of view, unpleasant thing concerning the new (?) attitude of the church towards the persons of color; not in Louisana or the South, where you can, and must expect to find anything at any time unjust towards our race, but right here in Detroit, Michigan, where a person of color would suppose to find in its broadest sense of the words, "The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," at least in the Catolic Church, fully meant and applied.

To my surprise, that thing we call prejudice, denied my church an envious distinction. Not only in my opinion but in the opinion of others. Mr. Editor, I am aware of the separation or drawing the color line in Baltimore, in Washington, D. C., and other places and I am fully aware that a "Colored Catholic" (?) is not denied the privilege to worship in any churches, but since we all know that it is against the teachings of Christ and Christianity to draw a line of color—prejudice of course—and it is wrong; how can the great Catholic Church, with all of its Catholicism, and that means a whole lot, think for one moment that such separations are right and that it too has not fallen from its eminent loftiness as an expounder of Christ-like Christiaity? Is our prejudices greater than our church?

Now my white brothers and sisters, those of you who will have read this article, hold your temper; do not conclude, as is generally the case when some Colored person expresses a candid opinion concerning the serious things of life, that, "that darky" (?) or "nigger" (?) is looking for social equality among the whites for his race. I am not doing any such a thing, and as a Catholic, you know that I am not. I am as peculiar and as sensitive about this social equality question as any sensitive white person, therefore, I will not say any more about that, excepting to say, as a Catholic, or in any other way, I have never given, outside of my own race, this social question any consideration.

The broad principles of this great church, as they were instilled into me from infancy, is what I am trying to say to those interested, trying to show that, by drawing this separation, or color line, they have undermined one of the best principles of the Catholic church. To be truthful about it, it is bad enough indeed South, that it tolerates and maintains a "Jim Crow," a thing that should not be tolerated for one moment, and if such a man as Rev. Father Coppense, who is now dead, was at the head, would be. Why should it be necessary for a separate church in Detroit or in any other community, for that matter, when we all know that it is only a hypocrit who would admit the justice of it? Since this new movement in Detroit I must admit I feel at times ashamed to admit that I and my family are Catholics, and I sprung from a Colored family of Catholics who were Catholics for at least two hundred years in this country. By that you can readily see how this drawing of the color line has undermined one of the principles of the church.

I have three girls and seven nephews and nieces whom I do not hesitate to tell the opinion I entertain towards our church who is now trying to make "Negro" (?) Catholics, or Catholic "Negroes" of them, is what I am trying to tell, to impress on the great Catholic church that it cannot afford to try to make a class of "Negro" Catholics or Catholic Negroes in the United Sstates. On the surface it might appear all good to those who inaugurated it, but to any one of them who will have read this article they will readily see how they have undermined something which could be of the greatest benefit to Christianity in the United States, that is, for the Catholic church to have stood aloft from the segregation, separation or "Jim Crow" policy.

Catholic persons of color from time to time, even in my time, entertained the opinion that the great Catholic church would be the means through which the injustices and prejudices against us would be eradicated, but Mr. Editor and friends, since it is true that she, too, has seen fit to draw the color line, no such hopes can now be entertained. Yes, by its policy of separate churches for the persons of color it has forfeited its rights to special distinction, and does not stand as an ideal church for our people to worship in. She truthfully placed herself in the same category on the Afro-American question as any of the Protestant denominations in this country.

As a Catholic, I say: What a pity.

P. T. CARMONCHE.

GEORGIA.

A Non-Hebraic Southerner Discusses Her Peculiarities.

Sun New York 9/11/15

(The following letter was published in the New York Sun of September 10.)

To the Editor of the Sun, Sir:

I lived ten years in Augusta, Ga., and I know that city as well as I know my front yard. The letter published in the Sun of September 5 from Thomas J. Hamilton of the Augusta Herald about the Frank case and Georgia's culture and humanity and so on deserves a reply from somebody who knows Georgia as well as Mr. Hamilton does.

After reading this reply Mr. Hamilton may assume that I am a Northerner or a Jew, or something else that he considers to be distinctively and naturally hostile to Georgia. Nothing of the kind. I am a Southerner with six generations of Southern ancestors, among whom there is not a single Jew.

Mr. Hamilton says that "Georgia with all her troubles does not send young girls to perdition through the white slave route." I am one of those who do not take much stock in the hysterical reports of widespread white slavery investigators. Some girls are bad and some are not, and it does not take much incentive to start a naturally bad girl going wrong, no matter whether she lives in Georgia or New York. But so far as Georgia and, particularly, Augusta are concerned, I am sorry that I must take issue with Mr. Hamilton. The resorts in Augusta's red light district are filled with mill girls who were induced to enter the life through methods almost identical with those employed by the white slavers of New York's East Side or which were employed before New York's white slavers were sent to the penitentiary.

It is well known in Augusta to well informed people that the population of these resorts is recruited in this way. Prostitution in Augusta is organized and wide open, as it is in most southern cities. There is not the smallest protest on the part of anybody there. The newspapers in Augusta are too high toned to print anything, but society news with wordy descriptions of Mrs. So and So's toilet, and the doings of the Rotary Club, a local organization for self-praise.

Augusta's pride in her power canal and her gigantic cotton mills, which line its river banks. Her cotton factory operatives, thousands of them, live in houses owned by the manufacturing companies and in conditions of squalor and neglect which would not be tolerated for a day by the self-respecting workmen of any Northern city. There is no child labor restriction in Georgia to amount to anything, and the result is that hundreds of undersized, poorly nourished and ignorant little children are working in Augusta's cotton mills.

In winter the children, a forlorn and sleepy little army, start to work before daybreak and come home after dark. Only white people are employed in the mills, and while the factory white children are stunting their bodies and growing up in ignorance the Negro children are out in God's sunshine and going to school. It is a positive fact that the Negroes are progressing faster in Augusta than the poor whites. I can only look with horror on this and the results that are sure to come from it.

You can hardly imagine the poverty and sodden misery of the average factory hand's home. In this limited space I will not attempt to describe it, but the Harrisburg factory hand (Harrisburg is the mill district of Augusta) is the true white slave, though he is too ignorant and illiterate to know it.

Has the Augusta Herald ever written of these conditions? Never. Why not? The Southern people have such an exaggerated and false idea of local patriotism that they cannot tolerate criticism; they are all blood relatives of the housekeeper who swept the trash under the bed and called the house clean. The consequence is that the Augusta Herald pursues its innocuous and puerile way, filled with patent medicine advertisements and society fol de rols, while the greatest problems that confront the American nation are staring it in the face.

Mr. Hamilton asserts that Georgia does not have thugs and gunmen, the intimation being that Georgia is far holier than New York in its consideration for human life. The figures do not bear him out. The last year for which I have any homicide statistics is 1912. In that year there were sixty-seven murders in Atlanta; I haven't the figures for Augusta. That same year there were 274 murders in Greater New York. In New York there are 5,000,000 people; in Atlanta 150,000. On the same homicide ratio as Atlanta New York should have 2,200 murders a year instead of 274.

I have known men in Augusta who would kill for money, gunmen plain and simple. One of them was hanged a few years ago for killing his wife. Several years before this crime he told me that he would kill a man for $50, and offered to do it if I would produce the money. For years he went his criminal course, protected by a political pull. If Mr. Hamilton will go to the neighborhood of Hick's Hall, a well-known place in Augusta, or send a reporter, and take the trouble to get acquainted with some habitues of the vicinity, he will soon meet a well established ward heeler who will introduce him to gunmen who will beat, kill or steal for hire.

The trouble with Georgia, among other things, is that she thinks too little of Mary Phagan alive and too much of Mary Phagan dead. In the mill district of Augusta Mr. Hamilton will find whole battalions of white faced, thin and anaemic little girls working for wages which would be scorned in New York. They are the Mary Phagans of Augusta.

I and scores of Southerners in New York condemn Georgia in the Frank case because she convicted Leo Frank on evidence that would not hang a dog. As a born southerner I would never have believed that any Southern community could sink to such a level that it would convict a white man on the virtually unsupported evidence of a Negro criminal, liar and perjurer.

Yet there are lots of fine and noble people in Georgia, hundreds of thousands of them, men like Judge Henry C. Hammond of Augusta. But if they have raised a voice of protest against Georgia's plunge into barbarism it has so far failed to reach New York.

EDWIN W. WALKER.

New York, Sept. 9.

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Lynchings— 1915 146 Northern Press.
Discussions.

Philadelphia Pa.
Bulletin
21 August 1915

ILLITERACY AND LYNCHING

While not all lynchings—an exception being the affair which is most in the public mind at present—can fairly be attributable to popular ignorance and a consequent disrespect for the law, it is a curious coincidence that according to reports recently compiled by the United States Bureau of Education this form of lawlessness should have been most flagrant during the last few years in the States which did not have the now-almost universal compulsory education law and where illiteracy was shown to have the highest percentage under the census statistics.

Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia are the only three States without compulsory education at the present time. Alabama showed a percentage of 22.9 illiterates in the latest census, Mississippi 22.4, and Georgia 20.7, compared with a general average for the country of 7.7 and a percentage for such States as Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York, even with their large foreign population, of less than six. Georgia was the scene of eight of the thirty-four lynchings reported in the entire country in the first six months of this year, and has led with as many as fourteen in some years. Alabama and Mississippi have alternated for the distinction of second place, Mississippi having beaten Georgia with fifteen of such murders last year.

There may be no tangible or directly traceable relation of these facts, but they are suggestive, at least, that law and order go hand in hand with education. South Carolina, which has but lately put the compulsory education law into force, shows the highest record of illiteracy in the Union, and she, too, has been a notorious jurisdiction of Judge Lynch.

NEW YORK WORLD

21 February 1915

NEGROES, WARNED TO LEAVE, IN WILD FLIGHT

Authorities of a Missouri County Ask for National Guard—Farmers Face Big Loss.

NEW MADRID, Mo., Feb. 20.—With more than 300 negroes in frenzied flight from New Madrid County, as a result of the threats of whites operating as "night riders," the situation has become so menacing that the civil authorities have appealed to the State Government. Adjt. Gen. O'Meara has arrived here from Jefferson City to investigate.

Twice as many more blacks, terrorized, are preparing for flight, in obedience to the warning that they must be gone before Tuesday morning next. This word has reached also the negroes working on the Government levee at Lenda and Dorena, in Mississippi County, and a foreman has been warned to stop employing negroes and to disregard the warning at his own risk.

Thus far the "night riders" have concealed their identity. The first warning to the negroes was written on a big paper which was attached to a bundle of switches, and the second, more violent in term, bore a crude drawing of a shotgun. But so far no violence has been reported.

The authorities are agreed on the fact that there does not seem to be, on the surface, any special objection to the negroes, who are hard working and peaceable. Sheriff Kimes said to-day that two weeks ago a force of whites surrounded a farm house in Linda in which sixteen negroes of the forty who worked the farm were at supper.

Many shots were fired into the house, but none was hurt. Nevertheless the forty blacks left the county the next day and John Callahan, owner of the farm, says his loss will be $25,000 if they do not return. He had his bloodhounds placed on the trail of the raiders and the dogs led the pursuers to the house of a white man. This man was arrested, but he proved that he was far from home at the time of the shooting.

Eighteen Accused of Terrorizing Kentucky Negroes.

HICKMAN, Ky., Feb. 20.—Eighteen men arrested on the charge of being "night riders," following the recent terrorizing of negroes here, were brought up on preliminary hearings to-day. Little of moment was brought out, and the hearing will not be finished for many days.

Only one negro was wounded, although scores of farm houses have been riddled with bullets. No harm was attempted until the negroes had full warning, usually in the form of placards posted on the farm house doors, instructing them to leave the county at once or suffer the consequences of remaining.

sed to Call Out State Guard, Says Gen. O'Meara.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—There is no necessity for ordering out the Missouri National Guard to quell the race disturbances about New Madrid, Mo., according to a message from New Madrid sent to-night to Gov. Major by Adjt. Gen. O'Meara.

Gen. O'Meara reported that special deputies had been sworn in and that in his judgment these and the Sheriff's staff can restore order.

Indianapolis, Ind.
NEWS-
JAN 30 1915

LYNCHING

At some time not far in the future, the New York Times thinks, several southern states, and perhaps one or two northern, will have to take counsel seriously about the growing lynching menace to our civilization. Lynching is not altogether sectional. We remember what happened a few years ago in the state capital of Illinois. But for the most part the awful blot belongs to the southern states, and a terrible example was offered in the recent quadruple lynching in Georgia, when two young girls of a colored family were among the victims for the crime of the father, who had struck a white man. We must recall, too, the spirit in that state which pursued Leo Frank on the testimony of a discredited negro. The trial, under pressure of a mob of spectators, was a farce. It displayed a ferocity of temper and determination to have blood in some way. This sort of thing has got to be put down.

The legacy of slavery left with the south conditions which drew sympathy when a lynching occurred for the unspeakable crime. The situation of lonely persons on plantations, haunted by fear, was such that an outburst of summary justice in cases of assault was condoned as a desperate remedy, when there was no other. But use has bred habit, as it always does, and in years there have been not often lynchings for other crimes.

Of course lynchings are often committed by the riff-raff of the neighborhood, excited by drink, to the point of wanting a man hunt. This is the underlying spirit. The mob wants to see a man strung up to his death. It is seldom, if ever, that any member of the mob has been punished, not even when the victim is taken from the sheriff. In short, there has not yet risen the sense of justice and obedience to law which gives its protection to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And until these men who murder by lynching are sternly dealt with there can be little hope of amendment. It needs some fearless judge or Governor or both to follow these men to indictment and punishment, to demonstrate that the law is supreme over this form of felony as it is over other forms.

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Discussions.

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NEW YORK WORLD

21 August 1915

GEORGIA'S SHAME.

"The Georgia System."

To the Editor of The World:

After reading numbers of editorials and column after column on the front pages of the New York papers about the lynching of Leo M. Frank "by the Georgia system," which is as old as the hills, all the papers generally speak of his case as if it was the only lynching that ever happened in the State of Georgia. The papers also published the lynching of "three negroes" yesterday, Aug. 18, at Montgomery, Ala. Of course it almost required a magnifying glass to see it, for the lynching in Georgia of man accused of murder and convicte by regular proceeding required so much space that the "three negroes" affair in Alabama was looked upon as a natural course of events.

There will be no glaring headlines about these poor creatures that were suspected of poisoning mules, though they are the offspring of a race that has given 250 years of labor to the forefathers of the race which lynched them. The press also reports what Georgia is going to do about the Frank lynching. Georgia will do nothing. If any one man becomes too officious, from the Governor down, they will do the same to him.

W. W. WASHINGTON.

New York, Aug. 19.

Other Lynchings as Bad.

To the Editor of The World:

While in itself the Frank affair is undoubtedly an outrage, is it any greater crime against civilization than has been the recent lynching of the many negroes who were, as any thinking person can see, infinitely less responsible for their crimes than was Frank?

What right has any one to claim that "Georgia is up before the bar of civilization for judgment"? If that be the case, then Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and in fact the whole South must be judged, for lynching of negroes is not an uncommon occurrence in any part of the South.

ZELMA MOREY.

New York, Aug. 19.

The Blame for the Lynching.

To the Editor of The World:

Who should be punished for Frank's lynching and Georgia's disgrace—the twenty-five unbalanced, reasonless men who actually did the deed or Tom Watson and Bob Howell?

The lynching is said to have been "carefully planned" and "premeditated" weeks in advance, yet it is fairly evident that the conspirators were not in possession of their normal judgment

That had been upset pretty thoroughly by Watson's cunningly contrived propaganda and Howell's vicious attack on Detective Burns. To offer a reward for the capture of the lynchers and calmly ignore Watson and Howell is about as absurd as chastising a child for committing a wrong under explicit instructions from his parents.

If Cobb County and its adherents are so absolutely certain of Frank's guilt why do they invariably resent, or fear or frustrate any attempt at making a thoroughly painstaking investigation of the murder of little Mary Phagan? Tom Watson and Bob Howell could best answer this.

Their atonement alone may yet absolve Georgia.

REUBEN ROSENSTEIN.

New York, Aug. 20.

National Baptist
Paper
December NYC

DEC 30 1915

Northern Press.

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This and That

By Robert Stuart MacArthur

THE BAPTIST FAITH AGAIN

The practise of giving the communion to unconsciou babes, which is observed in the Greek Church and wa observed formerly in the Roman Church, is a strictly logica usage, for if children may be given baptism without intelligent faith why may they not be brought to the Lord's suppe also? The Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational Lutheran and Episcopal churches, which observe the rantism of little children, are entirely inconsistent in refusing to give them communion as well as rantism. They are "close communion" churches to a remarkable degree, for they refuse the communion to their own little children whom they regard as baptized. In Russia I have seen the little children given with a spoon a preparation of flour and wine, prepared by processes regarded as peculiarly sacred. In many places the children rejected it by methods with which all who know the habits of little children are entirely familiar. But although this practise was introduced, occasionally at least, early in the history of the Church, it required some centuries for the usage of infant baptism and communion to gain full currency. In the biographies of many of the great leaders of the early Church we find that, though their parents were Christians, they were not baptized or rantized in infancy. Among these are Basil, Chrysostom, Gregory Nazianzen, Ambrose, Augustine and Ephrem of Edessa. As Dean Stanley remarks, in the early ages adult baptism was the rule, and infant baptism was the exception. This of itself would show that infant baptism was not of Apostolic appointment, but of later origin. The practise gained, however, continually wider acceptance, till in the Middle Ages it had become the dominant usage.

National
Baptist
Paper
December 30 1915

But the doctrine of salvation by baptism and the resultant custom of the baptism of infants were condemned by different bodies of Christians in various ages of the Church. Among these were the Paulicians of Eastern Europe, with the Petrobrusians and Henricians in the West. A long catalog could be given of bodies of Christians of various names who, in different parts of Europe, in different centuries, preached the Baptist doctrine of salvation by faith alone. Some of these are said to have held certain errors. In some cases the charge may be true. The errorist is at least an independent thinker, and the daring with which he dissents from widely accepted truths may show itself also in the rejection of a dominant superstition. But it should be noted that we know little of these churches, except from the writings of their adversaries, and many of the charges against them may have no basis except in the blind misrepresentations of bigoted opponents. If the records of Church history were complete it is not unlikely that it would appear that from the days of the Apostles to the present time there has been a constant succession of churches, closely akin to the Baptists of the present day, congregations of godly men, strictly orthodox in belief protesting against the doctrine of baptismal regeneration with its resultant error, the baptism of infants. On the outbreak of the Reformation this Baptist protest was sounded forth throughout the length and breadth of Europe When Luther and others began to teach that men were justified by faith alone they were everywhere confronted by the question, "Why then should infants be baptized?" Congregations of the opposers of infant baptism arose by scores and by hundreds. Their rapid multiplication has seemed to many historians an evidence that they were not entirely a new growth, but were largely a part of an earlier ecclesiastical movement, hitherto concealed, but now under more favorable circumstances coming to the light. They were especially numerous in Switzerland, Bavaria, the Tyrol, Moravia, the Rhine country and the Netherlands.

* * * * *

NEED OF A GENDERLESS PRONOUN

We have long needed in speaking and in writing a pronoun of the third person, common gender, standing for "he," "she" or "it." Scarcely an hour passes but that we are embarrassed because we have not introduced into common speech a pronoun of this character. We hear men and women, who ordinarily speak good English, use an expression of this character: "If any *one* does this or that, *they* are thus and so." Those who use this expression do not desire to repeat "he" or "she," and so they use the plural "they." As early as the year 1858 Charles Crozat Converse, of Erie Pennsylvania, according to the *Standard Dictionary,* introduced a pronoun of the character described as desirable. This pronoun is of the third person, singular number, common gender, and is a contracted and solidified form of "that one." It is *thon.* He recommended the use of this pronoun as a substitute in cases where the use of a restrictive pronoun involves either inaccuracy or obscurity, or in cases where its non-employment necessitates awkward repetition. We all desire to avoid this awkward repetition; thus, instead of saying, "Each pupil must learn 'his' or 'her' own lesson," we are apt to say, "Each pupil must learn 'their' own lesson." Many use "their" without being conscious of its inaccuracy; and others use it because of their desire to avoid repeating "his" or "her." As matters now stand we are distinctly conscious of a grammatical deficiency in the English language. We ought speedily to supply this deficiency, and thus avoid undesirable repetition, and, at the same time, inadmissible inaccuracies. The following examples will clearly illustrate the advantage of introducing the genderless pronoun commended in this paragraph. As

ordinarily but repetitiously used we say: "If Harry or his wife come I will be on hand to meet 'him' or 'her.'" The idea is that I will be on hand to meet whichever person appears; but with the substitution of this suggested pronoun of common gender, *thon,* we could say: "If Harry or his wife come I will be on hand to meet *thon.*" That is, *that one* who comes, whether it be Harry or his wife. We would also say: "Each pupil must learn *thon's* lesson"; that is, "his" or "her" own lesson. The pronoun *thon* is simply *that one*—"he," "she," or "it." Without doubt, we ought at once to make a general use of this suggested pronoun. It would serve a useful purpose. It is simple in form, and is a correct contraction and solidification of the two words, *that one.* It will be long, however, before the writers and speakers of the English language will be willing to follow

continued on Other Side. →

their best judgment by the introduction of this new form of speech. There is no doubt but that it must follow the course of most changes in our English speech and be slow in its introduction and approval. It is found in the *Standard Dictionary*.

National Baptist Paper

Dr. Howard Crosby said, "Giving is worship. Every one should give, whether rich or poor. The cent of the straitened is as much needed for worship as the dollar of the rich. The poor man should no more omit giving because of his poverty than an illiterate man should omit praying because of his grammar."

Dec. 3, 1915

GEORGIA'S SHAME

THE murder of Leo Frank by a mob disgraces Georgia and brings discredit on the whole country. There is a difference in murders. A secret murder is bad, very bad, but not so bad as a public murder, deliberately planned and engaged in by a multitude of shameless participants. The secret murderer knows he is doing wrong, and by concealing his crime pays hypocritical respect to the public conscience; but the mob-murderer has lost the sense of right, rests in the approval of his accomplices and is proud of his crime. He is lost to conscience as well as law, and the public he represents is rotten with anarchy.

Independent N.Y. 8-30-15

Thus debased were the members of the mob that plotted the murder of Leo Frank. It was done with deliberation. It was the fruit of no hasty, sudden passion but was the cool plotting for weeks in many homes and clubs and barrooms of hundreds of willing assassins. The victim was a Jew charged with a girl's murder, convicted in the heat of public passion on the paltry testimony of a negro who claimed to have been an accomplice in the crime, sentenced to be hanged, the sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor, who did not believe him guilty. Then his throat was slashed by a fellow-prisoner sentenced for murder, but who thought the Jew too vile to live. He had not yet recovered from this attack on his life when an organized lynching party in five automobiles speeded to the state's prison, dragged Frank out by force, carried him back a hundred miles and hanged him on a tree near the girl's home. The Governor who commuted the sentence and who had fled the state for fear of his life says that every one of the mob deserves to be hanged, and so say we—if law is not a farce.

This is an unusual case; it had excited the whole country. It was no ordinary lynching. It was done in the sight and in defiance of the whole country. Here accrues the special shame of Georgia.

How can Georgia wipe out the stain? Only by finding out, as can easily be done, who were the "best citizens" guilty of this dastardly crime, and then sending them to prison for long terms.

In this awful affair two things may be observed with great concern: one, the reversal of the moral sense, in the general calling of good evil and evil good; and the other the terrorizing of the officers of law and of private speech. The lynchers fully believe they have done a solemn duty. In trampling on the law they have executed the law. And now they go further and let it be known that it would not be safe to attempt to discover or punish them, for they are determined men. Cobb County and all Georgia are afraid of them—where they are not approved. No jury is likely to convict or even indict them. They think they are safe, and they are as bold, and yet as cowardly, as desperate and as lawless as were the Ku Klux, whose methods they have bettered. The Ku Klux bands frightened negroes; these best business men of Cobb County safely terrorize sheriffs and courts and Governors, tho the clues they leave behind them are as thick as the pebbles in the Chattahoochee. They have committed a monstrous crime; they believe they have executed a great justice, and they feel secure. Georgia law and Georgia justice are under their feet, unavenged and apparently powerless

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(New Brunswick N.J.
Times

JUL 8 1915

LYNCHING OF NEGROES.

Two negroes lynched in Georgia are now believed to have been innocent of the crime charged against them, but what's that to the average Georgian? says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The policy down there is to lynch first and investigate afterward, and in case the victim was not guilty, salve their consciences with the thought that it "was good riddance, anyway."

Digest
8-13

In Alabama they lynched three negroes accused of poisoning mules. The honor of mules must be protected, as they'd say in Georgia.—*Philadelphia North American.*

New York Sun

25 August 1915

THE LYNCHING OUTRAGE.

A Lawyer's Opinion That the Constitution Can Be Revoked.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Under Article III. and Amendment VI. of the United States Constitution Congress has power to enact a law to reach lynchers. At present Congress leaves 100,000,000 people helpless even to look into a conspiracy to violate their constitutional oath by lynching a fellow citizen. Lynching and every act and word encouraging, aiding and abetting it can be declared a "treason by adhering to the enemies of the United States," and thereby subject to investigation and indictment by the United States Grand Jury, but that would be a jury of the State and district which could but would not indict or convict.

But lynching and every word and act encouraging, aiding or abetting it, any act of violence or threats of violence against the course of administration of justice within the State, can be declared by Congress to be a contempt of the United States judicial power. To the extent and for the purpose of investigating and punishing contempt by violating a prisoner's constitutional rights to trial and judgment and sentence according to law, the United States Supreme Court can be declared to have jurisdiction from the time he is charged with crime until he is lawfully set at liberty. Having an oath to guarantee accused persons a lawful trial, the people must find a way to fulfil it.

JAMES YEARSLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24

Chicago, Ill.

Post
February
FEB 6 1915

Lynchings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—To the Editor of THE POST. Sir: The protests against the horrible slaughter in Europe and the movements to create sentiment as to protection of human life should be pressed with all zeal. We should not, however, fail to protest against the "horrible slaughters" in our own land.

Recently there have been a number of lynchings and burnings of negroes in the South, including an entire family, with two girls. During 1914 there were seventy-four lynchings, sixty-nine of whom were colored, including four colored women. A very small per cent of the men were ever charged with the crime against women.

It is hardly consistent for the people of the United States to cry out about the horrors in Europe and be silent as to these dreadful things at home.

The discriminations made against our negro citizens in connection with the national administration have been very marked. There has been the segregation of colored employes in some of the government offices at Washington. It is amazing that President Wilson should treat the protests made against these discriminations so lightly.

A bill was introduced in Congress to prohibit negro aliens from coming into our country, and not even the literacy test was to apply to them, and no exceptions made as to students coming for education. A Chicago clergyman, educated, accomplished and refined, from the West Indies would have been excluded by this bill.

A Jim Crow car bill for Washington has also been introduced. Congressman Madden deserves credit for vigorously opposing these measures. These anti-racial proposed laws, the discriminations made by the national authorities seem to have given encouragement to the vicious elements in the South who glory in their tortures and human bonfires.

In the face of these shameless outrages it is not enough for President Wilson to say, "as a southerner," that the southern people must know the needs of the negro and "must sympathetically help him in every way that is possible for his good and our good." The recent outrages in the South are a sad comment on such statements.

As one encouraging thing it is reported that a number of the presidents of southern universities and colleges are holding repeated conferences on the negro question. They have not thought it expedient as yet to make public their plans alleviating the cruel conditions that exist. It is said, however, that leaders in educational affairs are sympathetic with their "brothers k" and may greatly help in de the South from the rule of its

DUNCAN C. MILNER.

Evansville Demokrat

AUG 21 1915

Kultur in den Ver. Staaten.

Die brutale Ermordung Leo Franks durch einen aus Anhängern von „Geſetz und Ordnung" gebildeten Pöbelhaufen zeigt wieder einmal, wie tief wir in dieſem Lande noch in der Barbarei und Wildheit vergangener Jahrhunderte ſtecken. Iſt es doch eine unleugbare Thatſache, daß ſich derlei empörende Szenen und Vorgänge, wie ſie ſich Montag Nacht im Staatsgefängniß in Milledgeville, Ga., abſpielten, weder in Sizilien noch im dunkelſten Rußland ereignen könnten. Von den modernen „Kulturländern" ſind es einzig und allein die Vereinigten Staaten, in denen ſolche Scheußlichkeiten noch regelmäßig paſſieren.

Leider bleibt aber nicht einmal der magere Troſt, daß es ſich nur um verhältnißmäßig unbedeutende Bevölkerungstheile handelt; muß doch vielmehr zugegeben werden, daß ganz Georgia — mit den wenigen rühmlichen Ausnahmen — an dieſer Lynchung perſönlich und geiſtig theilnahm, genau wie alle anderen Staatengebilde des Südens die Aufrechterhaltung der ſogenannten Volksjuſtiz mit dem einmüthigen Volkswillen zu rechtfertigen ſuchen. Daß Montag — wie übereinſtimmend gemeldet wird — fünftauſend Männer, Frauen und Kinder den Leichnam des Gemordeten umtanzten; daß die „zum frohen Feſte Verſammelten" in formeller Abſtimmung darüber beſtimmten, ob der Leichnam verſtümmelt oder unverſehrt den Behörden übermittelt werden ſolle; daß dann, nachdem der Todte endlich vom Baum abgeſchnitten worden, Hunderte auf dem Leichnam herumtrampelten, während Automobilpartien ſtaunend zugafften — das alles beweiſt, nicht minder wie die abſolute Unthätigkeit der Countybeamten, daß auch in dieſem Falle die Beſtie in den Herzen einer ganzen Bevölkerung, nicht in denen einiger Weniger, zum Erwachen gelangt war. Und darum iſt es nicht nur naiv, ſondern auch heuchleriſch, wenn in verſchiedenen Zeitungen davon geſprochen wird, die Schuldigen müßten an den Galgen kommen. Nicht das Geringſte wird geſchehen, außer der obligaten Unterſuchung, die ganz naturgemäß wie das Hornberger Schießen auslaufen muß. Wo es nur Schuldige gibt, iſt der Henker arbeitslos.

Warum aber ſollte man ſich auch über dieſen einen Fall ſo viel mehr aufregen, als über die anderen hunderte, die ſich ja faſt alltäglich in den verſchiedenſten Theilen der Südſtaaten ereignen? Leſen wir nicht immer und immer wieder, daß dort ein Neger und irgendwo anders zwei, drei und vier Farbige gelyncht und bei lebendigem Leibe verbrannt wurden? Bekommen wir nicht alle jene Zuſammenſtellung zu Geſicht, die jährlich von Booker Waſhington, dem bekannten Negererzieher, veröffentlicht wird und die die angeblichen Miſſethaten und Verbrechen der von der „Volksjuſtiz" Erreichten zur Kenntniß einer weiteren Oeffentlichkeit bringt? Da wurde zum Beiſpiel in der letztjährigen Waſhington-Statiſtik nachgewieſen, daß in vier verſchiedenen Fällen Neger gelyncht worden waren, weil ſie das Verbrechen begangen hatten, weiße Frauen anzureden, ohne daß auch nur behauptet wurde, die armen Opfer weißer Willkür hätten ſich Ungebührlichkeiten zu Schulden kommen

ſſen; in zwei anderen Fällen wieder ußten Neger den Tod erleiden, weil e angeblich „frech" geworden waren – gegen weiße Männer und derlei nglaublichkeiten mehr. Wer di Horde ſtillſchweigend hinnahm eute kaum ein Recht, ſich übe rank - Ermordung beſon

Boston, Mass.
Traveler
JAN 16 1915

MORE SOUTHERN LAWLESSNESS

AT Monticello, Georgia, a mob of 100 masked men, took from the jail four Negroes, a father, his two married daughters and a son, accused of clubbing a policeman in making an arrest hanged them to a tree and riddled their bodies with bullets Could anything more clearly set forth the inherent right of the white man to govern or the moral superiority of the Caucasian over the African? So long as such shocking evidences of brutal depravity are more or less common in the southern section of this country the rest of the world may well look upon the United States as a semi-civilized land. It is unthinkable that considerable numbers of the "superior" race will take part in or condone such lawless orgies. With all the law and the means of enforcing it in their own hands they must yet over-ride all legal and humane bounds in wreaking vengeance on helpless colored victims who in this case were safely shut up in jail. Ought not the foreign missionary societies to turn their efforts from the heathen abroad to the heathen of our own land? The South is in need of moral uplift, and the white South, it would seem, needs it even more than the colored South.

Pittsburgh Index

13 February 1915

Really the South has not much to be proud of and yet it is perhaps the proudest part of the nation. Only a few days ago Georgia lynched a negro father, his son and two daughters. It is not necessary to discuss their offense against the white man's law. The shame is on the State of Georgia. In Congress at present some of the South's most representative men are opposing the proposal of a Federal child labor law. This is a matter for the States to deal with as each sees fit, is their contention. Nevertheless, when the South found a big cotton crop on its hands when the European war broke out, and no market for it, this was very promptly a "national question." It is only when the nation looks with pity upon little children, some of them actually not more than five years old, working in the fields and in the textile mills, and seeks to enact legislation that would allow them to be children for a few brief years, and give them some advantages of education, that this becomes a question of States' Rights.

Boston, Mass.
Traveler
JUL 7 1915

MORE SHAME FOR GEORGIA

NEAR Round Oak, Georgia, on Sunday, a posse of white men failing to find some Negroes accused of wrong-doing, precipitated a riot that resulted in the lynching of another Negro and his young son, neither of whom, the county sheriff declares had anything to do with the crime the perpetrators of which the posse sought to punish. Had it found the men it was looking for, doubtless the posse would have outraged the laws of the state, if not the law of justice, more flagrantly than had the Negroes they sought. But the fact that they lynched somebody else showed, what is so often shown to be true regarding southern mobs, that it is simply blood they are after and it doesn't matter about the degree of justification they may have for inflicting summary punishment. In a very large majority of such incidents the victims are Negroes.

With practically the whole of the power of making and executing the laws in their own hands, and with the Negro a helpless creature in their power, the whites of the South appear to be unable to abstain from the lynchings and burnings that serve to make the United States, in the opinion of European peoples, a country that is only half civilized. Surely the Governor and legislators of any of the states could, if they would, so speak out concerning these infamous outrages against established law and government that such wrongs would cease. The President of the United States and the national parties in their platforms ought to feel moved to denounce these practices of barbarism that put our people in a class with the unspeakable Turks in their horrible treatment of peaceful Armenians. Instead of resenting criticisms for its lynchings the South should be quick to see their correctness and to remove the causes that call them forth.

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Lynching Is as Criminal When the Victim Is Guilty as When He Is Not

Progressive Farmer 8-23-15

THE Progressive Farmer aims to be a journal not only of good farming but of good citizenship. We cannot refrain from saying, therefore, that in the now famous lynching in Georgia last week the whole South, despite all explanations, had its reputation as a law-abiding section woefully injured.

The question as to whether the man lynched was guilty, guilty as any fiend in history, or not guilty at all—this doesn't affect the situation one iota. We were, as a matter of fact, quite prepared to sympathize with those people who, believing him guilty, wished to see the law inflict on him its direst penalty. But the point is that it should have been the law that punished him and not a savage unknown and irresponsible mob.

We need here in the South to teach and preach with a thousandfold greater emphasis that no matter what the crime may be or what race, creed or color the criminal may be, no situation can ever justify a mob in usurping the functions of Almighty God and taking a human life. We need to teach that it wasn't an individual, guilty or not, that alone was lynched, wherever and whenever in the past hate-crazed men have taken the blood of a fellow-being on their souls: what was lynched was also the sovereignty of the ancient Commonwealth we have sworn to support and the civilization of the white race as represented by our judicial system. Whenever the vilest wretch has yielded up the life God gave him to any but the sovereign law—

> "Then I, and you, and all of us fell down
> Whilst bloody treason flourish'd over us."

As the writer said in an article in the Atlantic Monthly years ago:

"It is not the criminal's rights, but the court's rights that we need to emphasize. In his heart of hearts every man must say with the lynchers that the rapist is a brute who has forfeited all human rights. But the law that we have set up in God's name, and in the name of all the people—this has the highest and noblest of rights, and it is the law's right to try the criminal, not the criminal's right to a lawful trial, that is violated whenever and wherever an irresponsible minority usurps the powers which the whole people have vested in our courts of justice. We need to teach that if Satan himself should commit a crime, we should try him in legal form,—not for Satan's sake, but for the sake of law and order and civilization; not that he would have the right to a court trial, but that our courts alone would have the right to try him; and that trial by any other body is, and will ever be, usurpation and minority rule—un-American, undemocratic, and unendurable."

The mob spirit in the South must be put under foot. Though the courts and the pardoning power (which is also a part of our judicial system) may sometimes make mistakes, to substitute the mob for them is as foolish as to burn the house over our heads because of a leak in the roof. Our judicial system is the foundation of our civilization. Every lynching weakens that foundation and brings us so much nearer the time when no man can sleep in safety in his bed if any mob, however depraved, thirsts for his property or his life.

Lynching—in the largest sense—is just as wrong when the victim is guilty as when he is not. For it is the subversion of law, the undermining of the foundations of civilization, that constitutes its deadliest and most damnable quality. Let us men of the South have done with the mob spirit, now and forever, and with all making of excuses for it.

Milwaukee, Wis.
NEWS-
JAN 22 1915

The Four Lynchings in Georgia

THE report of the lynching of two negro men and two negro women in Monticello, Ga., indicates that 1915 has started in a bad way so far as this form of murder is concerned. While there were fiftytwo lynchings in the country in 1914, according to the figures compiled at Tuskegee Institute, this is less than the number in 1913, and it is to be hoped that the number of 1915 will be less than in the year preceding.

But with a record of four in the first month of the year, at a season when it is not supposed that the blood is heated to deeds of frenzy, a very poor start in the direction of cutting down these outrages is made. Besides this, the people lynched, according to the reports, were not guilty of any heinous crimes. Presumably these negroes were undesirable citizens. They had engaged in a fight with some of the municipal peace officers, and a policeman was slightly wounded. For this they were "taken from jail and hanged, their bodies riddled with bullets."

No doubt with such strong sentiment among the citizens, these offenders would have been given all the punishment due them by the court. It is strange that the people could not have waited for their trial, and been satisfied with the justice as represented in the verdict of the jury trying their cases. It is a pity that such a thing should happen at all, at any time, or any place, but more so in a state which is now much in the limelight for another case in which the mob spirit is said to have played such an important part, though it did not actually reach the lynching stage.

The Georgia autorities owe a duty to themselves and the country to punish those implicated in this lynching. Such crimes must be prevented, and dealing severely with the offenders is a good way to begin. The trouble is that such interference with justice inflames the public mind, and is apt to create other similar actions among those in the vicinity. At any rate, even with the bad start it is to be hoped that 1915 will show fewer lynchings than any previous year.

THE SOUTH AGAIN—AND WE'RE DONE.

8-28-15

Chicago Tribune

When THE TRIBUNE said what was on its mind regarding the murder of Leo M. Frank and the conditions in the south which made it inevitable, what would follow that expression of opinion could have been forecast with absolute accuracy.

That the southern newspapers would have a spasm of rhetoric was a certainty. That a number of outraged southern ladies and gentlemen would find themselves for a period inarticulate and then for a longer period voluble was another certainty.

That two or three hundred persons, journalistic or otherwise, would drag out the ancient fallacy that "you cannot indict a whole people" was just as sure as the coming of day after night.

The Lord help us, how many times we have used that same foolish statement in the same inane way—"You cannot indict a whole people," misquoted from Edmund Burke's "I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people."

There is nothing so sensible to do. There is nothing so just in its inclusiveness and its impartiality, in its apportionment of responsibility and guilt. Nations or sections make or tolerate the conditions in which individuals develop. We do not say that the individual may be excused or freed of responsibility for dereliction or criminal act. He must stand his punishment, but the society which observes its own tolerance of crime, working out inevitably in criminal acts, or its own laxity, resulting in individual or group action of violence, and, seeing that considers that it cannot properly be indicted, is unintelligent.

We have no bitter feeling toward the south. We know, however, that it worships women in the abstract and permits the embodiment of the abstract to slave in the mills without any protection of a human structure more delicate than that of the male.

We know that the south cooes tenderly to all its young and allows the young to go into the mills as soon as the nursing bottle can be taken away, there to waste young life and young blood, young hopes, dreams and strength, and there to grow to dull, vitiated manhood and womanhood, protected only by the shadowy southern chivalry that says all young and tender things shall find strong manhood standing between them and misfortune and vicissitude.

What has the rhetoric of the south done to change the fact of these young and tender misfortunes? What does the south think of the intelligence of the rest of the nation that it assumes that its supersweet words can change the fact of its calloused acts?

The south, because of the misfortune of its composition, part bullied black and part bullying white, is entitled to sympathy. It has a tremendous problem, and the north would be stupid if it did not realize what the south has to meet. But 50 per cent of the south's troubles has nothing to do with the black and white question. Fifty per cent of them arise out of the southern habit of assuming that the flower of humanity blooms most luxuriantly south of the Ohio river and that no human intelligence is needed for the direction of this natural growth.

If one-half the energy the south devotes to blowing its own bazoo would be devoted to discovering its own faults, there would not be a half dozen negroes burned at the stake in the next fifty years, and inside the next five years there would not be one southern father scolding one 12 year old southern girl for her inability to earn more in a mill.

The south is, as it claims for itself, the purest stock of the original American breed. What is the answer? That we should be grateful for the stream of sturdy European immigration which has poured into the North American ports, and, with some danger to the homogeneity of the American nation, diffused its strength and its ideas through that nation?

We know that there is danger in immigration just now. We know that our capacity for absorption and assimilation is being reached. Danger signals are flashing. We must be careful and thoughtful, but what has been done thus far has been profitably done.

This thought, the south can be heard sneering, has a circulation basis. In such a city as Chicago consideration must be given to the foreign born. That was the answer in the Frank case. The north which yielded to the urge of simple horror and commiseration—a phrase which will get a rise out of the southern masculinity—was bought up by the Jew advertisers.

When Colorado presented the case of John Lawson, an organizer of rebellion against capital, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the labor riots in that state, tried before and sentenced by a man who before his sudden appointment to the judiciary had been an attorney employed by the interests against which Lawson fought—when Lawson was given life imprisonment after such a trial before such a judge—there was quick protest all over the north and the Supreme court of Colorado remedied the wrong.

Big money, which means advertising, wanted

Lawson punished. It did not care how the punishment was inflicted so long as it was effective. He was a labor outcast. How does the south explain, by its advertising theories, the protest against the fate intended for this man?

The south betrays its own case. It does not understand. It has wonderful possibilities if it will begin seriously to regard its citizens as worthy of something other than rhetoric. When it is rebuked out of Chicago it can see only the stockyards here, the black hand murders here, the highway robbery and police corruption, the official and political disgraces which often enough make themselves known.

A section which supports Cole Blease, Vardaman, John Sharp Williams, etc., etc., twits the north with men like Lorimer. Who got rid of Lorimer? The north—against the will and wish of a large part of the southern representation in the senate—with the aid, let it be said, of a splendid minority of fine southern senators.

The south brings up the case of Romer out at Long lake. The answer is that Romer, in spite of the beating, lives, having had his day in court. The south brings up the case of Coatesville, Pa. Was the Coatesville horror glossed by rhetoric? That offensive community was made to feel that it was a pariah among civilized people. How about Marietta, Ga.?

We do not say that any act of violence committed in the south cannot be matched by an act of similar violence in the north. It can be. We do say that the south is too concerned with nonessentials and too little concerned with essentials. It is noncritical and too wordy. It talks constantly about attributes of honor and chastity that no confident community thinks of talking about at all.

The disadvantages of a sectional quarrel, even journalistic, are too obvious to need explanation. THE TRIBUNE already has the southern journalists writing their voluble and valuable heads off. We're done. The south is interesting only as it is a part of the American nation. Some day it will be a more important part. That day will come when it corrects a lot of its ideas, and that day will come when it begins to think more and talk less.

New York Globe

28 August 1915

MOBS AND LIBERTY.

The latest from Blease of South Carolina is the following: "When mobs are no longer possible liberty will be dead."

Whose liberty is kept alive by outbreaks of lawlessness is not stated. Have loafers, hoodlums, self-appointed champions of the principle of "virtue by proxy," and those intoxicated with the fury of race or religious prejudice an inalienable right to make savages of themselves? The quarrel is with the Blease idea of liberty.

Such "liberty" does not appear to include the right of an accused person to a fair and unprejudiced trial. It puts any one against whom the finger of popular suspicion may point—whether he be innocent or guilty—utterly at the mercy of the least responsible elements in the community. It substitutes rumor, gossip, and popular imagination for evidence, and when human beings may be lynched for stealing a mule or buried alive without a chance to defend themselves or explain when a certain group of citizens happen to have decided in their own minds that the accused must die.

If by the possibility of the mob the governor means the "right of revolution," which is to be exercised when other means of resisting the abuses of tyranny fail, there is truth in his statement that liberty in the proper sense may as a last resort demand such an appeal to violence. But it is hard to imagine a situation in a country popularly governed when such a right of revolution may be necessary, and, moreover, the mob is a very different thing from a revolution and generally defeats a revolution's purpose.

Freedom can never be gained or kept alive by a mob, because a mob is the most tyrannical, arbitrary thing in the world. Whenever a mob destroys one despotism it does it by setting up another and worse despotism. The whole psychology of the mob spirit proves this. Men do not become a mob until they are mutually hypnotized. To be a mob a crowd must be so enslaved by an idea that every person present becomes an automaton. There is no liberty among automatons.

Every mob must hate some one. It is always "against" some one. No mob could exist without bigotry, suspicion, and exaggeration. A mob believes only what it wants to believe, and sees facts only through the eyes of its passion. Its "moral enthusiasm" always turns out to be nothing but a desire for a victim. All that a mob says or does is necessarily unjust, and its acts have about the same relation to freedom as drunkenness has—except that there is occasionally a good-natured drunkard. A good-natured mob, never.

Instead of bringing freedom, the greatest danger that democracy has to face is the menace of the tyranny of mob ideas.

Times

Los Angeles, Cal.

AUG 29 1915

[illegible]phatic.

NEGRO GUILTY, HE BELIEVES

And Exoneration of Fran Matter of Time.

Georgia ex-Governor See Vindication Ahead.

Intends to [illegible] State Politics.

Ex-Gov. John M. Slaton of Georgia, the man who had the courage of his convictions when the fate of Le[illegible] Frank, found guilty by a jury of the murder of little Mary Phagan, was placed in his hands, commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment despite a mighty protest of the majority of the citizens of his State, fully expects time to reverse sentiment in the famous case. He discussed the subject candidly and emphatically last night and put some phases of it in a new light.

Trembling with emotion, his large blue eyes dimmed at times with tears, the man who sprang into the limelight over night, speaking with a vehemence that dispelled any suspicion of insincerity, declared he would have been a despicable coward to have refused to do his duty, and said: "The three millions of souls in Georgia will approve my action when they have had opportunity to study the case from every angle. They will see that I was right."

That he was not influenced in the slightest degree by the voluminous petitions sent to him from nearly every State, that the urgent appeals of the kings of finance in Frank's behalf were given no more consideration than those received from the poorer classes of Georgia who demanded that the prisoner pay the death penalty, the ex-Governor declared with emphasis.

SPENDS HIS OWN MONEY.

"I have been accused of capitulating to the overwhelming influence of public sentiment," he said, "of reversing the judgment of the courts, and many other violations of my oath, but no one in Georgia who knows John Slaton believes the charges, and I am proud to say that, amid all of the censure I have received, there has not been even an insinuation that I profited financially as a result of my action.

"My record of seventeen years in public life, Speaker of the House, president of the Senate and Governor for two terms, precluded the possibility of such a taint. I am a wealthy man, my family is rich, and I am one of the few men of the country who has been elected to office without accepting funds from any outside source for my campaigns. Every penny spent in the interest of my candidacy came from either my own pocket or from members of my own family. As a result I have never been under obligations to anyone. No corporation or clique has ever been able to control me.

"I tell this to controvert any idea that I was influenced by anything other than my desire to do my duty when I commuted Frank's sentence. The matter was put up to me just a few days before I was to surrender my office. If I had been a coward I could have granted a reprieve to the condemned man and left the responsibility with my successor. He is an old man, nearly three score and ten, and with my duty so plain I would have been both a moral and physical coward to have shirked it.

"I reviewed all of the testimony in [illegible]

[illegible] about it. [illegible] was not sufficient to [illegible] the taking of Fran[illegible] [illegible]sized that circum[illegible] [illegible]ating and that [illegible] probability that the murder was committed by that nigger.

"Following Frank's conviction new evidence was presented which has never been controverted and all of which points strongly toward the nigger as the guilty party. To have allowed Frank to hang when there was a reasonable doubt as to his guilt would have been an atrocity, and I would not have been fit to occupy the Governor's chair. I am satisfied that time will prove the nigger guilty and that Frank will be exonerated."

MAKES UP MIND.

"When the trial judge wrote me a letter and requested that I grant clemency to Frank because he said 'I doubt that he is guilty' I made up my mind. I have been a lawyer all of my life and have the highest respect for law and order. In fact, it is inherent with me. My reputation as Governor has been to uphold the law and never interfere with the judgment of the courts. I would not have done so in this case had not the trial judge recommended such action."

The ex-Governor said the widespread opinion that the people of Georgia have a natural aversion to the Jews is wrong. "My people bear no antipathy for them," he said. "The Jews are respected and treated with the greatest consideration. In the Frank case the defendant was looked upon by many Georgians, however, as a man of wealth who took advantage of his position to get a poor working girl in his clutches. It was a case of class distinction and not race hatred. You know the public in any State is always with the lowly. When a poor man is run down by a rich man's automobile and the former asks a jury to award him damages he seldom appeals in vain. It is the most natural thing on earth for the public to line up with the weak against the strong, and that explains the attitude of my people to a large degree.

"Apart from this, however, I must say that the sense of chivalry had deep influence upon many Georgians. Our people regard so highly the purity of womanhood that when it is assailed or violated they rise with righteous indignation. I am satisfied that this impelled those who took such drastic action in the case."

DENOUNCES BLEASE.

The ex-Governor said he is unalterably opposed to mob rule and declared the rantings of former Gov. Blease of South Carolina, who a few days ago said in a public speech that the country will lose its independence when mobs have no say, are those of an insane man. He said Mr. Blease is a disgrace to the South and a detriment to civilization.

Accompanied by Mrs. Slaton, the ex-Governor is staying at the Alexandria. He does not know when he will leave Southern California, but plans to continue his vacation, the first he has had in seventeen years, for a month, maybe two months.

"It has been said that I dare not go back to my native State," he remarked. "[illegible] is absurd.

[illegible]

Lynchings—1915. 133
Discussions.

IS THIS CIVILIZATION?

A short while ago Mississippi distinguished herself by lynching a Negro and his wife on the charge of attempting to burn a barn. Now comes Georgia and goes her one better by lynching a Negro father, his seventeen-year-old son and his two daughters on the charge of beating a policeman.

Here we have the whole mockery of the defense for lynching stripped bare, **leaving nothing as an excuse but naked brutality and savagery.**

A father and his three children dragged from jail. The four of them hanged from the same tree and with the same rope. First, the father before the eyes of his trembling children; the son before the eyes of his sister; then the shrieking girls, praying for their lives, one after the other; the four bodies riddled with bullets and laid in a row. And for what? Because they dared lay hands on a white man; and this they did, most likely, if the truth were known, to eject him from their home because he had entered without the proper legal authority.

Run your eyes over a chart of the world and see if you can find a single land where such a deed could be done, and cause so little public concern. You at once skip over the countries of Europe, even though they are in a state of war. You cannot put your finger upon Japan or China or the colonies of Africa or the islands of the Pacific. **You can point only to the United States, the great example of democracy.**

Except for a voice here and there, the country is silent. Instead of sensitiveness, there is apathy. It is as though the nation's moral senses are numbed and paralyzed.

A nation of hypocrites. You are shocked and pained because German soldiers, perhaps accidentally, knock the head off some old statue in a Belgian cathedral. You fill the press with letters against this vandalism, this barbarism, this set back to civilization. You even feel that the Government of the United States should formally protest against the fearful atrocities being committed in Europe, paintings being destroyed, libraries being demolished, holes being shot through old, worm eaten churches.

What have you to say about this reversion to barbarity in your own midst? What have you to say about this breaking down of your own civilization? What action will the great state of Georgia take? What sentiment will the citizens of Georgia express upon this crime at Monticello? What open judgment will the nation pronounce upon this atrocity committed within its own bounds, by and against its own citizens?

Perhaps Governor S[illegible] now understands what it means to have a mob after him. This Governor who claims to have so much moral courage is probably justly suffering for his lack of courage, in fact his display of downright cowardice in connection with the murder of the colored people at Monticello, Ga., some time ago. We cannot believe in his honesty of purpose when he commuted the sentence of Frank but was silent upon the matter of Monticello. It is one of the strange ways in which God moves. But we suppose that he will, from this time on, have a little more sympathy for the poor colored man who is hounded down by the mob.

Northern Press.

A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST LYNCHING.

There is no better time than NOW to begin a National Crusade Against Lynching in the United States. For the rapidity with which this national crime has spread, the barbarity with which it is committed, and the utter disgraceful complacency with which it is regarded, should arouse the conscience of the country in one united protest against its further spread and for its final annihilation. Begun at first in race hatred against Negroes accused of crimes against white women, it has become far more prevalent on account of other crimes, or suspicion for other crimes, than the crimes which originally called it forth; for Negroes are now lynched for "talking back" to white men, and for suspicion of having poisoned mules. Not only that, but while the lynchers once made sure their victim was guilty, now that is a secondary matter, and very frequently they lynch the wrong Negro. But having learned to lynch Negroes, the acquisition is too valuable not to be tried on whites, and hence Leo M. Frank was lynched.

Now is the time for Christian and Jew, Negro and white man, North and South, to join together to put down lynching. For none can escape the effects of this barbarous national habit, which is making our country's name a byword in the opinion of civilization.

If the State will not do its duty (and if we are to judge from the past, it will not), then lynchers should be made amenable to the Federal Courts and some way found to punish them. Unless this is done, the South may soon become uninhabitable on account of the barbarity of its white citizens.

NEW METHOD OF CURBING LYNCHING

Boycott of White Merchant Who Refused to Swear That He Was Not a Party to Certain Mob Has Effective Results.

INDIGNANT CITIZENS ORGANIZE.

Ellis Buckner Was Lynched for Snatching Purse — At Home His Wife and Children Were Starving for Bread—Another Wrong Charged to Prejudice.

B. [illegible] L. Brown.

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 24.—An investigation of the lynching of Ellis Buckner, 23 years of age, proves the following: Ellis Buckner was taken from the Henderson jail recently, tied behind an automobile and dragged through the streets to a tree on the side of the Ohio river, where he was lynched. No effort was made on the part of the jailer to keep the mob away. The only crime charged was that of snatching a pocketbook and muff from a white girl. Buckner leaves a sick wife and two children, who are in a destitute condition. Efforts are being made to gather funds to help this unfortunate mother and children.

The citizens of Henderson are to be congratulated on account of their action in refusing to trade with a white meat merchant who had almost grown rich in their neighborhood. He was asked to swear to an affidavit that he was not a member of the mob. This he refused to do. The results were that the word was sent out in the neighborhood like wildfire that all patronage of this place must cease at once. Every brave Hendersonian heeded the call and the final results were that this white merchant was forced to close his doors last Saturday. It is alleged that another white merchant will be treated in the same way if it is found that he is suspected of being in the mob.

Appeals Being Made to City and State Officials.

Appeals are being made to city and state officials to offer a reward for the capture of the members of the mob. Any good detective could work up the case. All citizens who are interested in the general welfare of the race are urged to send at once letters to Judge S. A. Young, Henderson, Ky., and to Governor A. O. Stanley, Frankfort, Ky., urging that a reward be offered at once. Let these letters come from all parts of the United States. We must not let this terrible outrage and disgrace to modern civilization go unnoticed without a protest from the citizens of this country. The world must know that we are interested in each other's welfare.

An effort will be made to have enacted in the coming legislature a bill similar to the one in Illinois making the sheriff responsible for the mobing of any man and also that the county will pay over a certain amount to the widow.

NOT LYNCHED BY NEGROES—CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

The Freeman 1/16/15

To The Freeman:

I write to correct the statement that Negroes lynched Lee Varner in Clarksville. Only one man shot and killed Lee Varner for the rape on a colored girl of twelve years. His name was Wash Langford. Several others were looking for him but Wash found him and shot him January 9, 1915.

Respectfully,

M. A. E. DIX.

KNICKERBOCKER PRESS,
Albany, N. Y.
17 January 1915

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LYNCH LAW THE SHAME OF THE SOUTH.

The reversion of the race to aboriginal instinct is once again exemplified in America, according to press dispatches telling of the lynching at Monticello, Ga., of an entire negro family, consisting of a father, his two daughters and his son, on Friday night.

Although such horrible incidents occur with distressing frequency in the South, the outrage of Friday night is particularly offensive to society, because of the number of the victims, the sex of two of them and the fact that the crime for which they suffered was neither murder nor personal attack on women, but merely the beating of a chief of police.

It must amaze all right-thinking citizens that in this twentieth century a mob of supposedly intelligent white men could, in cold blood, take two women and two men from their homes, hang them one by one and riddle their bodies with bullets.

The country owes many debts to the sunny southland which has been the mother of some of the greatest of America's citizens, but the South must soon realize that the stigma of lynch law which has made her a hissing and a shame in the eyes of civilization for generations, must be lifted if she would hold her head high in the confraternity of peoples.

Rochester, N.Y. Demo. Chronicle

JAN 20 1915

The open season for lynching colored children has arrived in Georgia, and the United States is again able to show the world the superiority of its treatment of the colored race, as compared with the treatment of the Belgians by the Germans.

ROCHESTER UNION & ADVERTISER

JAN 7 1915

The New York World is terribly unreasonable. It says: "An Alabama mob has lynched two negroes on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of a white man. The 'usual crime,' of course; the 'usual crime.' 'We must protect the honor of our womanhood,' as Cole Blease would say." But the logic of it is certainly plain. Lynch these negroes who are suspected of killing white men, and they will thus be prevented from committing the "usual crime," while other negroes will be deterred from committing it. And the same perfect line of reasoning holds for lynching for other causes. They have lynched men in the South for slapping a white man's face. Because if they didn't, the negro would soon be bold enough to commit the "usual crime."

ALLEGED ASSAULTER FREED IN JERSEY CITY

[illegible] New York Age

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. [illegible].—Indignation has been excited in this city because Joseph Smith, the aged white man, who was charged with assault upon little 5-year old Hilda Dyer on November 30, was discharged by the grand jury. It is reported that the jury affected to believe that the old man was too respectable to commit such a crime, and absolutely refused to believe the child's story, straightforward and connected though it was. The child's mother is greatly wrought up at what she alleges is a miscarriage of justice.

Solicitor Hudspeth has tentatively promised to bring the case before the next jury, which assembles on January 19, and the colored people of Jersey City are watching closely to see what protection their children in their homes are going to receive.

In connection with the Dyer case, the Age is in receipt of the following letter from a Jersey City woman:

To the Editor of the Age:

The little Dyer girl's case that appeared in the paper some time ago is brought to our attention again. I specially want to let the colored people of America know just how they are placed. The white man who committed an assault on this little colored girl of five years has been set at liberty. Why did they set him at liberty? For the simple reason that he was a white man, and the child a colored child. Will such as this continue? God forbid that such will last. Oh, colored men and women, where are you,—asleep? Think of the wrong that is being committed daily upon us. Have we time for so much dancing, drinking and so much immorality? Don't say that we have made wonderful progress in fifty years and then sit down. It is not what you were yesterday, but what you are today. Above all, wait, stop, and think.

They released the white man because the jurors decided that a man of fifty, of his ability, could not have committed such an act. But as one writer has said, "Justice may sleep but never dies." The white man was placed under a fifteen hundred dollar bond, after the statement was received from the hospital. Wasn't that an outrage? But worse still the man has been set at liberty without the knowledge of the parents of the child. Dear readers, your eyes must [illegible] at such outrages. The white man figures for the unborn. That is the reason they didn't want such as that to be thrown at the generation that is now and is to come. The leading Negroes of Jersey City were to assist the parents in this case, but to tell you the truth I think it was erased from their minds within a week's time. Can you help from [illegible] yelling at such disinterestedness?

Oh, men and women of the colored race, how can we be so easy with such as this at our doors? Will it last forever? Some of us make this remark, What can we do? That can be very easily answered. By saving our earnings, becoming an independent race of men and women, and by determining to have meetings that will be of betterment instead of a pull down to the race.

An appeal to men and women thus: Men, leave other men's wives alone. Women, leave other women's husbands alone. If you see a young woman on the verge of going down hill, help her. Don't keep letting her slide, but endeavor to help her up. If a woman insults you, you being a man to stand for right, resent it. Women, if men insult you, get a cowhide and lick him, and you won't be troubled any more with the same man. Say that we as women will band ourselves together, and see if we can't lead the men to betterment instead of to strong drink and immorality. Let every reader of this article take a stand for right, and declare that each will investigate the Dyer case.

MRS. L. A. TORRENCE.

New York Star.

JAN 19 1915

For several years now Dr. Booker T. Washington has kept track of the lynchings of negroes in the United States in the interest of his race. For 1914, his figures we believe showed forty-nine lynchings and only in thirteen cases was a "nameless crime" alleged against the victim. The mob-crime tragedy at Monticello, Georgia, last week, belonged to the majority class. The offense was beating a policeman. The lynching was almost unique in the fact that a negro family was obliterated—father, son and two daughters—consecutively hanged with the same rope and each body riddled with bullets. If a white man had beaten a policeman he might have got a short term in prison, after conviction by a jury of his peers. If, as in this case, the policeman had been raiding a "blind tiger," one may reasonably doubt whether there would have been any conviction.—Brooklyn Eagle.

NEW YORK WORLD

February 1915

NEGRO "LYNCHED" GETS CENT MORAL VERDICT.

Seven Missouri Business Men Defendants in Suit for $7,500 Damages.

FAYETTE, Mo., Feb. 13.—A Howard County jury gave a verdict recently for one cent to Bud Davis, the Shelby County negro, who sued seven prominent business men of Shelbina, Mo., for $7,500. The case came here on a change of venue.

The defendants were Ernest Jewett, editor of the Shelbina Democrat; John Jewett, a hardware dealer; Fletcher Afflick, son of Sheriff Afflick; E. J. Colbourn, past editor of the Shelbina Torchlight; Robert White, dairyman; Robert Spaulding, furniture dealer, and Otis Bee, a real estate man.

Davis asked $2,500 actual and $5,000 punitive damages for an alleged attack upon him April 19, 1914, when, according to his petition, he was taken from Shelbina in an automobile to a lonely place a half mile away, where he was "hanged and trounced." He says his nervous system was shattered. He was taken by the same men sixteen miles from Shelbina and told not to return, he alleged. The incident was alleged to have followed a fire and smashing of windows in the block where all the defendants do business.

ROME, N. Y.

SENTINEL

JAN 16 1915

AMERICAN ATROCITIES.

Down in Monticello, Georgia, Wednesday, the chief of police undertook to arrest one Barber, a negro. Barber resisted and it is said that his son, Jesse, and his two married daughters, Eula and Ella Charles, went to his assistance. The police officer was more or less vigorously clubbed. Later the four negroes, men and women, were actually taken into custody and lodged in the county jail. It may be remarked in passing that the offense of which Barber had previously been accused was the selling of intoxicants illegally. From the county jail the quartet were subsequently taken by a mob described as composed of two hundred masked men, and all four hanged from trees, their bodies being riddled with bullets.

In July last Dr. Booker T. Washington addressed a letter to the New York Sun to the effect that according to the record kept by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the research and statistics division of the Tuskegee Institute, there had been during the first six months of 1914 twenty lynchings in the country. Dr. Washington appeared to feel much gratification because this was four less than for the same period of 1913 and sixteen less than for the first six months of 1912. Dr. Washington continued:

"Of the number lynched since January 1, one was a white man and all the rest were colored; two were colored women and only two of the entire number lynched were charged with rape or attempted rape."

Still earlier in 1914 the Survey announced that "fifty-two persons, fifty-one colored and one white, were put to death by mobs in this country in the year that has just passed. * * It is the smallest number of lynchings in one year since records have been kept." Continuing the Survey said:

"Not all of these lynchings were merely 'a kind of wild justice.' Twenty-one of the persons killed were accused only; there had been no conviction, no weighing of evidence. Several innocent persons were put to death. In Greenville, Ga., a black man was lynched for a murder. Another man confessed to the crime a few days later. * * * In only ten of last year's lynchings was rape, proved or alleged, the crime which roused the mob's fury."

In March, 1913, Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark, N.J., contributed to the New York Times instructive deductions upon lynchings in the United States based upon the figures of the Chicago Tribune and dating back to the year 1885. From the total number of lynchings reported for each year, Mr. Hoffman presented a diagram showing the relative proportion of lynchings to the total population of the country, allowing for the actual increase of the census. This diagram proved that while in the four-year period from [illegible] to 1894 the proportion was as 2.9 to each million of the population as against 2.6 for the period 1885-89, since 1894 there had been a steady decline until in 1912 the proportion reached the relatively small figure of 0.67 to each million. In Mr. Hoffman's opinion it was not of so much consequence how many persons were lynched in a year as what was the proportion of lynchings to the whole population. But on both counts he showed that the number had fallen after a gratifying manner.

The latest issue of the World Almanac gives the total number of lynchings in the United States from 1885 to October 1, 1914, as 3,485. In 1914 to October 1 there were 27 lynchings, of which 25 occurred in the south and 2 in the north; 24 were males and 3 females. Of the lynched 22 were negroes and 5 whites. The offenses for which they were lynched were: Murder, 19; rape, 3; murderous assault, 2; unnamed, 2; theft, 1.

Gratifying as it may be to know that whereas in 1892, 235 persons were illegally put to death by mobs in this country less than 30 were similarly treated last year, the latter figures ought to cause us at least just the suspicion of embarrassment when we talk of "atrocities" perpetrated by other nationalities in Mexico, Belgium, Turkey or elsewhere upon the face of the earth out of the confines of the United States of America.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

26 August 1915

Lynching and Democracy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: Mrs. Gabrilowitsch hits the nail squarely on the head in her letter analyzing the Georgian Mayor's utterance. Her argument discloses the kernel of the lynching fallacy. Lynching is worse than rape—worse than any crime an individual can commit, because it leads direct to anarchy—is, in fact, a confession of anarchy. That lynching can take place in a community with impunity shows a much worse state of society and of governmental affairs than that an occasional individual can commit rape and murder. But don't let us be so terribly surprised and shocked at Georgia.

The Leo Frank lynching is only one effect of a cause that is operating all over the United States. That cause is poor and inefficient government—the lax enforcement of laws. The Eastland disaster in Chicago was another effect of the same cause, the Colorado strike-war another, and the weak enforcement of discipline against the Annapolis Naval Academy cheats, another. What does it all show? What, but the weaknesses of our system of government—the weaknesses of applied democracy? And yet no one seems to suggest there is anything wrong with our system. We go smugly on, self-satisfied, and blind to the symptoms of anarchy. With a stupendous object-lesson in the comparative merits of autocracy and democracy before our eyes in the European war, we are chiefly concerned with what material advantages we are going to gain from it. There is but one way for us to profit from this war: to recognize that autocracy can develop a governmental efficiency infinitely superior to our own, and that for us the most important lesson it teaches is that democracy, to achieve lasting success, must change radically some of its methods.

JULIAN R. TINKHAM.

Upper Montclair, N. J., August 25.

NEW YORK WORLD

16 January 1915

The quadruple lynching of negro men and women in Georgia is not for "the usual crime." It is merely what has come to be the usual manifestation of a cowardly and murderous mob spirit, fostered by a lawlessness which sought a justification in "the usual crime."

~~New York Tribune~~

N Y Trib aug -15

26 August 1915

Booker T. Washington Foretold Such Lynching

Booker T. Washington sent the following telegram to The Tribune from Boston last night in reply to a request for his opinion of the lynching of Leo M. Frank:

"Some years ago, following a series of lynchings of my people in the South I wrote a letter to the daily papers of the South, and among other things I said that promiscuous outbursts of mob violence would react upon the South in a manner which would cause her best people to be humiliated. I said that unless the lynching of black men and women was stopped it would not be long before white men would be lynched. The terrible Frank tragedy bears out this prophecy."

Lynchings—1915
Discussions.

Northern Press.

Boston, Mass. Transcript

25 August 1915

THE REMEDY FOR LYNCHING

It Lies in a Greater Strength of Public Opinion and a More Determined Character in the American People—They Now Are Too Mercurial

[From the Christian Register]

Not four days apart came the rioting in Boston and the lynching in Georgia. In Boston a large body of Italians, about to embark for Italy and the war, attacked German sailors from one of the two interned German steamers. What the exact provocation was has not transpired. Doubtless taunts by word and gesture started the Italians upon their violence; and the result was that the police were powerless for a time, mob-law reigned, a dozen men were injured, and three or four Italians were arrested. In Georgia a gang of twenty-five men captured the jail officials, took away Leo Frank, and hanged him, in a town a hundred miles distant. These two outbreaks are characteristic—especially the lynching—of our country; no other country which is given rating in the world-group known as "civilized nations" exhibit this social phenomenon as we do. We talk mucn about our duty toward uncivilized Mexico; we feel that if we go into that country it will be to restore order and the methods of civilization; and Europe as we say this, pauses in her scientific slaughter, and smiles, and makes sarcastic reference to the lynchings and burnings at the stake which have given us a malodorous celebrity in Europe. Most travellers abroad have had the discomfiting experience of being silenced, in their national and patriotic self-satisfaction as Americans, by courtesy-veiled inquiries regarding the latest lynching or stake-burning in "The States." It is an unhappy situation for one of our loyal citizens. The truth about our country is that in many parts, notably at the South, the masses of the people, white as well as black, do not come up to the ordinary world-standards of civilization. There is no one test for this more vital than the law-abiding temper of a people. Lack of self-control, readiness to take the law into one's own hands, whether in Boston or Milledgeville, is a sign of barbarism; if the courts are not efficient in such places, and the executive arm weak, then that is another evidence of barbarism. Let not any privileged community of our land look down too condescendingly upon disgraced Georgia. What happened there might happen in any quarter of our land. Shortly before his death Professor William James, psychologist, of Harvard, stated in the Springfield Republican, that the material for rioting was present in all our cities and towns. "It is entirley possible," said he, "that a lynching, or worse, should take place on Cambridge Common." The remedy for this dangerous law-breaking tendency among us is a strengthening of public opinion and determination that just laws shall be enforced, and that law-breakers shall be punished. But our American people are mercurial; they feel a public emotion deeply—for a brief season—and soon forget it; sympathy for the victim of a brutal murder is soon supplanted by sympathy for the brutal murderer. When a riot occurs, arrests are made and the public clamors for the enforcement of the law; but the public clamors for a brief season only, and soon forgets, loses interest in the thing it formerly demanded, and the guilty prisoners are given light sentences or none. If we claim the characteristics and honors of civilization—to say nothing of the higher and finer marks of Christianity—we must frown down and force down the law-breaking spirit within our borders, and do it, not spasmodically but with continuity, with a sustained insistence.

Bulletin

Philadelphia, Pa.

18 August 1915

NCHING "GEORGIA'S SHAME," CRY NEWSPAPERS OF STATE

arietta "Journal" Only Defender of Frank's Slayers—Call for Punishment of Guilty

tlanta, Aug. 18.—With the exception of the "Journal," published in Marietta, Mary Phagan's home town, the newspapers of Georgia universally condemn the lynching of Leo M. Frank.

nder the caption, "Georgia's Shame," the Atlanta Constitution said to-day:

"In the lynching of Frank the sovereignty of the State of Georgia has been assaulted, desecrated. No word in the language is too strong to apply to the deliberate and carefully conspired deed of the mob. The assault of the lowest criminal upon the life, person, or property of another affects directly only two persons, the assailant and his victim; that act of the mob which lynched Leo Frank has put a stain upon the escutcheon of a State, which more than 2,500,000 persons are trying to preserve untarnished.

"Every man, woman and child in Georgia will feel the ultimate effect of that act of the law-defying mob which went to Milledgeville and lynched, not Leo Frank, who is only a detail in the awful tale, but the State itself. It is Georgia, Georgia law and justice, that was hanged upon that Cobb county tree.

"The strangest part about it all is that it occurred at all. There is not a man, woman or child of reasonable age in Georgia but could have predicted the possibility of this wantonly unlawful tragedy. Most of all, those State authorities responsible for prison safety should have known the attempt would probably be made. In the well-known state of public feeling, emphasized by repeated threats and rumors of violence to the prisoner, and further incited by a murderous assault upon the particular prisoner by an inmate of the same penitentiary camp, it was the duty of those State authorities, their sworn duty, to go to every necessary extent to prevent that act of violence in which Georgia's shame is indelibly written."

Augusta "Chronicle" says:

"There can be only one answer to this latest assault on the authority and integrity of Georgia. The decency and civilization of our State must assert itself or pull up stakes and quit. It is a straight out issue between law and anarchy; let Georgians choose for themselves.

"This climax was inevitable, as long as we permitted incendiary publications to set Georgia aflame. Tom Watson has cost Georgia more than 10,000 good and true men can rebuild in twenty years.

"Those who are disposed to temporize with this situation further will be as guilty of Georgia's disgrace and retrogression as the mob itself."

In the Brunswick "News" appears the following:

"Is the proud commonwealth of Georgia vieing with bloody Mexico in the outlawry business? Have we reached that stage of brutality where every man becomes a law unto himself and banding with its infuriated neighbor stalks through the land to assassinate law and order and bring ignominy upon the head of our once proud old State? Does not the spectacle of lynching Leo Frank offer to the sober-minded people of Georgia the most serious food for reflection that had been brought to them in a half century?

"It was wrong for the spirit of the mob to have appeared when Frank was tried. It was wrong when this same spirit pursued the trial Judge to the very brink of his grave, threatened the life of the Governor and drove him from the State."

The "Press," of Savannah, says:

"The citizens of Georgia who stand for law and order—and, thank God, we believe we have more of this kind than any other—are appalled and ashamed at the actions of the mob which last night took from his prison cell at Milledgeville L. M. Frank and hanged him to a tree in Cobb county. No greater wrong was ever done a State than that committed against Georgia upon this occasion by the mob which took into its hands the law, and in so doing became a lawless element composed of cut-throats and assassins."

Following is a part of the editorial of the Marietta "Journal," sole defender of the lynchers:

"We regard the hanging of Leo M. Frank as an act of law-abiding citizens. Our reasons for this view are as follows:

"A little fourteen-year-old girl, Mary Phagan, was found in the basement of an Atlanta factory with evidence tending to show murder of the foulest character.

"Leo M. Frank and Jim Conley, a negro, were arrested on suspicion. Each was given a trial according to law and the former found guilty by a jury of twelve men sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence without prejudice. This they did, and the law-abiding citizens of Georgia waited patiently for the sentence of the Court to be carried out. The attorneys for the condemned man appealed to every court of jurisdiction in the land and to the Prison Commission of Georgia, and no fault was found with the trial, verdict or sentence. And then, Governor John M. Slaton, a member of the law firm defending the condemned man, took upon himself the responsibility of reversing every court in the land by commuting Frank's sentence to life imprisonment.

"The people of Georgia had waited more than two years for justice, and in the last few hours of his power John M. Slaton commuted his sentence. Justice was cheated. The law-abiding citizens of Georgia determined that the sentence of the courts should be carried out, whether the offender was white or black, Hebrew or Gentile. And the law-abiding citizens of Georgia carried out that determination to the letter of the law.

"We have no apology to make or regrets to express.

"The people demanded that the verdict of the Court be carried out and saw to it that it was. We insist they were, and are, law-abiding citizens of Georgia."

SCHENECTADY GAZETTE

JAN 21 1915

LYNCHINGS

Many things have been charged against the administration by the Republicans, frantic in their search to find something with which to attempt to discredit it, but it has remained for the Rochester Post Express to allege that it is the indirect cause of an increase of lynchings in the south. It says:

> Lynchings have increased of late throughout the south and there are indications that the "lily whites" of the cotton belt, or that class of citizens who consider it important to assert their racial superiority, are becoming more contemptuous of right and justice in their relations with the colored race.
>
> There may be a complex of reasons for this. A day may seem to be in sight when negro labor will be less needed in the cotton fields of states which are devoting more of their land to other crops. It may be that hard times are bringing out a hatefulness less felt and less in evidence in prosperous days. But the chief cause of this new outbreak of racial antipathy is probably to be found in the feeling that the south now has a president of her own in sympathy with her in his attitude towards colored people. The fact that official Washington shares their prejudices may well give the turblent element of the south the feeling that "the gang's all here," and anything will go.

What a statement in regard to a national administration from even a partisan opponent!

So futile and foolish a line of reasoning would be laughable if it dealt with a less serious subject. But the "anything to beat the administration" Republicans are desperate.

The editorial quoted reflects the spirit of jealousy that has here and there been apparent over the influence of the south in national affairs. Why should not the south be influential? And is there anything menacing to the nation in its influence? Was the sacrifice of the men who, fifty years ago, fought and died to eliminate the Mason and Dixon line made in vain? Would some Republicans still keep it a political boundary?

Any attempts on either side of the border to stir up factional strife, to reanimate the quarrels of half a century ago, are absolutely and unqualifiedly unpatriotic, unwise and uncalled for. There should not be a northerner, no matter how much his family sacrificed that the nation might not be divided, who does not welcome the south's taking an active part in national affairs, who does not rejoice that it wants to be active in them. It is an evidence of the reunion of the country.

It is more than deplorable that the race question, difficult as it is, should be brought into politics for the sake of getting votes. It might be recalled to the Post-Express that the Coatsville lynching affair of a few years ago, one of the most shocking instances of this form of lawlessness, happened in Republican Pennsylvania, a northern state. And how about Cairo and Springfield, Illinois?

In the south as well as elsewhere, the best sentiment is, it is needless to say, absolutely and strongly against such barbarities. The south is trying to end them, and its attempt is in the face of greater difficulties than those presented in northern states.

Springfield, Mass.

UNION

AUG 21 1915

Alabama was quick to follow Georgia's example. Three Negroes suspected of poisoning mules on a plantation, but released by the authorities because of lack of evidence against them, were taken by a mob the day after the Frank lynching and put to death in the same brutal manner. The provocation in this case was even less than in the case of Frank, for the latter had been convicted of the crime of murder, and although the country generally was convinced of his innocence or that there was a large element of doubt in his case, many persons in Georgia honestly believed him guilty. But the Negroes were merely suspected of a crime which, if it could be proved against them, would not warrant the death penalty, and the suspicion in their case was not backed up by the slightest shred of evidence, circumstantial or direct. The victims were, however, poor, friendless Negroes and, consequently, from the viewpoint of the Alabama mob, legitimate objects of mob violence.

6

THE SHREVEPORT FARCE.

The Chicago Defender

5/8/15

THE INVESTIGATIONS into the disgraceful lynchings that occurred in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, last December, have come to an end. The investigators accomplished just what they were expected to accomplish—NOTHING. It isn't strange lynching probes always prove fruitless, for after the first wave of public indignation subsides the officers quickly cease their efforts. That is not all. If the grand jury had returned indictments, the members of the mob would not have been convicted. The failure of justice in these mob murders is in no sense due to mystery. Doubtless hundreds know the men who actually took part in the murder, including officers of the law, but the officer who would run down lynchers, secure the evidence and put them in jeopardy, would risk his official tenure. And, too, the lynchers, their families and friends would not only be able to defeat officers of diligence, but the witnesses would know that their testimony might subject them to serious trouble at the hands of their guilty neighbors. Where some people get the idea they have a right to take the law into their own hands and execute men suspected of crime or even known to be guilty of it, is a mystery. In the South can occasionally be heard, "Why should substantial white men be hanged or imprisoned for putting a Negro to death, anyway?" And this is the spirit that permeates a great many "prominent citizens" below the Mason and Dixon line. Caddo parish and the state of Louisiana stand before civilization doubly disgraced; first, because of the brutal lynchings, and, second, because they have permitted the cowardly murderers to go unpunished.

Tuscon Ariz.

STAR

APR 22 1915

ANOTHER LYNCHING BLUNDER

The institution of lynching will fall into disrepute if it isn't conducted more intelligently than it was in a recent Mississippi case. According to the Memphis News-Scimitar, a negro was charged with stealing a cow and was arrested by a deputy sheriff, who started with his prisoner to Vicksburg. The deputy rode on horseback and the manacled prisoner fox-trotted behind, with a leading rope around his waist, hitched to the horn of the saddle. At a certain point in the road a mob appeared and shot the negro to death.

It then occurred to the mob leaders that they didn't know precisely what they had killed the prisoner for, so they started back to investigate. They found the widow whose cow he was alleged to have stolen. She hadn't sworn out any warrant for the negro; she wasn't even aware that anyone had stolen her cow. In fact, the cow after a slight delay, had come home followed by a new-born calf. The "joke" was on the mob.

"The perpetrators of this crime," says the Chattanooga Times, "will, of course, go free, just as the Georgia lynchers went free. If there is anything in the theory of divine retribution, some terrible calamity is

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awaiting the communities guilty of these crimes, and the enginery of the law that permits the criminals to escape just punishment will suffer in some vital part some of these days."

Independent N.Y. 4-5-15.

AN EVIL RECRUDESCENCE

Independent

4-5-15.

N.Y.

IT has been a satisfaction to lovers of law that the annual register of lynchings in this country has shown a pretty regular decrease. This comes from a growing public sentiment, both North and South, which is unwilling to tolerate or excuse what is the chief shame of our country in the eyes of foreign peoples. But this is dependent on the reiterated expression of indignation against the evil.

We have received lately letters from both Georgia and Florida which tell of a recent increase in the number of lynchings of negroes, and that for offenses not of the most flagrant character. Take the case that came recently to us from Florida. A negro entered a store, bought cigarets, and handed an insulting letter to the lady clerk. He is said to have hung about the store outside, until he was arrested. The courts would have speedily tried the man without fear or favor, but tho he denied that he was the one who had committed the offense, sixty masked men took him from the sheriff and riddled him with bullets. The *Time-Union* of Jacksonville prints the full story from Anthony, Florida, ending with the usual defense:

> This is a peaceful community of law-abiding citizens, who do not under any circumstances hold with lynching; except for the one offense and its associate suggestion. And this we say to the self-appointed headlights in other parts of the country who stand dismayed at "Southern barbarity" in protecting white women from being insulted and outraged

Those guilty of lynching always boast thus that they are the defenders of our social institutions.

Frantic appeals to passion are made by public officials of the Walsh type, and at this writing dispatches from Colorado report that a judge, upright so far as we know, has been barred, at the behest of so-called labor leaders, from presiding at future trials resulting from disorders in the coal strike. He is to be punished for meting out a life sentence to a convicted murderer. Thus are law and justice subverted.

A few weeks ago the governor of the great state of New Jersey sat helpless while riotous strikers were threatening with torch and rifle the property of a corporation that had provided their sustenance during many years, both of prosperity and adversity.

We live at a time when politicians are being bulldozed by men falsely claiming control of masses of voters, a time when liberty is distorted into license, when freedom of action is demanded by a class that would deny it to all others.

The country has been swept off its feet by this spirit of insurrection, insubordination and selfishness of the mercenary. Nothing could be more destructive of patriotism, nothing could strike a greater blow at the welfare of the nation than the spirit of unreason which prevails.

At this moment the American flag is being driven from the high seas by a law enacted by a cowardly Congress while in fear of the labor vote, not realizing that the workingmen of this country, whenever the test has been made, have shown that they are as independent at the ballot box as the banker, the farmer, the business or professional man.

It is high time that the country rose in its might to declare against all the lynchers, dynamiters and demagogues who are usurping the seats of statesmen.

New York Leslies Weekly

Northern Press

SEP 2 - 1915

THE LYNCHING SPIRIT

NO man is safe while lynch law is being tolerated. When lynching begins law ends. When the mob dominates justice disappears.

The state of Georgia may well feel disgraced that it permitted a band of lynchers to challenge the majesty of its courts. It is "Georgia's Shame" as the Atlanta *Constitution* confesses.

We have not entered into the merits of the Frank case. We are not discussing them now, but many will find proof that Frank's trial was not impartial in the fact that a mob finally took his life.

The lesson of the Frank case goes beyond the man himself. The lynching of character and reputation by thoughtless writers that is going on in the United States is little less reprehensible than the lynching of men and women. It bears the same fruits. Authority is defied, justice is challenged, the church is contemned while special rights are demanded for those who constantly denounce the granting of "privileges" to others.

SOUTHERNER VS. SOUTHERNER ON KENTUCKY LYNCHING

COL. HENRY WATTERSON "CALLS THE BLUFF" OF EDITOR OF "HENDERSON GLEANER."—PUNISH THE LYNCHERS AND HAVE PRISON GUARDS NOT AFRAID TO DIE.

The "Henderson Gleaner" of Henderson, Ky., in commenting on the lynching of a Colored man said:

"Henderson is a city of education, of culture, of refinement; a city of churches and of homes; a city with splendid courts and an unimpeachable judiciary.

"Henderson needs the well ordered machinery of the law to enforce a respect for property, for life and the virtue of woman.

"Henderson DOES NOT NEED A MOB.

"The mob constitutes itself on the spur of the moment, legislative, or law making; judiciary or law deciding and executive, or law enforcing.

"The people will not tolerate this triple usurpation in their government. They will not trust it to a

mob.

"Either a community respects the law and abides by the law or a community is lawless and mob ruled. Either we do not need the undependable mob or we do need the expensive machinery of the law.

"Either it will be advertised that Henderson tolerates mobs or it will be taken for granted that Henderson is satisfied to let the law take its course.

"We can not be made to believe that Henderson is now, or ever will be a community that wishes to be governed outside the law."

Watterson's Reply.

In reply the Courier-Journal says:

"The Courier Journal shares this opinion that Henderson is not a community that wishes to be governed by the mob. But the outside world will not take this for granted. The outside world knows that mobs remove prisoners from the Henderson jail and hang them. Unless it sees Henderson make some honest effort to prevent and punish such mobs it is not going to concede that Henderson is much opposed to mob rule.

"If Henderson wishes to make it plain to everybody 'where she stands on lynching,' she should put jailers on guard who are less afraid of getting their feet cold in the path of duty, and she should run down and punish the gang of cowards

and murderers who have just assumed to take Henderson's law into their own hands.

Lynchings — 1915 152 Northern Press.
Discussions.

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Cincinnati Times Star

JAN 16 1915

CHAMPION OF NEGRO DISCUSSES LYNCHING

Dr. Spingarn Says It Is Another Proof of "Unfair Deal."

Thousands of Lynchings in th Last Score of Years.

Educator Says "Lynching I an Ogre That Feeds on Itself."

"The terrible crime at Monticell Ga., where an elderly negro, his so and two daughters were strung u and shot to pieces by a mob, is merel another proof that America is not giv ng a fair deal to the black man," sai Dr. J. E. Spingarn of New York, chairman of the National Association fo he Advancement of Colored Peopl and former professor of comparativ literature in Columbia university, wh was at the Sinton hotel Saturday.

Dr. Spingarn has made probably a deep a study of the race problem a any white man and, as a matter o conscience, devotes one month o every year to a lecture tour to hel secure equal economic opportunit and equal civil and political rights fo all men, regardless of race or creed He is the donor of the Spingarn gol medal awarded to a negro annuall for highest achievement. Friday nigh he spoke in the Douglass school.

"There have been between 3,000 an 4,000 lynchings of negroes in the las twenty years. The Southern peopl at first gave as an excuse for thes lynchings that they were directe against 'black brutes' who threatene the virtue of white women. Bu lynching is one of those ogres tha feeds on itself. The negroes are now being lynched for almost anything—sometimes for merely 'getting fresh' to a white man or brushing agains him on the street.

"The four negroes at Monticell were lynched because they beat up a police official. The matter of a whit woman's virtue never entered into th case. In fact, in only 10 per cent o the modern lynchings in the South i it even claimed that a white woma was attacked. Race hatred—hatred o the negro—is at the bottom of thes lynchings. White Americans, who lov justice, must come to see these thre points:

"*FIRST—They must reconsider thei attitude toward the rights of the blac man.*

"*SECOND—The White men' mus change their attitude toward the colored women.*

"*THIRD—Lack of safety from th wrath of mobs endangers the whol American people.*

"When Turkey was denounced fo the alleged mobbing of Christians i Armenia the Turkish ambassador Rustem Bey, pointed to the South where thousands of black men hav been done to death by mobs. W could not answer Rustem Bey—w could only tell him to get out of ou country.

"The rights of the 10,000,000 blac folk in the United States are held i contempt. The Southern people do no understand the negro problem. The know the negro of ante-bellum days but do not understand the negro a he has risen in the last fifty years The negro is the poorest of the poor the man with the least opportunity Give him a chance and see how he will respect it. The negro has many fine qualities—he is cheerful, musical, courteous, when he gets a fair and honest deal. Only one out of a million black men marries a white woman That problem is negligible."

NEW YORK EVENING POST

16 July 191

In a sense larger than the merely legal, the lynching of the guilty is as reprehensible as the lynching of the innocent; but the latter crime naturally stirs even people who look with tolerance upon the other. The two negroes, father and son, who were killed in Georgia the other day by a mob that was too eager to revenge a murder to make sure of getting the real murderers, are still speaking in the editorial columns of Georgia newspapers, as well as those of surrounding States. The Augusta *Chronicle* calls for "rewards large enough to bring every member of this murderous mob to justice; and then enough of the State's money to employ the best legal talent to convict." It does not make this demand merely upon the ground of the innocence of the dead, but upon the ground that lynching is insurrection, "a deliberate, armed assault on the authority of the State." No one could ask for more vigorous language than the *Chronicle* uses in its denunciation of the crime, and in its appeal to the Governor and the people to put down "this growing spirit of mob domination."

Phila. Eve. Public Ledger

Northern Press

July 1915

NEGRO WOMEN INSISTENT WILSON STOP LYNCHINGS

Committee He Refused to See Ordered to Call Again.

A resolution instructing a committe appointed by the Northeastern Federation of Negro Women to continue its efforts to meet President Wilson and enlis his aid in opposing negro lynchings i this country was adopted by that body today. The federation is holding its 19th annual convention at the Allen Africa Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th an Bainbridge streets.

A report by this committee showed that in May the President declined to meet them, on the ground that he was too busy with affairs of State. Since that time, it is pointed out, he has conferred with a committee representing the National Woman's Trade Union League on matters pertaining to the war in Europe. The latter body represents a comparatively small number of persons, it was said, while the Federation of Women's Clubs has 6000 members and is appealing on behalf of the 10,000,000 Negroes in this country.

It was asserted at the meeting this morning that 70 Negroes were lynched in the United States last year without having fair trial. This condition and general discrimination against the Negro, they assert, the President could materially correct, if he would.

A telegram was sent by the federation today to Governor Brumbaugh requesting that he refuse to honor requisition papers for Frederick Brown, wanted for murder in North Carolina. The appeal is made on the ground that the man will not have a fair trial if he is returned to that State.

The convention will be addressed this evening by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the noted suffragist.

Brooklyn Eagle

30 September 1915

Georgia is a busy State. A negr boy, 14 years of age, was lynche there the other day, the notoriety o the Frank outrage not being sufficient evidently, to sustain the ebbing passions of mob rulers. An investigato who went through Georgia in 191 explained how it happens that Georgians have so much time to attend t the business of lynching. The average farm home in Georgia, he found produces less than two eggs a week less than two-thirds of an ounce o butter, two-thirds of a pint of milk a day, one-third of a hog, one-twelft of a beef, and one one-hundredth o a sheep a year for each member of th family, and the cotton crop of Georgi does not pay the State's feed and foo bill. In Iowa, where the people ar less expert at lynching, we find th average Iowa farm with six mich cows and thirty-five hogs. Wher there are more animals on a farm an more chores there is less animalism The people of Atlanta have a sprightl manner. The bulk of the enterpris of the State is centered there. Atlanta is rightly called "the New York of the South." In Atlanta, beyond the influence of Mayor Woodward, sometimes referred to as "our perpetual Mayor," are springing up shoots of opposition to the old order of lethargy and accompanying lawlessness. That spirit promises great things for Georgia.

New York Globe August 1915

Make Lynching a Federal Crim

Editor of The Globe, Sir— . . . I through the lynching of Frank som real constructive effort is put forwar to enforce law and order in the south his sacrifice will have been profitabl made.

All are agreed on the lawlessness o the south. The question next arises, What shall be done and how?

First, the constitution guarantees a republican form of government to every state. The southern states are in lawlessness—actual anarchy. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard declares that 100,000 white men have taken part in lynchings in the last ten years, and not a single one has been punished. Congress can declare that no republican government exists in the southern states and actually go in there and establish law and order, just as it did in Cuba, is now doing in Haiti, and may soon do in Mexico.

Secondly, it can make lynching a crime against the federal government and not allow states to handle lynch law crimes. In doing this the federal government would not only be acting according to President Wilson's "dictates of humanity," but upon an indisputable constitutional right, and in response to an urgent public duty. A few convictions and executions would make lynching extremely unpopular.

CHANDLER OWEN.

New York, Aug. 18.

Brooklyn Eagle

16 January 1915

LYNCHING OF A NEGRO FAMILY.

For several years now Dr. Booker T Washington has kept track of th lynchings of negroes in the Unite States in the interest of his race For 1914, his figures we believe showe forty-nine lynchings and only in thirteen cases was a "nameless crime" alleged against the victim. The mob-crime tragedy at Monticello, Georgia yesterday, belonged to the majorit class. The offense was beating a policeman. The lynching was almos unique in the fact that a negro famil was obliterated—father, son and tw daughters—consecutively hanged wit the same rope and each body riddle with bullets. If a white man had beaten a policeman he might have got a short term in prison, after conviction by a jury of his peers. If, as i this case, the policeman had been raiding a "blind tiger," one may reasonabl doubt whether there would have bee any conviction.

We are sure that law-abiding, cultivated, kindly white men and women in Georgia feel the disgrace of such lynchings more deeply than anyone in the North feels it, yet the disgrace is really national. When the Turkish Ambassador alluded casually to the non-punishment of mob violence in this country, Washington could declare him persona non grata, but no answer was available for the Mussulman indictment.

Murder is murder, whether committed by a mob or by an individual, and under the law every member of such a mob committing murder deserves capital punishment if capital punishment exists in the State where the crime is perpetrated. If Georgia were to set the precedent of stern enforcement of the law—never has it been enforced to the letter in all American history, North or South—Georgia would make our civilization her everlasting debtor.

Boston, Mass.

AUG 23 1915

HOW LYNCHING IS REGARDED BY U. S.

SUPREME COURT

Opinion in Tennessee Case Quoted in Connection with Frank's Hanging.

In the current discussion over the possibility of punishing the members of the mob which lynched Leo Frank, it is appropriate to revert to a decision of the United States supreme court, handed down six years ago, in which a new method of bringing such lawlessness to justice was laid down and followed. This was the case of the United States against Shipp and others and the record and opinions are given in 214 United States Reports, page 386, decided May 24, 1909. It was held that under the circumstances involved, the lynching of a prisoner technically brought under federal jurisdiction by allowance of an appeal from the judgment of the state courts, was tantamount to contempt to court and was punishable by imprisonment.

Shipp was the sheriff of Hamilton county, Tenn. He had in his charge Ed Johnson, a Negro, who on Feb. 11, 1906, had been convicted of rape and sentenced to death. The prisoner was confined in the jail at Chattanooga, where Shipp made his headquarters and was in personal charge. On March 19, of that year, the day before the date set for Johnson's execution, Justice Harlan allowed an appeal to the United States supreme court and notified the sheriff by telegram. Shipp received the message and the news was published in the evening papers of Chattanooga so that the public was well aware of the fact that Johnson had passed under the protection of the highest court in the land. That same night a mob went to the jail and without resistance on the part of Shipp and his deputies took Johnson out, marched him six blocks through a thickly populated part of the city and hanged him to a bridge.

Cited for Contempt.

Justice Moody, who was then attorney-general, filed an information against Sheriff Shipp, his deputies and about a score of members of the mob, citing them for contempt of the supreme court. A formidable array of legal talent argued the case and it was contended on behalf of the defendants that since the offense was not committed in the presence of the court, it could not constitute such a contempt as would be punishable, and that furthermore the Negro was still in the actual custody of the state of Tennessee. Atty.-Gen. Bonaparte and Solicitor-Gen. Hoyt appeared on behalf of the court and government and one of the notable paragraphs contained in their brief read as follows:

"This proceeding is unique in the history of courts. Its importance cannot be overestimated. Lynchings have occurred in defiance of state laws and state courts without attempt, or at most with only desultory, attempt to punish the lynchers. Perpetrators of such crimes have heretofore been censured only by public opinion; courts have remained silent. Powerful as such opinion always is, severe as it has been in its rebuke of such deeds, it has been inadequate to check these outbreaks of lawlessness. Only recently lynchings became so numerous that the whole country was aroused to earnest discussion of mob violence and a remedy for it.

"It is indeed useless to seek relief unless the judiciary can punish those who snatch and kill the men it has imprisoned. The arm of justice fetters men for years. It strikes death to the murderer. It can take property and life. Must it confess it is too weak to protect those whom it has confined? The arm can destroy. Can it not protect? If the life of one whom the law has taken into its custody is at the mercy of a mob, the administration of justice becomes a mockery."

Makes Justice a Mockery.

This was evidently the thought which impressed the court. Chief Justice Fuller, who wrote the opinion for the majority of the bench, echoed the words in partly different language when he said:

"It is plain that what created this mob and led to this lynching was the unwillingness of its members to submit to the delay required for the appeal. The intent to prevent that delay by defeating the hearing of the appeal necessarily follows from the defendant's acts, and if the life of anyone in the custody of the law is at the mercy of a mob the administration of justice becomes a mockery."

As leading principles, the court laid down the dictum that "where a riot and the lawless acts of those engaged therein are the direct result of opposition to the administration of the law by this court, those who defy its mandate and participate in, or who knowingly fail to take the proper means within their official power and duty to prevent, acts of violence having for their object to and which do defeat the action of this court, are guilty of, and must be punished for, contempt. Those of a mob who attack a state jail and lynch a person held therein as a federal prisoner, under an order of this court, of which they have had notice, are guilty of contempt of this

Bulletin

Philadelphia, Pa.

23 August 1915

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PASTORS DENOUNCE LYNCHING

Atlanta Minister Visiting Here Say South Shouldn't Be Blamed for Georgia's Act

From two Philadelphia pulpits last night the lynching of Leo M. Frank by a Georgia mob was characterized as a travesty of justice and a "murderous act the better class of Georgians resent." One who denounced Frank's slayers was the Rev John E. White, Atlanta, who spoke in the First Baptist Church, 17th and Sansom sts., and the other was the Rev Charles E. McClellan, pastor of Fairhill Baptist Church, 5th st. and Lehigh ave.

"The South as a section is not to be held responsible for what happens in one place," said Mr. White. "The condemnation of the lynching last week is just as severe in the surrounding Southern States as it is in other sections of the country.

"The nation, as a rule, does not understand the problem of the South. Of a population of 30,000,000 in twelve Southern States there are only 10,000,000 who own property. Four million are mountainers, 5,000,000 'poor whites' and 10,000,000 negroes. That's why we have prohibition in the South. It is necessary, because the barroom was the point of contact between the poor whites and the drinking negroes."

Mr. McClellan preached what he called "a funeral sermon for Leo Frank." He said the lynching put the people of one section of Georgie "outside the pale of civilization."

"Leo Frank was doomed from the time the body of Mary Phagan was found," he said. "The South didn't like him because he was a northerner; because he was educated; because he was a moral man and because he was a Jew. The prison authorities must have known of the plot to remove him, because no resistance was made."

Rochester Post Express

JAN 18 1915

Increasing Lawlessness.

Lynchings have increased of late throughout the South and there are indications that the "lily whites" of the cotton belt, or that class of citizens who consider it important to assert their congenital superiority, are becoming more contemptuous of right and justice in their relations with the colored race.

There may be a complex of reasons for this. A day may seem to be in sight when negro labor will be less needed in the cotton fields of states which are devoting more of their land to other crops. It may be that hard times are bringing out a hatefulness less felt and less in evidence in prosperous days. But the chief cause of this new outbreak of racial antipathy is probably to be found in the feeling that the South now has a President of her own in sympathy with her in his attitude towards colored people. The fact that official Washington shares their prejudices may well give the turblent element of the South the feeling that "the gang's all here," and anything will go.

New York Tribune

AUG 14 1915

Penal Reform.

The news columns within a day or so contained this item:

In Starkville, Miss., two negro murderers were hanged. The authorities gave a barbecue for the crowd of spectators, at which lemonade and watermelon were served to about 5,000 farmers, while speeches were made by political candidates. Watermelon was served to the murderers just before they were led to the gallows.

There is little need to dwell on the utter barbarity of the proceeding except to point out that with all its hideous and grotesque features it represents one community's idea of penal reform. The two negro murderers were not lynched, it will be noted. They were hanged by due process of law, in itself a decided concession to an aroused public sentiment. And that the hanging might be further robbed of its inhumanity, watermelon, dear to the palate of every darky, was served beforehand to the condemned.

No one will quarrel with the oft repeated assertion that the practice of lynching is a blot on American civilization. The Tribune has very recently indicated in unmistakable terms its share in this belief. But in some respects, at least, a lynching, with its grim, retributive setting and seemly dispatch, must be considered preferable to this Roman holiday, however legal, embellished with maudlin generosity.

Let us by all means have penal reform, whether in Starkville or in Sing Sing, but let us have the sort that cannot cause public nausea.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Tribune

AUG 24 1915

The Annoying Law.

The day following the lynching of Frank three obscure negroes were lynched in Alabama.

These negroes had been accused of the capital crime of poisoning mules. From what evidence had been advanced it would seem that they had been taken into court and discharged for lack of proof. Happily patriotic Alabamans were at hand to vindicate the state of the suspicion that an innocent man might be permitted to live there free and unmolested. These noble sons of their state and lofty-souled apostles of justice took their responsibilities with conscientious seriousness and at once arranged for a delightful murder-party. Presumably all present had a charming time and hope that means will be found for holding another one soon.

The impetus which the murder of Frank gave the beneficent practice of lynching may thus be clearly discerned. People should speedily learn the names of those interprising Georgian heroes in order that their inspiring examples may be preserved for posterity.

In the Alamaba lynching a slight progress is to be observed even over the Georgia lynching. Frank, it will be remembered, had been adjudged guilty by the courts. But the accused Alabamans had been dismissed for lack of proof. Needless to say, such an idle technicality as that could not be permitted to ruin the prospects of a delightful lynching party. It would have been sheer madness to waste time quibbling over such nominal distinctions as to whether the accused were guilty or innocent. Added zest is given the performance by ignorance on this point and the element of uncertainty mantles the entire exhibition in an enchanting mystery. Besides, it is much wiser to kill a suspected man before he can prove his innocence in order to guard against any alteration of the lynching plans. If his innocence is proved afterwards, well and good—the party itself has taken place and everybody has had a lovely time.

The next step necessary to the popularization of this interesting pastime is the abolition of the courts. Instead of holding sessions of the courts the people may meet and hold weekly festivals of murder. Sunday would be a particularly good day for "murder-day", because on no other day could the numberless working-girls get off to witness the "uplifting" exhibitions. Saturday afternoons special matinees might be given for school-children. An infinite latitude would be permitted in the varieties of murder used and a tedious or taxing monotony could thus be avoided. A man who had been accused of taking egg in his chocolate malted milk would probably appear to best advantage when roasted alive. A man who had been accused of wearing a straw hat in September, on the other hand, might well appear to better advantage were his ears slit while he hung from a tree.

But the people as a whole must understand the imperative necessity of abolishing law at once. Until that is accomplished this favorite pastime of lynching will always be subject to petty inconveniences and annoying distractions.

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Northern Press

Literary Digest

January 30, 1915

LYNCHING A FAMILY

EUROPEAN ATROCITIES, some of our press are remarking, should not divert our attention from those at home. The prediction made years ago, that lynching parties would extend their attentions to more and more trivial crimes as excuses for obtaining victims, finds realization in Monticello, Ga., in the killing of a negro father, son, and two daughters who had beaten a police officer sent to arrest them for violating the prohibition law. "It has remained for Georgia," one editor writes, with vitriolic pen, "one of the thirteen original States, and reputed one of the most progressive of the Southern commonwealths, to furnish the most appalling outrage upon civilization in the hideous annals of lynch law." And the same paper, the Newark *Star*, sketches briefly the incident:

"A mob of one hundred men, supposed to be Americans and human beings, hanging two girls and a boy before the eyes of their father, riddling their suspended bodies with bullets and ending the frightful orgy of murder by meting the same fate to the parent. The crime of these negroes, the youngest of them a lad of sixteen, was that they had beaten a chief of police!"

Attention is drawn to the peculiar characteristics of this lynching. It was not in retribution for the "usual crime," nor even for murder. Moreover, much stress is laid on the fact that a whole family was wiped out, with singular deliberateness on the part of the mob, and that no distinction was made in the case of the women. Northern papers are unanimous, and for the most part vociferous, in their condemnation. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* quotes the news dispatch—"a mob of unidentified Americans"—and is grateful for "the saving adjective 'unidentified.'" The New York *Evening Post* states concisely the prevailing arraignment against lynch law, which it describes "the passion of mob murder" spreading across the South:

"From punishment for the 'unspeakable crime,' mob murder has long passed into punishment for negro crime in general. From punishment for crime it is passing into punishment for any infraction of the law. From vengeance on supposed enemies of society it has now come to the hanging of women. Further than this it can not go, unless it takes to stringing up negro school children."

Among the Georgia papers there is a seeming reluctance to comment upon the lynching, altho some, noticeably the Savannah *News* and *Press* and the Augusta *Chronicle*, from the vantage of one hundred miles' distance, do not spare their condemnation. "An outrage," *The Chronicle* terms it, and demands that severe punishment must follow this "crime against the State." *The Press* points an accusing finger at Sheriff Ezell, of Jasper County, who had charge of the four prisoners, and from whom the jail keys were wrested by the mob. "No mob has ever been known to stand out against the defense and the opposition of a determined sheriff"; and it is Sheriff Ezell who permitted "the wild and irresponsible rabble to make a blot upon his escutcheon and upon the county in which he serves." As to the crime itself, *The Press* finds the most poignant reflection to be that of its "uselessness," and deplores the unjustifiable "frenzy" of the mob. *The News* also pleads against a continuance of "mob law." "Why not put an end to it at once?" Lynching exists because the lynchers believe themselves immune from punishment. "Knock the foundation from under that belief and the problem will be solved."

From Alabama, where four lynchings have occurred since January 1, the Montgomery *Advertiser* cries out upon "Georgia's disgrace" in "this outrageous performance"; while the more practical Birmingham *Age-Herald* insists upon "speedy justice" as the only worthy offset to the "diabolical record" of both States. Another Southern paper, the Chattanooga *Times*, points clearly at "the chief offense" of the victims, namely that "they had been born Africans—a misfortune for which none of them was responsible." Moved by the "disgraceful spectacle," the Knoxville *Sentinel* remarks tersely that

"It is unnecessary to comment at length on this shocking deprivation of the right to life without due course of law in a town named in honor of the Virginia home of the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia bill of rights. The sheriff should be summarily removed from office and the murderers should be brought to punishment, if there is any legal way of securing these results."

NEW YORK CALL

July 1915

Killing Negroes and Others "By Mistake"

By HORACE TRAUBEL.

They hang two Negroes in Georgia the other day "by mistake." That's what the telegraph story said. By mistake. And after finding out their mistake they started off—mobs started off—to find the real culprits. That is to murder some more Negroes by some more mistakes. Where are the atrocity people now?

A Danish musician said to me when the war broke out: "No nation ever treated another nation as Germany treated Belgium." I asked: "What have you to say about the English in Egypt and India? What have you to say of the Russians and the English in Persia?" He replied without hesitation: "There's a big difference; the Belgians are a civilized people. The Egyptians, the Persians and the Indians are not." Which means, of course, that you can do as you please with a man if he is your inferior.

That seems to be the notion of the Negro entertained in America. If the Germans in Belgium or the Russians in Poland were guilty of any acts which resembled the lynchings of Negroes in the South, we'd hear no end of horror expressed by Americans over the ruthless warfare. But when we do it it's justified. The Negroes are only Negroes.

No man has a right to have a black skin. If he has a black skin he must be made to suffer for it. He may have a white heart. But no matter. It's the skin that counts.

I find none of our papers, our organs of what we call public opinion, taking up these Georgia cases and exploiting them as a disgrace to the United States. But if a single such tragedy was cabled from the other side it would be a front page story in every newspaper.

The Negroes, too, made a mistake. They should have been born Belgians or Poles. They should have been born white.

Look at the tough deal handed out to the Sikhs by the British empire. The poor devils came over to Canada in shiploads to test the question of British citizenship. They were never allowed to land. And when they got back to India they were bullied by the authorities, and finally, many of them, hundreds of them it seems, shot down in the streets as disturbers of the harmonies of British rule.

Jesus said that the man who was without sin should throw the first stone at the woman who sinned. And he gave them time. But nobody was fool enough or impertinent enough to throw any stones. I say to all the people on the map that if there's any one of them without sin I want it to get busy and stone the rest. And I'll give them all the time they need. And I'll bet not one of them in its right mind will throw any stones. That is, not if they know themselves. But the trouble is that no nation knows itself. And yet every nation proceeds about its business not only as if it alone knew something about itself, but as if it knew all about itself.

I was acquainted with a young southerner, now dead. He was from Tennessee. His father was a judge in a southern court. The family occupied an ancestral plantation. Some of the Negroes of slavery days and most of the children of those Negroes still worked the old lands. One night there was a rape story circulated in the neighborhood. A mob cut loose from a town nearby, stole its way to the judge's farm, seized a beautiful Negro boy and hung and mutilated him after the most brutal and barbarous fashion. The son got busy. He didn't believe the boy was guilty. He dug up the case at its roots. And in the end he satisfied even members of the respectable mob that they had been guilty of an unquestionable outrage. Did they express any regret? Not one of them. One man said: "He was only a nigger." Another man said: "What's the use of giving the South a black eye by making a fuss over it now it's done?" And there the affair ended.

And so the other day Georgia repeated on itself and other Southern states. Georgia murdered two men "by mistake." But fortunately the two men were only niggers. I remember an incident in the North in which forty Italians were killed in a railroad collision and were ruled off with this journalistic headline: "Fortunately, they were only laborers." Fortunately, niggers are only niggers.

How would you like it if after your sister was murdered somebody said: "Fortunately, she was only a white woman?" And yet the statement looks as good to me made one way as made the other. How would you like to be killed "by mistake?"

Maybe the President will take a day off European politics and address a dignified letter to the state of Georgia asking how it dares to violate the neutrality of American Negroes. May be. But it's not likely. For officially and unofficially we, like other peoples, can see all the far-away evils committed by others and none of the evils we ourselves are responsible for. And I say this to you who are murderers. You who are murderers in peace or war. I say that when you kill people by mistake or otherwise you kill liberty, you kill fraternity, you kill the ideal. And this is true whether the state kills, by mistake or otherwise, or the individual kills. And this is true whether the person you kill is the most eminent or the least eminent of men.—The Altoona Times.

NEW YORK CALL

27 August 1915

"CHIVALRY"

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM.

Says the Governor of Georgia:

"This awful horror hurts the State. But I don't think the North has had the right idea about the feeling against this dead man. It was not for the reasons that have been given for it. It was not because he was a Jew; there never was any anti-Jewish feeling in Georgia until now. It was because, in the first place, there is something that unbalances men here in the South where women are concerned. I won't call it chivalry, or call it anything; it is, if you like, something that destroys a man's ability and even willingness to do cold and exact justice. I have been a lawyer for over forty years, and have had many cases in the courts, and I have found that where a woman is the plaintiff she will get twice the damages a man would who had the same case.

"That is the way it is in the South; it cannot be argued against, and must be accepted as a fact. If a woman is the victim of a crime, a fury seizes upon our men. It is a feeling that never will pass away until we have woman suffrage, which I think we will soon have."

"Will woman suffrage do away with it?"

"Yes," said the Governor. "Not with the respect and admiration men have for women, but with the protective feeling that comes from their helplessness. Let a strong man make use of his strength to force a helpless woman to yield to him, and there is something that arouses the tiger in Southern men. Yet I won't restrict it to the South. I believe it is the same with your men in the North; it is the same everywhere; it is something that goes with this," and the old Governor touched his white cheek. "It goes with the white man's skin, and I have even seen it in some cases among niggers.

"No, sir, we can't argue these things; they are too deep for reason to reach."

It will be noted that in this sacred "chivalry" there is no notion of consulting the women about it. The Southerners are just nacherly chivalrous, and you can't stop them, no, sir.

Not long ago a Southerner wrote a letter to a New York paper, commenting upon the lack of "chivalry" in this city; the thing that struck him being that the men do not remove their hats in an elevator when there is a woman passenger. Now, down South, where they really appreciate women, a true, chivalrous Southerner would never dream of wearing his hat in an elevator if there is a (white) woman about.

There is a woman lawyer who hails from Georgia. She is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. But every time she tries to get her own State to pass an act allowing her to practice before even the police courts, it is not merely defeated: it is laughed down. And yet every man in the Legislature who laughed at the idea of a woman voting or practicing law would willingly give his life to defend the honor of the same woman. And HE would pick out the circumstances under which that honor is involved. She might be perfectly willing to suffer that which she was suffering. She might not want any sympathy or defense. But the "Southern Gentleman," so eager to praise himself therefor, will rush to kill, to burn, to dismember in her "honor."

A few years ago Kate Richards O'Hare, the brilliant Socialist speaker and at that time America's representative on the International Socialist Bureau, spoke in a Georgia town upon the question of child labor. The Mayor ordered her to quit. She did not, and so he turned the fire hose on her.

A Southerner once boasted that the South was as advanced as any other section. The only thing that they resented was "outside interference." "We know what is good for us." And, to illustrate, he told of a Northern girl who came to teach the negroes to read and write; in the process, she lived among them. "And, sir, do you think we would stand that? No, sir. We know what is good for us. We told her to get out in twenty-four hours, or we'd tar and feather her!"

That man would gladly give up his life for any (white) woman, but he wants to be the judge of what is right and what is wrong.

In Georgia, where barbarisms like the Frank murder are approved throughout the State, and where ex-Governors are warned not to come back, and all for the love of a lady, the reverence for womanhood is so great that if a 10-year-old girl, under the influence of fear, or love, or liquor, or candy, consents to assault by a (white) man of any age or size or degree of intoxication, it is the girl alone who suffers the consequences. The man goes off scot free. And any attempt to raise the age of consent from 10 to 15 or 20 years, or to abolish it entirely, and to substitute joint responsibility for their act upon both sinners, that is treated precisely as are all suffrage proposals.

There is not a State where the schools are more primitive. There is not a State where the labor laws are more elementary. There is not a State where the liberties of the people are more sketchy than in Georgia.

And there is not a State where the men rave more incoherently over their self-styled veneration for the women whom they really traduce so gravely.

That is the trouble with the men of the type who seem to control the thought of Georgia, and all the Southern States. They are sincere, they are devoted to their own ideals; but their ideals, applying as they do to other people, are tested only by their own minds. To submit their ideals to the people whom they are trying to protect fills them with horror.

That is why they are so backward. As the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself, so must every forward step be taken by the masses themselves. Socialism cannot be won by the Kaiser. Freedom for Russia cannot be won by German bayonets. Social legislation for the workers cannot be granted by labor-skinning capitalist politicians.

And emancipation for women cannot be won by Southerners with diseased minds. One thing must be granted. Americans are people. Germans are people. Women are people. Jews are people. Negroes are people. Even Southerners and capitalists and Kings are people. And the only way to solve their problems is to allow them the rights of people. To do things *for* them is inevitably to lead to crimes like that of Marietta.

New York Sun

27 August 1915

GOVERNORS IN WARM DEBATE ON LYNCHING

"When Mobs Are No Longer Possible, Liberty Will Be Dead"—Blease.

GOLDSBOROUGH REPLIES

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—It appeared to-day as if all Massachusetts poured into Boston to watch her citizen soldiers on parade. Over more than four miles of city streets 7,000 of the volunteers paraded to the accompaniment of martial music and ringing shouts of applause. The spectacle was the most brilliant from a military viewpoint that Massachusetts has witnessed since Admiral George Dewey was greeted here after the battle of Manila Bay. To-night the town is ringing with praise for the State's soldiers and comment is made that the Bay State is prepared for any eventuality.

The parade was the big feature from an outsider's viewpoint of to-day's session of the Governors' conference. In the State House this morning Cole Blease drew the delegates and listeners to strict attention with a speech delivered in defence of lynching and in opposition to the "third degree." And not a whit less interesting was the reply of Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland, who took issue with the South Carolinian. The remarks by these two speakers and Govs. Hunt of Arizona and Dunne of Illinois on capital punishment were so lengthy that the conference was in session until 12:30, half an hour before the time set for the parade, and when an adjournment was taken it was with the understanding that they convene to-morrow half an hour before the usual time.

Governors Review Troops.

In the parade was to be found every unit of the Massachusetts National Guard, with infantry leading the way, followed by cavalry, then artilery, then finally the hospital corps and field train units. Gov. Walsh, as commander in chief of the forces, lead the parade on a charger, and when the official reviewing stand was reached he left his mount to join the other Governors in the stand.

Gov. Blease's address was a stirring arraignment of the "third degree" method of examining prisoners and a defence of mob violence. He declared that in the South "the lynching of a man for the unmentionable crime is a protection of our civilization." He alluded to the negro problem in the South, said that the Southern white man is the negro's best friend so long as the latter keeps his place, and hinted that outside criticism would only retard the solution of their criminal problems.

Goldsborough Answers Blease.

Gov. Goldsborough was immediately on his feet and was recognized by Gov. Roland H. Spaulding of New Hampshire, the presiding officer. He said:

"I come from a State which is the gateway of the Southland, and I cannot sit silently here and permit to go unanswered a statement that when mob action is stopped liberty is dead. The best people of the Southland do not approve such a sentiment; it is un-American, irreligious and un-Christlike. [Applause.] If capital punishment is wrong, how much more so is capital punishment at the hands of a mob?"

When he had spoken only a few words Gov. Goldsborough was interrupted by applause, in which Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York was the leader, and a wave of approving sentiment swept through the floor and the galleries. Mr. Blease said in part:

"The money we spend for courts and prisons is very ill laid out. We make by distrust the thief, the burglar and incendiary, and by our court and jail we keep him so. An acceptance of the sentiment of love throughout Christendom for a season would bring the felon and the outcast to our side in tears with the devotion of his faculties to our service.

"Within the past few weeks we read in the newspapers of a man who had made an attempt upon the life of another being plied with questions until he was too weak to talk, then being walked up and down the corridors of his prison to revive him, then plied with questions again and subjected to God alone knows what else in the administration of the 'third degree.'

Scores "Third Degree."

"This 'third degree' method that is practised in the North and East and the West—less frequently, I am glad to say, in the South—whether a man be killed during its administration or whether he be tortured sometimes into confessing crimes of which is may be innocent, is barbarity in a sneaking form under the sanction of the law and those guilty of practising it evidence a spirit as mean and contemptible as the malice which animates the midnight assassin.

"Three years ago I had the pleasure of addressing this conference in Richmond. My remarks were telegraphed throughout the nation and I was heralded to the world as a chief executive who advocated mob violence. I do not propose to go into a discussion of that here, it is entirely beside the question. Suffice it for me to say that in the South the lynching of a man for the unmentionable crime is a protection to our civilization, while the practice of this 'third degree' violates the letter of our Constitution at its most vital point and is a blow to the whole spirit of our institutions.

"In the South an aroused mob is an outraged community which carries out the law, but brushes aside with mighty force the law's technicalities and delays. There is no hypocritical, sanctimonious violation of fundamental rights under the cloak of law by those sworn to uphold the law, the deed is open and civilization and justice are vindicated. And when mobs are no longer possible, liberty will be dead."

More Lynchings

Angeles Tribune 7—7—15

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Gary, Ga., by the lynching of two colored men. A white planter had been killed, supposedly by two negroes, [illegible] mob lynched Will Green and his son "during an outbreak of race feeling [illegible] killing of the planter." The hasty display of popular indignation that is glossed over excusingly, although the ingenious admission is made, "The authorities believe the Greens had no connection with the murder."

Lawlessness of this same homicidal sort fired the passions of the mob that clamored for Frank, as in an older day as wild a mob, led on by hate, set Barabbas free and claimed its august victim. Mob murders, embodying the policy of social "frightfulness," repeatedly brings disgrace upon Southern states. That they are uninspired by any principle of crude justice is shown by the fact that almost invariably negroes are the victims. The statistics of lynchings are not sufficiently complete to enable the proportion to be given, but hardly a month passes but somewhere in the South a mob takes the law into its own hands and inflicts the death punishment upon negroes who subsequently are shown to have been innocent. We need not read British accounts of German warfare, or German stories of British atrocities to satisfy any unslaked barbaric thirst for tales of cruelty.

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CHICAGO "INDICTS" THE SOUTH

Lit. Digest
10-2-15

THE BITTER FLINGS that filled the newspapers of Russia and Germany for months before the war began are now being duplicated in the press of Chicago and the South. Mobilization has not been ordered yet, however, and the worst may be averted. The hyphenated Southern-Chicagoans and Chicagoan-Southerners have at least held no mass-meetings, started no patriotic papers, and even written no impassioned poetry; so there is hope. The South, it seems, could stand the criticisms leveled at Georgia for the Frank lynching, especially as the Southern press joined the Northern in their condemnation. But suddenly the Chicago *Tribune* appeared with a 42-centimeter or poison-gas editorial describing the South sweepingly as "a region of illiteracy, blatant self-righteousness, cruelty, and violence." The result is that Georgia and her sister States unite in a serried line of journalistic counter-attack. The Chicago paper refuses to regard the lynching as a sporadic outbreak of local mob-violence—it was "the spirit of the vendetta." Georgia has developed men, we are informed, who "could carry for months a premeditated policy of outrage against law and cruelty to a tortured human being and execute that policy in the end by taking the man away from the State and killing him." That this could happen, *The Tribune* claims, "reveals a fault in organization," and it adds:

"A vendetta is possible in a low social organization, one which has not learned self-control, which has not been sufficiently trained in the rudiments of education to submit itself to restraints necessary to the orderly processes of society.

"The South is backward. It shames the United States by illiteracy and incompetence. Its hill-men and poor whites, its masses of feared and bullied blacks, its ignorant and violent politicians, its rotten industrial conditions, and its rotten social ideas exist in circumstances which disgrace the United States in the thought of Americans and in the opinion of foreigners.

"When the North exhibits a demonstration of violence against law by gutter-rats of society, there is shame in the locality which was the scene of the exhibition. When the South exhibits it there is defiance of opinion.

"The South is barely half-educated. . . . Until it is improved by the invasion of better blood and better ideas it will remain a reproach and a danger to the American Republic."

In a subsequent issue *The Tribune* acknowledges the receipt of protests from Southerners that it is "vindictive and inutile, unjust and malignant in its abuse of a whole section of the country for the work of twenty-five men." To this *The Tribune* says, "the answer is that the twenty-five did what the people of Georgia and the people of the South wanted done, and did what the people of the South tolerate, defend, and advocate." It is conceded by *The Tribune* that the North is not free from the spirit which flares up in the South, but altho the North is "able to show an act of violence for every one exhibited in the South," nevertheless the North "does not condone or defend them, and it does endeavor to get at the causes which produce them." We read then that it is "a concern of the nation that the Southern States should reestablish themselves as respected units in a union," and that "if nothing but abuse" can make them realize "their ways are unworthy of their traditions" and our history,

part bullied black and part bullying white, is entitled to sympathy. It has a tremendous problem, and the North would be stupid if it did not realize what the South has to meet. But 50 per cent. of the South's troubles have nothing to do with the black and white question. Fifty per cent. of them arise out of the Southern habit of assuming that the flower of humanity blooms most luxuriantly south of the Ohio River and that no human intelligence is needed for the direction of this natural growth.

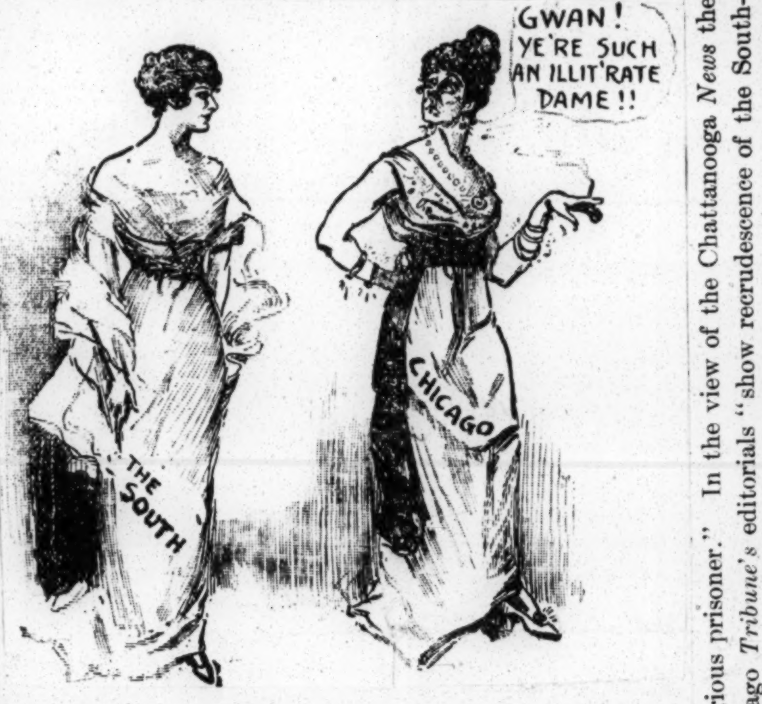
"If one-half the energy the South devotes to blowing its own bazoo would be devoted to discovering its own faults, there would not be a half-dozen negroes burned at the stake in the next fifty years, and inside the next five years there would not be one Southern father scolding one twelve-year-old Southern girl for her inability to earn more in a mill. . . . . .

"The disadvantages of a sectional quarrel, even journalistic, are too obvious to need explanation. *The Tribune* already ha

"then the abuse ought to be given them until the tongue of th abuser is tired, even if the sensibilities of the abused can not be hurt and the sense of the abused aroused."

Turning to the "spasm of rhetoric" which *The Tribune* fully expected from its Southern contemporaries, it pronounces its last editorial word on the matter. From this we cull the following:

"We have no bitter feeling toward the South. We know, however, that it worships women in the abstract and permits the the Southern journalists writing their voluble and valuable heads off. We're done. The South is interesting only as it is a part of the American nation. Some day it will be a more important part. That day will come when it corrects a lot of its ideas, and that day will come when it begins to think more and talk less."


GWAN! YE'RE SUCH AN ILLIT'RATE DAME!!
THE SOUTH
CHICAGO

From Virginia to Texas the South rallies to the defense of Georgia and of itself as the result of the Chicago *Tribune's* criticism. The "blot" of the Frank lynching, and of any lynching, is admitted, but we are reminded also there is such a thing as crime both repellent and brutal in Illinois and other States "north of the Mason and Dixon line." What the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* and other Southern journals particularly resent is the *Tribune's* effort to revive old sectional rancor, and they are pleased to notice that "the press of the North paid no attention to the *Tribune's* attempted campaign." Of all the editorial comment elicited by the Chicago daily, according to the Nashville *Tennessean*, none surpasses in effectiveness the editorial which appeared in *The Columbia State* under the caption, "Crime Is Not Sectional." *The Tennessean* informs us that copies of it have been sent to every editor in the North. *The Columbia State* refers to the *Tribune's* "absurdly sweeping accusations" about the South's "want of respect for law," and observes:

"Since then a mob besieged a jail in Illinois with intent to lynch a negro prisoner. The sheriff succeeded in smuggling him out of harm's way.

"Since then, in Rhode Island, a wealthy and fashionable physician has been assassinated on the highroad by night.

"Since then, in New Jersey, a wealthy and prominent real-estate owner has been secretly assassinated on the highroad.

"Since then, in Rhode Island, a judge of the law courts, known as a 'terror to evil-doers' on account of his rigorous sentences, has been secretly assassinated.

"This does not prove that the North is worse than the South, but when such things can happen and a Northern man writes down 'the South' as a part of this Republic not civilized, he writes himself down as an ass.

"The friends of law and civilization in Georgia, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Rhode Island are together not so numerous that they can afford to quarrel."

The latter admonition is voiced also by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which says that "the dynamiters and bomb-throwers of the North are moved to crime by the same spirit which finds expression in the lynchings of the South." Moreover, we are advised by the Winston-Salem *Journal* that "the manner in which some of the Northern newspapers have denounced the South since those hot-headed citizens of Georgia disgraced themselves by hanging Leo Frank to a tree is a greater crime to civilization, we respectfully submit, than was the lynching of the notorious prisoner." In the view of the Chattanooga *News* the Chicago *Tribune's* editorials "show recrudescence of the South-hating spirit, notable in the Chicago newspapers of the 'bloody-shirt' days," and *The News* regrets that "some of the old, narrow, bitter, and vindictive spirit" of sectionalism should show so quickly in some quarters when you "scratch the skin." Only "malignant prejudice" could instigate such an attack on the South, says the Nashville *Banner*, which charges *The Tribune* with being "thoroughly ignorant of conditions there." The Chicago paper's "diatribe" will be "condemned by all fair-minded Northern people who know us," remarks the Houston *Post*, which has "no desire to condemn that large and respectable element of Northern opinion which the *Tribune's* abuse of the South does not and can not represent." In the opinion of *The Daily Oklahoman*, "the *Tribune* man appears to have reached that stage where he is liable inadvertently to bite himself and die of hydrophobia." The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in an editorial widely noticed by the Southern press, says:

"One might expect to read such a mélange of ignorance and malice in *The Bungtown Bugle*. But, coming from the journal made famous by Joseph Medill, he wonders whether its waning influence and adverse

embodiment of the abstract to slave in the mills without any protection of a human structure more delicate than that of the male. . . . .

"The South, because of the misfortune of its composition, fortunes have left it quite bereft of mental rectitude and moral accountability. . . . In any event, the subject-matter is too indiscriminating and splenetic to hurt unless it recoils and hits *The Tribune* itself in the pit of the stomach, or rips the seat of its breeches. . . . . . .

"Our tyro says the South is backward. So it is, and so unhappily are the North, the East, and the West. He says it is 'half-educated.' It is that, too, and likewise Chicago, and, in truth, this bumptious provincial himself, as his screed abundantly discloses. Would that we were all of us wiser and better. But such as we be we be; and much alike; in each of the States and sections of the Union a most homogeneous people; under the skin the same medley of good and ill, of courage, patriotism, greed, and gall."

To turn to the press of Georgia in particular, we read in the Atlanta *Constitution* the following Southern avowal:

"We realize our own shortcomings; we regret and deplore them, but we have always refrained from attempting to conceal or minimize them behind the Pharisaical cloak of self-righteousness and uttered slander of a people who are no better and, we say it frankly, possibly no worse, than we are."

Citing the assertion that unless the South is "improved by the invasion of better blood and better ideas, it will remain a reproach and a danger to the Republic," the Savannah *Press* remarks:

"That sounds very much like the stuff that *The Tribune* used to publish away back in reconstruction times when the carpetbaggers were trying to retain their hold on the South. *The Tribune* has never forgiven the South for driving the carpetbaggers out, and it can not become reconciled to the fact that the Government is dominated by Southern men. If the South is only half-educated it is remarkable that it should exercise such a dominating influence in national affairs. Still, *The Tribune* is noted more for expressing sensational opinions than for wisdom."

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MOB-LAW IN GEORGIA

"GEORGIA has vindicated her *Kultur*, too," scathingly observed the New York *World*, after the lynching of Leo M. Frank on August 17. And characteristic as this remark is of the comment of Northern papers, it is hardly less so of the Southern press, where editorial judgment, as the Providence *Journal* notes, was "prompt, decisive, and condemnatory," and "strengthened by the expressed views of many representative Southern citizens. The Governor of the State has declared himself 'shocked and aggrieved,' and affirms that he will use his every power to see to it that the members of the mob receive fitting punishment for their crime." Ex-Governor Slaton, who commuted Frank's death-sentence to life-imprisonment, at the expense of his own popularity, calls the lynching "a consummate outrage," every man engaged in which should be hanged. Except for a paper in Marietta, the scene of the hanging, and Thomas E. Watson's papers, which defend the deed, and two Macon papers which do not defend it, but which doubt if the perpetrators will ever be brought to justice, the Georgia press seems to be a unit in demanding investigation and punishment. Words could hardly be stronger than these used by the Atlanta *Constitution* in the course of an editorial entitled "Georgia's Shame":

August 28, 1915

Literary Digest

"The sovereignty of the State of Georgia has been assaulted and desecrated. No word in the language is too strong to apply to the deliberate and carefully conspired deed of the mob. . . .

"It is Georgia, Georgia law, and justice, that were hanged upon that Cobb County tree. . . . . . .

"Georgia owes it to herself and to her future to go to the bottom of this tragedy and not to rest until she erases that stain in so far as it is possible for official effort to wipe it out."

No less earnest are papers like *The Georgian* and *Journal* in Atlanta, the Brunswick *News*, the Augusta *Chronicle*, and the Savannah *Press*. Representative of much Southern press opinion outside of Georgia is the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which says:

"Regardless of the guilt or innocence of the man so cruelly and so foully slain by a pack of wolves of the night, his lynching constitutes the most vicious blow that has been struck at organized government in a century, and the South, in particular must suffer its effect."

Yet, despite this editorial condemnation and the frequent assertion that the best citizenship of Georgia can not be held responsible, we find the lynching defended, or at least partially justified, by both newspapers and citizens of repute. It will be remembered that Leo M. Frank, a Jew, was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Mary Phagan, a girl employed in his Atlanta factory. Despite an active campaign in his behalf, and a very wide-spread belief in his innocence, his conviction was upheld by every higher Court, including the Supreme Court of the United States. After Governor Slaton, in the last days of his term of office, had commuted Frank's sentence to life-imprisonment, Frank was attacked by a fellow convict. He was just recovering from his injuries when he was taken from the Milledgeville prison (with what seems suspicious ease to the Savannah *Press*), and hanged in the home town of Mary Phagan. Georgia people, Mayor Woodward, of Atlanta, is reported as saying, deplore the deed, but—"when it comes to woman's honor there is no limit we shall not go to avenge and to protect it." Thomas E. Watson, who has been conducting a press campaign against Frank, and whom some hold morally responsible for the lynching, says that after the commutation of the death-penalty "the people rose and carried into effect the legal sentence." And in the Marietta *Journal* there appeared, the day after the lynching in its own town, a similar defense of the deed—

"The people demanded that the verdict of the court be carried out, and saw to it that it was. We insist they were, and are, law-abiding citizens of Georgia."

Bayonne, N. J.

TIMES

JAN 20 1915

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MOB LAW.

The people of Georgia must be inexpressibly shocked by the incident at Monticello last Thursday night. Shame and indignation over the savage infliction of mob law upon four negroes are strongly manifested all over the country. Such exhibitions of the barbarity that still persists in human nature are not peculiar to any one state or neighborhood. The evil spirit which occasionally manifests itself in mob fury lurks in men everywhere. Its manifestation in this case seems to have been inspired by a trivial cause, resistance to a police official by persons accused of distilling and selling intoxicants in violation of the law. The acts of the mob were brutal and horrible, the worst crimes for which lynching has been tolerated in the remoter regions of the South having rarely been punished in a way so shameful and threatening to one's faith in the power of civilization. Yet the whole dreadful affair was due entirely to the arousing of the mob spirit, the greatest danger with which civilization must contend. It must ever be guarded against, not only in Georgia but throughout the country, in the larger cities as well as the ruder districts. Justice and mercy alike are powerless, reason and prudence vanish where the mob holds sway.

Governor Slaton has acted promptly, an dthe course he has taken is the right one to insure an early apprehension and conviction of the murderers. Only by that means can the tendency to mob violence be cured.

Columbus, Ohio

JOURNAL

AUG 28 1915

LYNCHING THE NEGRO.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

We are reading each day about the horrible lynching of Frank. Now, may I ask, why are the people in this country just being aroused about lynching, when just a few weeks ago at Temple, Tex., they caught a colored man, tied him in the middle of the street, built a fire around him and, I think, compelled his wife and child to come and look on while he was burned to a crisp? And I have learned later that they really had the wrong man. The number of cases is just as bad in Georgia, Mississippi and many other states in this Union.

As long as it is the negro being lynched or burned it is all right, but now the tide is turning to white men, and this whole country is in an uproar and ready to discriminate against the state of Georgia for lynching one white man, when they have lynched hundred of negroes. Boston has refused to even sell to them.

The white people in this country are wise in some things, but they seem to forget that what they sow they must also reap. They burn or lynch one negro and they die by hundreds in wrecks, floods, mine explosions and many other ways. The white people in this good state are hurrying destruction upon themselves on account of their prejudice. I was in a Columbus store several days ago and could not even buy a cup of coffee because I was a colored man.

I love the white people and I am sorry they can't see this. I hope the good people in this good state will stop and think before it is too late.

JOHN W. CROOK.

Columbus, Aug. 27.

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ladelphia Star

Northern

27 August 1915

THE DISGRACE OF GEORGIA AND—

Georgia, of course, is frightfully disgraced by the brutalities and savagery of the Frank lynching. Few people will be found who will not condemn the act of the mob—which, we are informed, was composed of business men who organized on the plan employed in former days by the Ku Klux Klan—and who will not say that the State of Georgia has received a stain which cannot be removed.

In Pennsylvania quite naturally we are very much disturbed by the ignorant and semi-civilized act of the Georgians. We, of the north, have no sympathy with such acts, such violations of orderly procedure and rape of the very fount of justice. We cannot condemn too severely the coarse and cowardly brutes who took this man out of jail and killed him. We are of the opinion that if Georgia does not find the guilty persons and punish them according to law she will stand in everlasting disgrace.

We are convinced that Georgia is not civilized and we are certain that we of Pennsylvania are. Of course there are lapses in civilization as there are in all things. Other States and other people are lacking and wanting but, thank God! we are not like that. Here civilization is prized like a precious jewel; law and order are enthroned. All is done by orderly process. We bow to the majesty of the law. And yet—

It was during the heated summer of 1911. Coatesville was the place—Coatesville, Pennsylvania, a few miles removed from this city. A negro named Zack Walker was accused of killing a man under circumstances which excited the ire and prejudices of the people of Coatesville—people like those of the mob which killed Frank, law abiding, righteous people very much concerned about the proper administration of justice.

Don't you remember how they took Zack Walker out of jail one very hot night, led him to a stake about which they had heaped wood and kindling and burned him to death? Have you forgotten that? It was a beautiful imitation of the wildest acts of the Apache Indians. Walker was not hanged with some semblance of order as was Frank. He was not mercifully killed in a manner calculated to bring unconsciousness and death promptly. Not at all. The righteous people, the law and justice loving people of Coatesville, Pa., a few miles from this city, too, tied him to a stake and insulted and tortured him while the flames they kindled burned his poor human body to a crisp.

Considering this little incident, a slightly highly colored incident as it happens, it becomes the people of Pennsylvania and especially those of this vicinity, to go a little slow in reproaching the people of Georgia for their savagery and uncivilized conduct in putting Frank to death. Pennsylvania was disgraced by the crime of the people of Coatesville, even to a greater extent than was Georgia by the crime of Marietta.

Of course, a great deal was said about bringing the perpetrators of this hideous deed to justice—just as they are talking in the same way about punishing the slayers of Frank. Well, Coatesville did make some arrests. A representative of the Attorney General of the State was sent there to conduct the prosecutions. It looked for a time as if something would be done. But, in the end, nothing came of it. The people of the community were terrorized, they did not dare bring in verdicts of guilty and the prisoners went free.

Georgia is very much disgraced by the Frank lynching, it is true. Pennsylvania, however—but, perhaps we have said enough already.

Pittsburgh Pa.
Courier
Aug 13/15

CIVILIZATION VS. BARBARITY

e general impression is that education and enlightenment— ncipal elements of civilization—or in fact even the most re e association with persons so equipped, has a tendency to re e those traits which go hand in hand with ignorance and bar- ity. Judging from the wholesale murder—nothing less—of black ks throughout the country within the past week one would assume t this great and progressive land of ours—AMERICA—sought compare with those sections of the world to which the light of civ- zation has not yet penetrated.

We read that no less than ten black men were hung or lynched on Friday, August 6th, the newspapers referring to the date as "Black Friday," and that in one instance, Fresno, Miss., the event took on the spirit of a local holiday. The description says:

> "The gallows was erected between two beautiful hills in a natural amphitheater. Many women were in the crowd of 5,000 people, and excursions were run from nearby towns. Lemonade and watermelons were served to the crowds, and to the condemned men. Just before the traps were sprung the crowd burst forth into the hymn—"There is a Land of Pure Delight."

In darkest Africa, in densest India, in the Islands of the Seas, where 20th century civilization has not yet reached, instances such as this coming to the knowledge of America would create the greatest condemnation. Indeed there might be some talk of dispatching a warship of officious marines to look into the occasion, and administer "proper rebuke," and yet men and women of culture, refinement and education and of sympathetic tendencies for animals and people of hue other than black, read such descriptions as news of doings in America, probably remark offhandedly upon it, without sincerity, and pass on to the next item of news matter.

"Barbarous Mexico" was the title of a very interesting story in a recent magazine. The story never reached conclusion because [illegible] stirred up unfavorable comment across the seas, teaching as [illegible] the effect of example. The United States sets an example [illegible] of all other countries because she appears so powerful [illegible] vanced. Crimes such as lynching become freque[illegible] trators remaining unpunished are to the world [illegible] what must the ultimate conclusion be?

The people of the south revelling in such [illegible] joyfully in their accomplishment cannot but exemplify [illegible] that this country advanced though she be in the arts and sciences, is still deep in the quagmire of ignorance and barbarity, from which she cannot hope to emerge until drastic steps are taken, nationally, to wash from her green swards, her fertile valleys, her wooded hillsides, yes, and her proud city streets, the stains from the blood of human beings sacrificed to the enjoyment of race prejudice and hatred. Until then will civilization within the United States be less than an entity; be but a chimera.

UTICA N. Y.
Press
JAN 20 1915

Georgia's Lynching Atrocity.

Negroes have been lynched several times for trivial offenses in neighborhoods in the Southern States where race feeling runs high, but it is doubtful if at any time or anywhere there has been a more shocking, merciless and utterly inexcusable manifestation of mob violence than that at Monticello, Ga., last Friday. The "nameless crime" long ago ceased to be alleged as the cause of the majority of lynchings. Last year, according to Booker T. Washington's statistics, it was offered by the communities where mobs had their way as the excuse for only 13, or about a quarter of the total lynchings. The mob crime in Georgia Friday had for its excuse the alleged beating of a white constable who attempted to arrest the negro proprietor of a "blind tiger." The negro's young son and two daughters were accused of helping their father in their assault on the officer. None of the news dispatches of the attack have stated that the constable was seriously or even severely injured. Other negroes summoned the sheriff and deputies and they arrived before the constable's assailants could do him any serious harm. The negro, his son and two daughters were taken to jail and that night a mob overpowered the sheriff, so this officer says, secured the four prisoners, took them away and murdered them.

The incidents of the lynching were unusual and an exhibition of the mob's utter inhumanity. The mob had a single rope and the four members of the family were hanged one by one, the young women first and then the son and father, each body after the hanging being riddled with bullets. It was a shameful and barbarous deed, indicative of a pretty low state of civilization in that community and one that reflects upon the whole state of Georgia, where the crime of lynching is not an infrequent one and where, as in other states, lynchers not only go scot free, but no attempt ever is made to bring a single member of the mobs to justice. The same thing will happen in this case, notwithstanding the Governor is reported to have ordered the lynchers apprehended and brought to justice for their crime. Their apprehension is in the hands of the same sheriff who allowed himself to be "overpowered," and he will be as powerless in bringing the guilty to justice as he was in protecting his prisoners against the mob. This sheriff is the creature of cowardly politics. He would have defied the mob and thwarted it easily enough, if the negroes counted on election day. He will accomplish nothing now in rounding up the lynchers, [illegible] prosecutors, courts and juries will inflict no punishment, even should the sheriff make a pretence of doing his duty, for the reason that the negro is of no political importance and the white lynchers and their symypathizers are all-important in the primary which alone counts where an election is merely a ratification. As long as the negro by subterfuges and evasions is denied his political rights declared under the constitution, there will be inequality, exploitation and oppression of him under the law of a state which denies those rights, and law officers and courts will administer two kinds of justice, one to the man who has the ballot and another kind or injustice to the man deprived of it. No white man and his family would ever have fallen victims to the savagery of a mob of white lynchers in Georgia or elsewhere for such crime as resisting an officer, nor would any negro mob anywhere have attempted to visit any punishment upon such white offenders, despite the apologists for this Georgia atrocity who offer as the excuse that mob fury lurks in men everywhere.

CLIPPING FROM
Hackensack N.J.
Record

AUG 10 1915

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LYNCHING.

Two negroes were hanged in Starksville, Miss., the other day. The circumstances of their execution have been made the ground of some criticism.

The occasion seems to have been made the excuse for a community holiday The gallows was set up in a public place, in a sort of natural amphitheatre. A great crowd assembled early in the morning and remained all day. The local merchants had increased the size of the assemblage by clever advertising, and benefited accordingly It happens that a hot campaign is in progress in Mississippi and political candidates used the opportunity to address the throng from the scaffold At noon 5,000 picnickers ate their luncheon around the gallows.

The condemned negroes had been regaled with cake and watermelon sent them by white citizens. They marched to the scaffold, flanked by the sheriff and his deputies and two colored ministers. There was prayer, in which the prisoners joined. Then a minister lined out the hymns, "There Is a Land of Pure Delight," and the one beginning "Not Jordan's Stream nor death's cold flood could frighten from the shore," and the whole crowd joined in the singing, while the lemonade stands near by did a rushing business and a negro sold sandwiches beneath the scaffold.

One of the negroes confessed to his crime—killing a railroad porter—and implicated the other. Then the trap was sprung, the picnic ended and the thousands went quietly to their homes.

Now, that may not be exactly an ideal way to execute murderers, at least from a northern or western standpoint. Certain elements of it jar delicate sensibilities. And yet, to any one who observed that on the same day two negroes were lynched in Sawenee, Okla., and another in Trilby, Fla., it may have occurred that perhaps Starksville, Miss., has solved the South's problem of dealing with negro criminals.

Starksville made a picnic of its execution; but—or maybe because of that very fact—it executed the negroes legally. Whatever desire for crude mob vengeance existed was softened and satisfied. And after that experience, it will doubtless be long before that section of the South reverts to the old lynching method

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Philadelphia, Pa.
Bulletin
6, September 1915

Negroes Deserve a Better Fate

To the Editor of "The Bulletin."

Sir: I have read with interest the letters on lynching of negroes in the South for crimes committed by them against women.

In 1865, when a young man, and while at church, a photograph of two twin girls about ten years old was passed around for those present to look at. To all appearances they were white. But they had black blood in them and had been slaves. An association was trying to raise money for the freedmen, who had flocked to Washington, D. C., at the close of the war, and money had to be raised to provide food and shelter until they could be prevailed upon to return to their old homes on the farm.

These twins had a white father and a slave mother partly white, no doubt. One of the great crimes of slavery was that many of the masters sold their own flesh and blood. Thousands and thousands half white negroes of the South to-day have white fathers. This is a serious crime, but has any of the whites been punished?

Did the blacks rise up in insurrection during the war when all the men and boys able to carry arms were in the army fighting to keep them in slavery? No! Did they stay on the farms and plantations and care for their wives, their mothers and daughters and raise food for their masters and their sons while in the army? Yes! And proved themselves a wonder to the world. Yet these are the people to-day whom a Philadelphia newspaper in an editorial about a year ago said were being driven out of all avenues of work, the latest one as waiters in hotels, and foreigners substituted, and are being forced into idleness and crime.

A WHITE CITIZEN.

Lynchings—1915 Southern Press.
Discussions.

Judge Gilbert Denounces Failure to Respect Law

Constitution 8-8-15

Columbus, Ga., August 7.—(Special.) Declaring that the psychological moment had arrived for such a warning to be given in Georgia, Judge S. Price Gilbert, in a ringing charge to the Muscogee county grand jury, denounced in strong terms disrespect for law and lawful authority that has been in evidence in this and other states.

Judge Gilbert declared that law never enforces itself; that it is as dead on the statute books as an Egyptian mummy if there are not good men to enforce it. The one vital thing, if one should search the human calendar, is the protection of life and property, which means the enforcement of the law.

"One would find it imbedded in the portals of the constitution; find it written in indelible letters as a basic principle of our government," he said. "No country can prosper without a proper respect for the law. It must permeate all classes of men and society, both the good and the bad."

Judge Gilbert spoke of the fact that Georgia was advertising its climate, its inducements along manufacturing lines and its many other facilities and advantages, and then asked:

"What is it all worth to Georgia if Georgians do not respect the law and do not respect those who represent it? If you were seeking a place to live, to bring up your children and to save your wages of labor, would you not first ask concerning the respect for the law and its enforcement of it in that community?"

Judge Gilbert discussed the lynching evil to some length and stated that men were lynched for many causes, some of which were trivial. He said that there would be no end to this defiance of law unless the good people of this country respect the law, insist upon its enforcement and respect those who enforce it.

Judge Gilbert declared that the United States alone of all civilized nations permits lynchings. It is not so surprising to know that lynchings occur in darkest Africa, in Haiti and in some other countries, but it is a great reflection on the United States that the people permit this state of affairs to exist. The judge said that he was southern born and could not be more devoted to his section and more loyal to it, but that as a southerner he is ashamed of the fact that the south leads the rest of the country in lynchings.

"The world knows this and judges us accordingly," he said. "We could not, if we would, change the standards of the world."

Justice in Georgia.

In a Southwest Georgia county the other day a negro was taken from jail and lynched. He had robbed a smokehouse.

Each of the lynchers is not less deserving of death than is Leo Frank, the convicted Atlanta murderer.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that Frank was not the victim of unjust treatment by the Georgia courts. The highest court in the land now stands between the Georgia courts and the efforts of a number of newspapers to mob them, so to say, with abuse.

The supreme court of the United States has declined to permit the group of New York newspapers to usurp the province of the Atlanta jury. The vindication of Georgia justice is in this case complete.

But if the commonwealth of Georgia is incapable of punishing a gang of men who take from jail a defenseless prisoner who stole a side of bacon or a ham and murdered him, what after all, is Georgia justice worth?

On a Re[illegible]ing.

[illegible]burg Post:

The lynching, or the murder of Ed Johnson, a colored man who, it is alleged, was a cattle thief, last Tuesday this state, and in this county adn city limits, was perhaps the most dastardly and inexcusable crime in all the history of Vicksburg and Warren county. To lynch a poor and helpless negro who was simply charged with stealing cattle, was a crime without palliation or excuse. In this state, and in this county tnd city negro criminals have always been punished with promptness and with penalties to the full extent of the law. Therefore the miserable excuse sometimes made for lynchings, that "the law's delays" give warrant for the inexcusable crime, can not be made in this praticular case.

NTICELLO LYNCHING WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Judge of Superior Court and Sheriff Ezell Are Asked for Information.

Constitution 7-17-15

The state executive department has instituted an investigation into the lynching of the negroes at Monticello Friday night by 100 unidentified persons, who stormed the Jasper county jail, overpowered Sheriff Ezell and took the negro prisoners—a man, his two daughters and one son—just outside of town and riddled their bodies with bullets.

The judge of the superior court of that county and Sheriff Ezell have been asked for the facts of the case, and when these facts are in the governor's possession, he will take action in the case, according to a statement by him last night.

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overnor Declares That He Will Do Everything in His Power to Bring the Guilty Parties to Justice.

Y CUTTING THE WIRES MOB PREVENTED ACTION BY STATE AUTHORITIES

Governor Declares That Under Present Conditions It Would Have Been Impossible to Have Prevented Mob From Getting Leo Frank.

After a conference with the prison commission yesterday at noon, Governor Harris last night issued a statement to the press upon the Frank lynching, in which statement he expressed his deep regret at the occurrence and set forth that although al preparations had been made agains such an attack, it was impossible t put the protective plans into executio and stop the work of the mob becaus wire communication had been cut be tween the state prison farm and th outside world.

He cited an incident of several week ago, when the prison authorities wer apprised of plans to take Frank fro the prison and these plans were thwar ed by the same precautions which we made unavailable on the night of t successful attempt by lack of wi communication.

Governor's Statement.

Governor Harris' statement is in fu as follows:

"In view of the great interest fe in all matters concerning the lync ing of the prisoner Frank, I hav thought it well to make a statement t the public, explaining, as far as I ca the facts that led up to the transac tion, and the situation that made i possible.

"Under the laws of Georgia, all able-bodied male convicts are sentenced and worked on the chaingangs of the different counties, or the public works of the state.

"There is a state farm at Milledgeville, primarily intended for the broken down convicts; those who are sickly and unable to do service on the roads; for all female convicts, and for all boys not over 16 years of age.

"The prison commission may direct some convicts sent to the farm whose services can be utilized in the office, or do other work on the farm, but generally these convicts are kept upon the roads of the several counties, as long as they are able to perform the work required of them. Sometimes the trial judge sentences a prisoner to the state farm, in order to avoid hardships of the county chaingang. This can be done by the presiding judge.

"There are some eight hundred prisoners on the state farm, counting the women, boys and other prisoners.

"When Mr. Frank's sentence was commuted by Governor Slaton to life imprisonment, he was sent to the state farm for the purpose of being delivered to the prison commission at that point. He could have been sent by the commission to one of the county chaingangs of the state, or put to work in the prison, in the discretion of the commission.

Action Not Safe.

"The excitement which attended his entrance in the prison was such that no disposition that would send him away from it seemed safe or advisable. As after events have shown, there was really no gang in Georgia where he would have been secure. He was kept at work, therefore, in the prison as other prisoners, awaiting any other disposition that might be found advisable.

"The state penitentiary, as it is called, was never built with the idea of preventing an attack from the outside.

"Any determined body of men would be able to effect an entrance, if such an attempt was decided upon.

"There was no stockade around the prison; only a wire fence. It was found cut at the time of the attack, and could have easily been penetrated at any point.

"The vast building was full of windows, both in the basement and main story. It was like a dormitory; one great sleeping apartment, the prisoners working out upon the farm in day and occupying the sleeping dormitory at night. The cots stood side by side, in easy proximity. This method of taking care of the prisoners at night has been found to be the healthiest in the south.

Said "I Was Wrong."

"When I asked the legislature at their recent session to appropriate money to be used in building separate cells for the prison farm, some newspapers took up the matter, and contended with much force, that I was entirely wrong.

"In my consultation with the prison commission over Mr. Frank, we felt and thought of the need of more guards, more wardens. But the idea was that these were needed to prevent his fellow prisoners from hurting him. I felt that there was too much exposure in

letting the [illegible] in the same great room, but the outside attack was not thought of in thi Such danger was thought to be ver small after the first month. It wa believed that, if a prison guard coul hold an attacking party in check lon enough to get word to the authorities the prisoners could be protected. Th county authorities were close at hand and there was one of the best militar companies in the state within two mile of the prison. This company, wit the militia in Macon, had been directed by the adjutant general to keep in readiness for immediate service, if called on.

"The complete secrecy of the movement, the careful preparation of every detail, the cutting of the telephone and telegraph wires, thus completely isolating the prison from the outside world, prevented any expected assistance, and enabled the attack to succeed.

"There is no provision of law for keeping a military guard over the state farm. This would be impossible under our existing statute, as the governor cannot use the military unless the civil authorities first request it.

"Under our constitution the civil authority is the superior to the military, and martial law must be declared before the soldiers can take charge.

Must Consult Authorities.

"I would have called out the militia to prevent an invasion of the state's property, but even in such a case it is considered necessary to consult the civil authorities first, and simply use the militia to aid them.

"Some four weeks ago I received an alarm in the form of a secret message to the effect that a mob intended to storm the prison and lynch Frank on a certain night. I at once telephoned the authorities in charge, including the prison commission, the warden at the state farm, the sheriff of Baldwin county, and Captain Ennis, of the Baldwin Rifles. I secured the proper request from the military authorities, and immediately had General Nash to get in readiness to handle any local situation that might arise, and Captain Ennis was directed to call his men to the Armory, prepared to go to the farm at once. The Macon military was also put under arms.

"For this course I incurred considerable censure, for the alarm seemed to be entirely unfounded, and the people most concerned felt that I had done them an injustice, even threatening to call an indignation meeting to protest against the course I had adopted.

"It has come to light since the result of Monday night's work that my prompt action in this matter delayed the lynching of the prisoner for a month, as the mob, coming in a few miles of Milledgeville, and, hearing of the preparation, decided to postpone the attack.

"On Monday night the militia would have been called out had the request been made in time. It seems that the mob went to the prison at about 1 o'clock in the night. I knew nothing of the occurrence until about 1:4 Tuesday morning, when I was called over the telephone by a Constitution reporter, who stated to me that a mob had taken Frank from the prison and lynched him some time between 10 and 11 o'clock that night. I was shocked beyond measure by the information.

Lines Were Down.

"I had been working through five days following the legislature's adjournment, reading and signing bills, with very little cessation, night or day, for the whole five days, and was completely exhausted. Nevertheless, immediate effort was made to get in communication with the sheriff of Baldwin county, but the lines being down, no information could be obtained. The sheriffs in several counties along the route which it was believed the mob was traveling were notified to keep a sharp lookout for the party. The sheriffs of Putnam, Morgan, Newton, Rockdale, Fulton and Cobb were notified.

It is now understood, however, from the subsequent events, that the party with Frank had passed north about an hour and a half before the county authorities on the road were reached. Near daylight I was called by Colonel Haas, one of the lawyers of Frank, who stated that he had just received a message to the effect that Frank was lynched between Milledgeville and Macon, and said that an agent of the Central of Georgia railroad at some point had given him his information.

"I had an engagement to go to Fitzgerald to the old soldiers' reunion on Tuesday morning, but when I heard of the lynching decided to postpone the journey. At 6 o'clock, however, I tried again by telephone and found that it was generally believed that the prisoner had been lynched some time before, and so I finally decided to go on to Fitzgerald, directing my secretaries to keep in touch with me all the way over the road, so that should the occasion arise, I might issue any necessary orders instanter. Adjutant General Nash had been duly notified and was ready to take appropriate steps to control the militia if the word had been received.

The Tragic Result.

"The public is advised of the unfortunate and tragic result.

"I have found on inquiry of the prison commission that Frank was still in the hospital, confined to the single room where he had been kept since the attempt upon his life by William Creen. He had not been taken into the common quarters, but was in confinement in the hospital, which, though under the same roof with the prison, is separated from it by partitions and passageways extending through the building.

"There is no man in the bounds of the state that regrets more deeply than I do this unfortunate occurrence. I shall do all in my power to discover and bring to justice the perpetrators, believing that the people at large do not justify the wave of lawlessness that seems to be spreading throughout the state. Mob law should never take the place of statute law. There will be no safety to life, liberty or property until this is recognized by our people.

"It was especially distressing to me because the attack was made upon the state's own prison, built, not to resist the violence of its citizens outside, but to keep in confinement the weak and helpless convicts who were unfit for service in the chaingangs of the counties."

No Statement by Board.

Judge R. E. Davison, chairman of the state prison commission, when seen by a Constitution reporter Thursday afternoon after the conference with Governor Harris, said that the prison commission had no statement of any sort to make.

"The lynching of Frank could not be helped, and I do not see how a statement from us would help or clarify the situation," he said.

Governor Harris is receiving upon every mail hundreds of letters and newspaper clippings from all parts of the United States denouncing the action of the mob in lynching Frank and urging the governor to do all in his power to apprehend the lynchers.

REWARD OFFERED.

Declaring that the lynching of Leo M. Frank "is an attack upon our civilization, besides being a gross violation of the law," Governor Harris on Thursday issued a proclamation offering $500 reward each for the first three persons convicted of the offense and for their apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of Baldwin or Cobb county.

This reward amounts to $1,500, which is half of the state's appropriation for reward purposes.

The governor's proclamation is as follows:

Executive Department, Atlanta, August 19, 1915.—Whereas, official information has been received at this department that on the night of August 16, 1915, in this state, one Leo M. Fr[illegible], held in custody of the state, was violently taken from the hospital of the state penitentiary in Baldwin county, and found dead in the county of Cobb on the morning of August 17, 1915, having met his death at the hands of unknown parties; and, whereas, those engaged in such transactions are still unknown and unapprehended; and, whereas, such conduct is an attack upon our civilization, besides being a gross violation of law, which the dignity of the state and the good name of her people require to be fully investigated and the offenders brought to punishment;

Ordered, That the secretary of state record and issue a proclamation offering a reward of five hundred dollars each for the first three persons convicted of said offense, for their apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of Baldwin or Cobb county, with evidence sufficient to convict.

(Signed) N. E. HARRIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
RAYMONDE STAPLETON,
Secretary Executive Department.

LYNCHING CONDEMNED.

Determination to bring the lynchers of Frank to justice was manifested throughout the city Thursday. The chamber of commerce was one of the first to take official action.

Declaring that Georgia has to contend with anarchy in its most dangerous form, the lynching was strongly condemned by the directors in resolutions unanimously adopted.

"It is no longer a question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner," of the right or wrong of executive clemency, or of the life of one man," the resolutions state. "The question now is, shall we have a state government in fact as well as name, or shall we be ruled by an organized mob which scorns state authority agreed upon in midnight meetings of a secret oath-bound organization?"

The resolutions set forth the directors' convictions that the great mass of Georgia's citizens will not be silent or indifferent concerning the issue, and call upon the governor to use the power of the state to bring the guilty parties to justice. It is pointed out that no man's life will be safe unless this lawless spirit is curbed, for a larger mob will claim a hundred lives on another pretext. All men are called upon to give no countenance to "truckling demagogues who pander to the mob," but to be ready to aid the officers in stamping out this spirit wherever it is found.

RING FOR MRS. FRANK.

The most spectacular development of the day was the return of the slain man's wedding ring to an Atlanta newspaper man, O. B. Keeler, who resides in Marietta, for the purpose of sending it to Mrs. Frank.

A signed story was written by Keeler in his paper Thursday describing the visit to his Marietta home of an unknown emissary, who gave the reporter the ring in an envelope, accompanied by a typewritten letter, the latter of which ended with an admonition to destroy it.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when Keeler, who had been playing the graphophone in his home, was summoned to his door by a knock. An unknown man faced him, who asked for O. B. Keeler, presenting the envelope.

Without a further word, the stranger left in the darkness. The letter accompanying the ring read, in part:

"Frank's dying request was that his wedding ring be given to his wife. Will you not see that this request is carried out?"

REWARD FOR LYNCHERS.

News came from Chicago Thursday afternoon that Lester L. Bauer, the Chicago attorney who appeared before Governor Slaton and the prison commission in the combined appeal for commutation, had been appointed chairman of the Chicago committee to gather a fund of $20,000 to be offered as a reward for the apprehension of the members of the Frank mob.

"The reward," said Bauer, "will not only be for arrest and conviction of the guilty persons, but will be split to cover identification of any one, or all of them. We will go further: Any one of the slayers of Frank who will turn state's evidence may earn a portion of the reward.

"In addition there will be a separate reward for unquestionable evidence as to where and how Frank was killed. We are by no means certain that Frank was not murdered before he was taken from his cell."

One thousand five hundred dollars of the proposed $20,000 has already been obtained.

FRANK'S BODY IN NEW YORK.

New York, August 19.—The body of Leo M. Frank arrived here early today on board a Pennsylvania railroad train. More than a score of detectives and police were on hand to guard against any demonstration, but few persons were gathered at the station. Mrs. Frank, who accompanied the body of her husband on the trip from Atlanta, was greeted by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Otto Stern, and others of Frank's relatives.

Frank's body was taken to an undertaker's establishment, a few blocks from the home of his father, Rudolph Frank. Mrs. Frank was escorted to an automobile and went with Mrs. Stern to the Brooklyn home.

Several motorcycle patrolmen accompanied the automobile carrying Frank's body from the station to Brooklyn.

Mrs. Leo M. Frank was met at the Brooklyn house by her mother-in-law. Only a few persons witnessed the greeting between the two women, and it was more than an hour later when the presence of moving picture machines in front of the house caused a crowd to gather.

Otto Stern, brother-in-law of Frank, said the funeral would be private and declined to say whether it would be late today or tomorrow. A close friend of the family said later that the funeral would not take place until tomorrow.

LAST LETTER FROM FRANK.

Frank's mother today made public the last letter she received from her son. The letter reached Brooklyn yesterday, having been written on the night of August 15, the evening before Frank was lynched. He wrote:

"I am sitting up in a rocking chair as I write this. I am very much stronger. At dinner today I sat to table with my dear Lucille. I have been sitting in a chair for an hour or so each day for the past few days. I am gradually 'learning' to walk after the long stay in bed."

Frank added that his wound was healing rapidly and he was able to move his head pretty well. He concluded:

"Give my regards to all inquiring friends. With much love to you and all, in which Lucille joins me."

Mrs. Frank, in her talk with reporters today, was asked if she forgave the men who lynched her son.

"Do not ask me whether I forgive the murderers of my son," said Mrs. Frank. "Perhaps some day I will be able to answer that. Just now I can only quote Leo's favorite passage from the Scriptures. It was:

"'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' I might add, but they will some time."

A close friend of the family said it was planned to have the funeral from the home tomorrow morning.

THANKS PUBLIC.

Mrs. Rudolph Frank gave out a statement today in which she thanked the public for the kindness and sympathy extended to the Frank family, not only since Frank was lynched at Marietta, but since the conclusion of his trial.

Mrs. Frank said she and her husband had received a large number of messages of sympathy from southerners during the past two days. She said the family now asked to be left alone, and hoped to make the funeral entirely private. For this reason she declined to announce when it would take place.

The funeral services will be conducted by Rabbi David Marx, who accompanied Frank's body from Atlanta. Interment will be in the family plot at Cypress Hills cemetery, Brooklyn.

By 10 o'clock a crowd of more than 300 people had gathered in front of the Frank home. Police reserves kept the crowd at a distance from the house. The crowd was quiet and did not attempt a demonstration of any kind.

WILL APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

New York, August 19.—Prominent Christians and Jews met here today to discuss plans for aiding Georgia to apprehend the men who lynched Leo M. Frank.

Isadore M. Levy, member of the board of education, who is interested in the movement, said a temporary organization had been effected and within a few days a strong appeal probably would be made to Governor Harris.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, chairman of the American Jewish Committee, said he declined to work with the committee and did not believe his committee would aid in the matter. He said he thought the hunt for Frank's slayers was a matter for Georgia authorities

Judge Edward Swann, of the cour of general sessions, was named a chairman of the temporary committee Levy, first vice chairman, and forme Representative Herman A. Metz, treasurer. Other members of the committe are Allan Robinson, General Roger A Pryor and former Representative William S. Bennet.

The object of the committee, whic will be non-sectarian, is to raise fun with which to aid the Georgia autho ities in apprehending Frank's slaye

The organizers declared that eve effort would be made to co-opera with and not to antagonize the Georg government.

LAWYERS CONDEMN.

Salt Lake City, August 19.—Unit States Senator Elihu Root, of New York, was elected president of the American Bar association today on recommendation of the association's general council. Other officers elected were George Whitlock, Baltimore, secretary; Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, treasurer; Peter A. Meldrim, Savannah, Ga.; William C. Niblack, Chicago; Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis; William P. Bynum, Greensboro, N. C.; Chapin Brown, Washington, D. C.; Charles N. Potter, Cheyenne, Wyo.; John Lowell, Boston, and C. B. Smith, Topeka, members of the executive committee.

A resolution on the Leo M. Frank lynching, presented by Stephen S. Gregory, of Illinois, was adopted unanimously. It pronounced the lynching "a wilful and deliberate murder by mob violence, concerted and accomplished in a spirit of savage and remorseless cruelty unworthy of our age and time."

It expressed the hope of the association that the authorities speedily would punish the guilty parties.

The question of admitting women to membership in the association went over to the 1916 convention.

PRESERVE OAK TREE.

Marietta, Ga., August 19.—The big oak tree near the W. J. Frey cotton gin, two miles from here, on which the lifeless body of Leo M. Frank was found dangling last Tuesday morning, soon is to be surrounded with a concrete wall, according to an announcement made here tonight, and thus preserved by the owner to mark the death place of the alleged slayer of Mary Phagan.

In the meantime the tree is being guarded by watchmen both night and day. It was stated today that Mr. Frey had been offered $200 for the tree. He declined the offer, and in doing so the plan to build a wall about the tragically historic oak became known. The watchmen were placed on duty to prevent souvenir hunters or others from molesting it.

Visitors to Marietta during the past two days have been unusually numerous, and practically all have visited the scene of the lynching.

The captors of the negro who [illegible] nched at Temple last week have fi [illegible] eir claims for two of the three rewards that had been offered for his arrest. The one they have abstained from claiming was that of $[illegible] offered by the sheriff of Bell County, "professional courtesy" being the explanation. The two rewards claimed are one of $1,000 offered by the Grimes family and the other of $[illegible]00 offered by the governor. These claims suggest an interesting legal question, and one which we imagine will find its way into the attorney general's query box. Since, though the criminal was arrested, he was not delivered to the law, were the conditions of the offer satisfied? Whatever may be the answer, it seems to us that the law ought to be made to read, if it does not already, that the captors of a crim[illegible] to reward they have if they allow the criminal to fall into the hands of a mob. It may be observed, parenthetically, that most offers of rewards [illegible]pulate "arrest and conviction," and [illegible]s case there was no conviction.

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A VOICE IN THE SOUTH PROTESTS AGAINST JUDGE LYNCH.

The Gruesome Story of Violence and Murder Told in Detail By Southern Whites in Southern Newspapers

College Heads Urge Action on Mob Law in South.

November

Georgetown, Tex., Nov. 5.—A meeting of the presidents of church colleges in Texas was held at Waco on the evening of October 25 for the purpose of considering the question of mob lawlessness and lynching in the South. The following participated in the conference either by their presence or by letter and the address here given is autherized by them: C. M. Bishop, president Southwestern University, Georgetown, president; S. P. Brooks, president Baylor University, Waco, secretary; J. C. Hardy, president Baylor College for Women, Belton; S. L. Hornbeak, president Trinity University, Waxahachie; T. S. Clyce, president Austin College, Sherman; H. A. Boaz, president Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth; J. D. Sandifer, president Simmons College, Abilene; W. W. Bondurant, president Daniel Baker College, Brownwood.

An Address to the People of Texas: During the last thirty years there have been nearly 4,000 mob-murders committed in the United States. Of these more than 3,000 have occurred in the South. In the course of these years a very large number of people, amounting altogether to thousands, have actually participated in the unlawful killing of persons charged with crime by shooting, or hanging, or burning, or by some brutal combination of these modes of committing murder. Many other thousands have stood by and gazed upon these cruel deeds approvingly and with a sense of satisfaction of the spirit of vengeance and race-hatred. Most of the rest of us have regarded this series of lawless crimes simply as the shocking incidents growing out of unfortunate conditions which we could not control and have dismissed them from our minds as we laid aside the newspaper which contained their gruesome story. Officers of the law have connived at these proceedings and even our best citizens have passed them by with only a few words of sorrow or denunciation. Neither refinement of sentiment, nor religious principle, nor majesty of law has availed to prevent the frequent recurrence of these crimes. Under these circumstances the sacredness of human life and liberty, even in the case of men charged with crime, has tended to be forgotten. The fundamental principles of our American social life have been ignored or scornfully abused. Respect for law and order has been dulled, conscience has been stupefied, race hatred has been increased, anarchy has been allowed to run riot almost without rebuke. The whole South has suffered in the judgment of the civilized world, and our social and moral life is threatened with permanent degradation.

Most Cases in South.

We may as well face the fact, sorrowfully but bravely, that most of the cases of lynching in this country occur in the South. The peculiar conditions obtaining in the South explain but do not justify the crime or palliate the sin and shame of it. Though some of the most brutal instances have happened in the North, the tragic significance of the vast majority which belong to the South, make it peculiarly a Southern problem with which we have to deal. It is one which we, and we alone, can solve. Surely we have the grace and vigor to do it. Surely no loyal son of the South will doubt that it is our imperative duty to deal with it at once and at any cost. The complicity in it which we all have must share while it continues, the consequences of it which we must bear in the scorn of the world, in the lowered standards of refined and Christian living, and in the spiritual deterioriation with which it threatens the future generations of the South, compel the attention of every lover of this section and demand the most vigorous attempt to put an end at once to such brutal outbreaks of passion and lawlessness.

The cure for this deep-seated moral disease is possibly only through a complete revolution of sentiment among all classes of our people. They must be brought to see that we are all disgraced by this descent of multitudes to the level of savage cruelty and lawlessness under the excitement caused by the deeds of the guilty brutes who are put to death by lynching. They must be made to feel the dreadful shame of the fact that a considerable proportion of innocent persons have thus been put to death, and that many have been cruelly killed for comparatively insignificant crimes. They must be convinced that the violence of the mob does not, as some have thought, tend to decrease the number of those base deeds which have been cited as the justification of the mob. They must be restored to that self control and love for law and order and that refinement and strength of character which alone make the highest civilization possible.

Appeal to Southland.

The chief agencies which can be used in carrying out this important task are the newspaper press, the pulpit and the school. This appeal is issued especially to all who are connected with these great institutions of civilization and also to all people who love their country and wish to serve their fellow men. Let us in honor of our beloved Southland and with sincere appreciation of our duty to the generations that shall follow us, do our utmost best henceforward both in public and private, to put an end forever to these dreadful outbursts of vengeance and passion in which our laws have been defied, our civilization abused and the good name of our section brought into disgrace during this long term of years.

We who are sending out this appeal are acting only as good and loyal citizens of the State and of the South; but we acknowledge the consciousness of some special obligations growing out of our relation to the community as instructors and guides to a portion of the youth of the country. We earnestly solicit the active co-operation of all authoritative church bodies, and of all ministers and religious workers; and of our fellow teachers in the common schools as well as in colleges and universities. We are happily already sure of the sympathy and support of the press, but we also appeal to all those who are connected with this great civilizing institution to give the aid of their powerful influence to a campaign for the immediate and universal suppression of mob lawlessness in the South. We also beg our honored fellow citizens, the officers of the law, throughout the Southland, bravely to stand for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of good order and the protection of human life as against the fury of the mob whose temporary insanity threatens to destroy the very foundations of the State. And we call upon our country men, men and women everywhere, to join with us in this earnest protest against violence and savage cruelty and lawlessness.

THE LYNCHERS

(By Lucian B. Watkins)

The Richmond Planet

Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.—St. Luke 23:34.

"Father, forgive! . . . they know not
what they do!"
They mock the threats of hell and
feel no fear;
The sweetest dream or hope of heaven dear
Tempts not these Godless creatures to be true!
'Twere such as these. O Christ who
spat into.
Thy face of love and crowned
with thorns severe
Thy holy head; Thee crucified, did
spear.
Thy side; but, oh, the precious
blood they drew!

Lord, let us not then overmuch
complain;
'Tis better to be wronged than 'tis
to wrong;
Ne'er bled a wounded heart or died
in vain
A helpless being stricken by the
strong:
"Father, forgive them!" . . . . over
death and pain
We pray our souls may triumph
with a song.

LYNCH LAW DENOUNSED BY JUDGE JAMES B. PARK

Ocmulgee Circuit Judge Discusses Mob Violence in Grand Jury Charge.

Constitution 1-29-15

Greensboro, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Without mentioning the name of a single incident or county in Georgia, Judge James B. Park, of the Ocmulgee circuit, discussed the question of lynch law before the grand jury of this term of court, which he was charging as to their duties.

The remarks were all the more interesting because of the fact that Monticello and Jasper county are in Judge Park's circuit, and already he has been in consultation with the governor concerning the affair in Monticello several weeks ago.

Judge Park began his remarks by stating that he was born, reared and had lived in Greene county all his life, and it afforded him much pride to say that Greene county had not had a lynching within its confines since the civil war, where the act was committed by citizens of Greene county. One lynching has taken place in this county since the civil war, it being about twenty years ago and supposedly by parties outside of the county.

Judge Park denounced lynch law and mob violence in the most vigorous terms.

Judge Park Urges Indictments in Monticello Outrage—Calls Mob Law Unmanly and Against Anglo-Saxon Traditions.

Monticello, Ga., February 16.—The Jasper county grand jury today began its investigation of the recent lynching here of a negro, his son and two daughters January 14, with a view to indictments. Judge Park, in his charge to the body, after stating his satisfaction at the public condemnation of the act, said in part as follows:

"It is strange that men of the great white race should so far forget themselves as to join a mob to do violence. This race in every clime is known for its bravery, and no power can subdue its courage and determination, and whether in the frozen regions of the north or the tropical countries of the south, it recognizes no superior; and for men of this race to deprive a man of his life by mob violence is not in accordance with the traditions that have governed the Anglo-Saxon race from time immemorial. For a man to hold up another at the point of a pistol is neither manly nor courageous. It is no act of bravery for a dozen men or more to overpower the arresting officer and wrest from his custody a prisoner and swing his body to a limb and riddle him with bullets.

"When the mob in this county overpowered your sheriff on the night of January 14, 1915, and took from your jail one man, a boy and two girls and lynched them without judge or jury and for an offense that was not punishable by death, in the eyes of the human and divine law, they committed the crime of murder, and under the provisions of the criminal code of the state of Georgia of 1910, nothing less can be made of such offenses.

"You have the power to summons any witness in the state of Georgia to come before you and you will also have ample time during the present term of court to make due investigation of this unpardonable crime, and it is your sworn duty as honest and conscientious jurors to ferret out the perpetrators of that shameful episode, if you can do so, and if the evidence authorizes it, it is your duty to return presentments against any person or persons that were present that night aiding and abetting in placing on the pages of Georgia history a blot that time will not efface for many years to come."

Advertiser 6-28-15

State militiamen went on guard at Slaton's home last Monday. They will be relieved today when the Governor leaves Atlanta for a vacation. Think of it! State troops guarding a Governor to protect him from a mob, and not a newspaper in the capital of the State where it all happened has said a word in criticism of the conditions which make such precautions necessary. And this, notwithstanding the fact that at least two of the Atlanta papers are supposed to have been in sympathy with the course the Governor followed in commuting Frank's sentence. The conduct of Atlanta newspapers in this instance is nothing short if disgraceful.

Southwestern

HOW TO PREVENT LYNCHINGS

A few weeks ago the Southwestern commented upon the heroism displayed by a sheriff in the State of South Carolina, who engaged a mob of would-be lynchers and fought even unto death rather than to surrender the Negro prisoner whom he had in custody into their hands. And although the Negro was shot to death the sheriff, after being mortally wounded, dragged the body of his prisoner into the court house whither he had planned to convey him. 7-29-15

Another very interesting case is brought to our attention from Caddo Parish in Louisiana. The principal character in this case is Sheriff J. P. Flournoy of that parish who determined to risk no chances on two Negroes who were charged with assaulting a prominent white woman in the city of Shreveport, La. Although the sheriff encountered no attack by a mob, and he and the prisoners were unmolested, much credit is due this cautious custodian; also his actions are significant and suggestive with reference to the problem of protecting prisoners from the violence of the mob, and according them the privilege of a trial by law.

It was only last winter that several lynchings had occurred in Caddo Parish within a period of ten days and the parish had won an unenviable reputation for mob violence. It appeared that the sheriff and many of the better people of the parish were beginning to feel very keenly the stigma that had fallen upon the people of that section, and, according to Sheriff Flournoy's statement, every commercial body in the city of Shreveport had endorsed resolutions condemning mob violence. Realizing also that the prevalence of the lynching habit was becoming alarming, an effort was made to secure a change of venue for the trial of the two Negroes under charge of so heinous a crime. Failing in this the sheriff asked military aid of the Governor to insure a prevention of lynching. Considering the high tension of the mob spirit which had previously been in evidence the Governor also declined to place the militia at the sheriff's disposal in the absence of a declaration of martial law. Not to be outdone the sheriff had the prisoners carried from Baton Rouge, where they had been placed for protection in the penitentiary, guarded by six deputies armed with pump-shot guns and side arms via Houston, Texas, so that they might arrive in the morning just in time for the opening of their case.

When it was found impossible to complete the trial that night, as it had been planned, the prisoners were placed in the parish jail under a guard of fifty fully armed deputies. Next morning they were taken to the court room where, it is stated, thirty special deputies and nearly as many policemen were on guard to protect them from any possible violence. After several hours of deliberation the jury decided the cases. Scott was declared guilty and sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary, and Johnson was declared not guilty.

It should be remembered just here that if the Negroes had been lynched very likely it would have been reported that they confessed to the crime and that would have been the end of it. Here then stands out the overwhelming importance of giving every accused man a trial before the courts according to law.

The reporter describes what followed after the trial in these graphic words: "As soon as sentence was pronounced the two Negroes were rushed by armed deputies into a waiting automobile which began a wild flight for the Texas line. Two other automobiles containing fifteen armed men sworn in by the sheriff immediately followed the car carrying Scott and Johnson."

Some one said that the trial was "remarkable in the amount of protection afforded the Negroes and the cost of the protection."

In this statement seems to lie one of the most important and significant facts about the whole affair. It is clearly evident from all the circumstances of the case that the sheriff and the better people of Caddo Parish realized that they were not merely "protecting" the Negroes, but more particularly themselves. And this is the hopeful thing about it, when the bona fide citizenry of any community awakes to a full sense of the awful crime committed against the community, against the fair name of its good people by participants of the mob, then it will be felt that lynching must not be tolerated, whatever the cost of prevention.

We predict that the part Sheriff Flournoy has played in this remarkable case is prophetic of a better day for the recognition of law and the curbing of the power of the mob.

THE HISTORY AND FREQUENCY OF LYNCHING.

Advertiser 8-23-15

Virginia had a celebrated justice of the peace once by the name of Charles Lynch. He exceeded his powers as much as any unbridled monarch ever dared to do. Whenever he thought he had discovered a conspiracy in his neck of the woods against the Patriotic Revolutionists, Lynch proceeded to punish them in excess of the law's requirements, if, indeed he thought of the law at all. Lynch was particularly happy in dealing with Tories and Loyalists—he was a zealous, hysterical Patriot who believed it to be his duty to take the law in his own hands and rectify such wrongs as he thought had been committed. He had many Tories and Loyalists killed, though he had no more authority to do so than if he had not been a Justice of the Peace. He was able to continue his terrorizing work by virtue of his hold upon the good will of the people in Bedford county. It is commonly supposed that the word "lynching" as it has come to be known comes from this old Justice of the Peace, who at one time was a member of the Virginia Legislature and a member of the Virginian Convention in 1776. However, it is a mistake to presume that "lynching" originated in the bailiwick of Charles Lynch, for lynchings have been known in the frontiers of all modern countries of the world. There is an ironical sentence in Britanica, which reads.

> In what are considered civilized countries it (lynching) is now found mainly in Russia, southeastern Europe and in America, but it is essentially and almost peculiarly an American institution.

Britanica says it is certain that the name was first used in America, but that it is debatable whether the word came from Lynch Creek, S. C., where summary justice was administered to outlaws, or from "Virginia and Pennsylvania, where men named Lynch were noted for dealing out summary punishment to offenders." However, we are inclined to trace the name to Charles Lynch of Virginia. This seems to be the most logical explanation. Certainly it is the most generally accepted.

Lynching was common during the Revolution, during the Reconstruction Period and it was common for a long period in the West, where civil authority was late in arriving after the pioneer adventurers and outlaws went West. And after its arrival it was weak and inadequate for a long while. It was common in the early eastern colonies, being resorted to by citizens then principally to punish wife-beaters. No darker chapter in the history of New England has been written than the chapter which tells the story of the abuses heaped upon the Indians by the New England whites. The New Englanders lynched Indians more frequently than negroes have been lynched in the South, and for different causes. A writer in Britanica, reviewing an article from the statistical department of a Chicago newspaper finds that: "The principal causes of lynchings in the South are murder and rape, in the North and West, murder and offenses against property." In the last decade of the period between 1882 and 1903 "* * * the lynching of negroes increased somewhat in the South and decreased in the North."

As we grow older as a people, as we get farther away from the pioneer days and customs, we will look more and more to civil authority for the adjustment of grievances. As we first abandoned, and then scorned, the code duello, so will we finally abandon and then scorn all thought of lynch law.

Constitution 8-28-15

It Is Declared There Can Be No Liberty Without Obedience to Law.

Boston, August 27.—The statement of former Governor Blease, of South Carolina, in his speech yesterday that "when mobs are no longer possible liberty will be dead," stirred up further disapproval at today's session of the governors' conference.

Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, declared that "there can be no liberty without obedience to law."

He said that he had not intended to speak at the session, but feared that his silence might be construed as indicating approval by the people of Massachusetts of what had been said before. He continued:

"In one of our courts in this state there is this inscription: 'Here speaketh the conscience of the state, restraining the individual will.' The courts are the conscience of the community, and the conscience of the community cannot be represented by a mob. There can be no liberty unless the courts continue to have the confidence of the people."

Governor Stuart, also dissenting, said Virginians stood first, last and all the time for a rigid enforcement of the law.

"The men of the south had some problems which were peculiarly their own and they of Virginia liked to think they were meeting them," he said.

"Laws," added Governor Stuart, "are but a reflection of public sentiment which in almost all cases is but a reflection of public necessity."

Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, yesterday termed Blease's statement "unchristly."

INQUIRY IS CONTINUED

Advertiser 1-12-15

Special to The Advertiser.

WETUMPKA, ALA., Jan. 11.—Exhaustive investigation into the lynching of Jim and Ed Smith, negroes, charged with the murder of Mr. R. A. Stilwell, who were taken from the officers and done to death on Monday morning, January 4, was made here today by the special grand jury called for that purpose. Many more witnesses will be heard tomorrow, and the inquiry will be continued until all probable sources of evidence are exhausted.

Today's examination resulted in the discharge of Messrs. Ed. Wade and Thomas Wade, and J. Penton, the only three suspects under arrest. It is positively stated that the grand jury could find absolutely no evidence against the accused men, hence their discharge by the court. The three directed the militia, sent to prevent the lynching, to the scene of the crime.

Whether or not other indictments will be made tomorrow depends upon the ability of the officers to find some person or persons in position to throw some light on a subject that seems to be shrouded in mystery—witnesses, too, that may have seen the alleged lynching but who took no part therein.

Judge W. W. Pearson, of the Circuit Court, convened the court and charged the special grand jury upon orders issued by Governor O'Neal following the lynching.

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VIOLENCE BEGETTING VIOLENCE.

Advertiser 8-14-15

Editor The Advertiser:—Should you not amend your editorial of Wednesday morning, excoriating Georgia as a State of mob violence, and substitute Alabama for Georgia, in view of the lynching in Montgomery county?

INQUIRER.

We should if we were accustomed to shut our eyes to the truth and to think loosely and lightly. Because four men in Alabama perpetrate a crime does not excuse the continued record of Georgia in violence. If Alabama's record for lynching and for violence was quite as bad as Georgia's, there would still be no excuse for palliating a criticism of the repeated acts of violence perpetrated in Georgia, for which no one has been punished.

In Alabama lynching is rare and sporadic; in Georgia, it is apparently habitual.

Georgia leads all States in the Union in lynchings; it furnished sixteen per cent of the total of the lynchings in the past year. It has for years past led other States in acts of violence. It is the only State in the Union which ever supplied a mob to lynch the Governor. It is the State in which twenty-five negroes were shot down on the streets of Atlanta. It is the State in which a prisoner, supposedly under the protecting aegis of the law, behind the shield and buckler of the law first had his throat cut in prison, and was then turned over to a mob of less than thirty men to be carried more than a hundred miles to be hanged.

Any sins of omission or commission by Alabama does not wipe out that record, and the man who thinks Alabama is estopped from criticising Georgia because four men kill two negroes is a light thinker with a splendid indifference to facts and logic.

Nor can Georgia's record be set up in extenuation of the crime in Alabama. Four men can hardly be called a mob. The offense they committed was fully equal to that of a lynching mob, but it was an outbreak of neighborhood feud, in which four men replied to one crime with another.

The Advertiser's friend, Mr. Alva Fitzpatrick, in another column, takes exception to the statement of The Advertiser, "It is the bloody record of Georgia in violence which has revealed the true character of its ruling class," and commenting on this he says:

> After all, it was the highest exponent of Georgia's "ruling class" in the person of Governor Slaton whose executive act in conservation of official duty, that provoked the shocking crime which prompted the Georgia mob into its riot of outrage and crime. But this mob, considerable in number and diabolical in spirit, as it was, is neither the ruling class, nor a majority of the people of Georgia—a fact which appears to have escaped differentiation in your conclusion that calls for the destruction of the State of Georgia and the expose in character of blood, of the "ruling class" of Georgia.

Our correspondent forgets that, even though John M. Slaton had been elected Governor of Georgia, the representative of the "ruling class" marched out to lynch him for the commission of an official act. He forgets that John M. Slaton is today an exile from Georgia—a man whose life is in danger should he return to Georgia. A representative of the "ruling class," several times elected to the highest office in the Capital City of the State, Mayor James H. Woodward, in San Francisco, extolled the lynching of Frank and warned Governor Slaton not to return to Georgia "within a year—if then."

Certainly, less than thirty men, forming the mob which lynched Frank do not form a majority of the citizens of Georgia, but they may be properly recognized as representatives of the ruling class, when, without fear of the consequences, they can tear aside the protection of the law thrown around a prisoner, break open a State prison, rush a prisoner half across the State and lynch him in open daylight. When they can do this in contempt of the law, we may well regard them as representative of the majority sentiment of Georgia.

Why confine the discussion of Georgia's record for violence to the Frank case? The Advertiser, in the article of which our correspondent complained, said specifically:

> It was not the lynching of Leo Frank which tore the mask of hypocrisy from this smug declaration; it was not the pusillanimous administration of the criminal law, which weakly failed to protect a prisoner within the keeping of the law, whose life had been continually threatened, which revealed its insincerity. It was not the glaring negligence of the officers, charged with the administration of the law, who allowed a weak and helpless prisoner to have his throat cut, which showed up its hypocrisy. It was not even the civic crime revealed in an open attempt to lynch the Governor of Georgia, which proved that mob violence in that State was fostered and protected.

It is not this one case which drew the comment, it is the repeated acts of violence in Georgia, with the conniyance of the representatives of the law, which inspired that comment. Have the members of the mob which went to the home of Governor Slaton and tried to lynch him been punished? Will the members of the mob that perpetrated the violence of the State farm and lynched Frank be punished? Have the members of mob after mob in Georgia been punished, or have any of the officers of the law who truckled to them and helped them been removed from office?

We see in our criticism of mob violence "no provocation for a Southern man to wince under." We do not propose to apologize for mob violence, or to excuse lynching and violence, as pardonable expression of the high spirits of Southern men. Northern papers may present lynching and violence as favorite Southern pastimes; The Advertiser will certainly not assist them in preaching this wrong to the South.

We feel justified in alluding to The Advertiser's prediction that violence would beget violence. On Tuesday afternoon a negro was lynched in Bainbridge, Ga. During the same night two negroes were shot by four white men in Montgomery county. The first newspaper account of the double killing in which automobiles were used read:

"The use of automobiles for the purpose was inspired by the success attained by those who lynched Frank, and it can be said that the Montgomery county lynching was really caused by the Frank lynching."

MAYOR OF ATLANTA JUSTIFIES LYNCHING

4

Says Frank Suffered Just Penalty For Unspeakable Crime—Received in Silence.

Advertiser 8-19-15

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 18—J. G. Woodward, mayor of Atlanta, Ga., in an address here last night declared that Leo M. Frank suffered the "just penalty for an unspeakable crime." The Atlanta Mayor at the same time warned former Governor Slaton, now in California, not to return to Georgia.

Mayor Woodward's address was made at a banquet of the California State Assessors Association.

Little or no applause greeted his remarks, although he was listened to with close attention.

Mayor Woodward said:

"I am going to take occasion tonight to tell of the events that have put Georgia on the map in a very undesirable light. I am going to endeavor to set you right. People throughout the United States have obtained their ideas of the Frank case from a poisoned and subsidized press and press reports.

Common decency prevents me from telling you the revolting truths of the murder of Mary Phagan. I wish you all knew the truths as I know them. I know them, for I have been with this case ever since it started and I have read every line of evidence that was introduced. I know that there is not a member of the jury that tried Leo, M. Frank who would change his decision if put to the test again.

"Georgia is the leading State of the South. It's people cannot be classed with tramps, hoodlums, bandits and lawbreakers, but things had come to a point where every avenue of the law had been exhausted and the judgments of the courts set aside by one man, and the people felt that it was up to them to take the law into their hands.

"While we people of Georgia deplore this deed of Monday night, we know what is behind the feeling that prompted it, and I want it understood that it is simply emphasizing the fact that when it comes to a woman's honor there is no limit we will not go to avenge and to protect.

"There were only two people implicated in the death of Mary Phagan. I know the negro did not commit the deed, and am positive that 75 per cent of the people of Georgia are convinced that the man lynched Monday night committed the deed, and they are on the ground and ought to know.

"As Mayor of Atlanta, I have received tons and tons of letters, [illegible] petitions and requests asking [illegible] something be done for Frank, and [illegible] have all gone into the waste [illegible] for like all Georgia people who [illegible] in a position to get at the truth, know the facts.

"I know Jack Slaton, have known him for thirty years, ever since he was a young man. I have been friends him with, and while I hate to say it, I would not advise him to return to Georgia for a year—if ever."

[illegible]

ANOTHER JUDGE SPEAKS!

Judge S. P. Gilbert, in his charge to the grand jury of Muscogee superior court, joins hands with Judge Park, of the Ocmulgee circuit, in denouncing mob law.

Georgia cannot be treated to too many of these fearless denunciations of extra-legal justice from the bench, especially from men of the caliber of Judges Park and Gilbert.

No one for an instant imagines that the vast majority of citizens at Monticello condone the outrage at that place.

But it is well for the state to go on record through its judiciary, and it has a salutary effect for judges who enjoy wide respect to set forth plainly to responsible people the evils that rise from mob violence.

Courage in a judge inspires courage in jurors, grand and trial. And given inspiration at these sources, we shall in the future make even more rapid progress in tramping out mob law than in the past.

Condemns Lynching.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Edward J. Dodd, president of the Chicago Patrolmen's Association, made public a letter today which he said he had sent to Governor Harris of Georgia. The letter stated that the lynching of L. M. Frank indicated that Georgia was not capable of self-government and that therefore he would ask Governor Dunne not to honor requisition papers sent him by the governor of Georgia. Dodd explained he intended to request the heads of all policemen's organizations to make similar requests.

Resolutions condemning the lynching of Frank were adopted by Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. The resolutions remark that nearly forty lynchings have taken place in the United States this year.

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HE JONES OUNTY OUTRAGE

A most outrageous lynching has taken place in Jones county in whi hree colored men were killed at Round Oak, and at this writing the la reakers are still looking for Negroes. It is alleged that a white man e name of Silas Turner went to collect a debt at a colored man's hom and there was some dispute between the two, and it is alleged that the colore man killed the white man on last Sunday morning. Since that time a mo has been scouring the county hunting for Negroes, and it has made no difference with them whether they were the right ones or not; and there is no [illegible] how many will be killed before the thing is ended.

[illegible] s a disgrace, not only to Jones county, but to the State. It puts [illegible] n a most awkward light before the world, and gives her a reputation r lawlessness. A few days ago she had an unfortunate occurrance in the apital city, that makes every true Georgian, whether white or black, hang heir heads in shame. When any so-called civilized community becomes so lawless as to defy the majesty of the law, and when human life becomes as cheap as that of a rabbit, all decent and enlightened sections look upon it with contempt and scorn. It not only discourages immigrants from coming here, but makes citizens feel inclined to hunt other climes, where there is a due regard for life and property.

There is absolutely no reason why any set of white men should form a mob and take the law into their hands and lynch a Negro, or anybody else, when they have the law and the entire machinery of the law in their own hands, where the accused can be tried by due process of law, and, if found guilty, punished as the law prescribes, and if not guilty, acquitted. Since they have the law in their own hands,—the judge, the jury, the baliffs; in fact, the whole thing, there is no other conclusion to reach, than that they do it because they thirst for human blood. It may be a Negro's blood at first but it will be a white man's blood in the end. That has ever been true. The thirst for blood does not confine itself to one race, it grows until finally every class of citizens will be the victims of their thirst.

Mob violence is worse than any contagious disease that may break out in a community, for when the law is defied, human life and property become a thing of the past; anarchy and violence assume the reins, and life is safer in the jungles than in such a community.

The Independent regrets that Georgia is allowing her escutcheon to trail in the mud in this respect. It had hoped after these many years of enlightenment and protest against mob violence, that it would be discontinued. It had hoped that the Monticello outrage was the last of this form of lawlessness; but here it is repeated again. We repeat that it is a disgrace to the great State of Georgia. It is a shame that it is possible for such a great State to incur such an unenviable reputation. When a State or community has so far forgotten itself as to thirst for human blood at the hands of mobs, that State is in a bad way.

As we once said, "The Independent regrets that Negro life in Georgia is as cheap as that of mad dogs,—we are entirely at the mercy of the lawless element. If we happen to incur their displeasure on the smallest pretext, as impudence or insolence, we are liable to lose our lives. Can there be a greater shame or disgrace upon a State? As to the Negro, he is entirely at the mercy of the lawless element, who has no more regard for the law, when it comes to a Negro, than a hog has for holiday. They are ever ready to vent their prejudice and hate on him.

These things do more to injure the State than all contagious diseases and epidemics. They cause people who would like to come here to stay away. And they make those who are here want to get away. The constituted authorities of the State should get busy and see to it that mob violence and lawlessness is put down and the law respected, for law is the only way in which society can be maintained and peace and happiness vouchsafed to [illegible] people. We believe that every man should have a square deal, that he ld have his day in court and be tried by a jury of his peers. And we that the constituted authorities of Georgia, from the Governor down, ld employ every means in their power to see that the law is obeyed and that every man should have a fair trial; lynchers and lawbreakers should be run down and brought to justice by the authorities of the State. There have been so many crimes committed in this State, that the people in other States look upon Georgia as one of the worst in the Union.

In the name of humanity, in the name of all that is decent, in the name of civilization and for the sake of the great Empire State of the South, we appeal to the constituted authorities to bring these lynchers and lawbreakers o justice.

Records Show Good Order.

In perfect good humor, I submit that these criticisms and spirit of the articles are unfair to Georgia. If the records be examined, it will be found there has been less revolt against the law in this and sister States than in many other sections from which these criticisms come.

The lynching at Monticello was done in the nighttime, without previous intimation of an attack, and those who committed the offense were masked and unknown. The crime sought the protection of darkness and the escape of concealment.

What do we find in other sections of the country? Hardly a year has elapsed since in Massachusetts there was an open revolt for weeks against the law, and it was necessary to call out soldiers to quell the insurrection. Many lives were lost and a state of revolt against the authorities existed in

Within a week a deputy sheriff shot into a crowd of men in New Jersey, where there was open attack on life and property, and there was manifested a complete disregard of all constitutional protection.

Notes Outbreak in New York.

I am informed that a few days ago a Negro shot a policeman in New York City and a crowd of men pursued and beat every Negro who was seen in that popular city.

Similar incidents will be recalled as having happened in Illinois and various portions of the West. In one of the towns of Illinois the Negroes were attacked and beaten, if not killed, because they were engaged in labor. It will be observed that these events took place in populous communities, where there was every power of municipal and State government to control the malefactors, while in Monticello, situated in a rural county, the attack was unanticipated.

A few years ago in a county adjoining this a mob killed some Negroes and the good people of the community, through their Grand Jury, investigated the offense and indicted seven white men, who were found guilty and three of them were sent to the penitentiary for life and four were sent to the penitentiary for varying terms.

At Monticello the good people, in mass meeting, condemned the offense of the lynchers and promised their aid in punishing the criminals. The court in Jasper county will shortly be held, and the judge and Solicitor General promise their best efforts in vindicating the law.

Press Cndemns Lynching.

As Governor of the State, I have offered a reward, the largest amount allowed by law, of 2,500 out of my entire reward fund of $3,000 for the arrest with proof to convict the first five men who shall be found guilty.

The press of the State with unanimous voice has condemned the affair in Jasper county, and good people everywhere unite in its denunciation.

Is it just and fair, therefore, in view of the history of events taking place in the North and East, and every part of the nation, each day and recorded in the press dispatches, to especially condemn the South or to condemn Georgia? Is it not dictated by a higher sense of justice to declare that contempt for the law and its orderly processes is prevalent to a more or less extent everywhere, but has no particular geography? Ought not the good people in every section of this country use their best efforts in an educational way and otherwise to urge upon the people the benefit of obedience to law and respect for their institutions?

We find Apaches in Paris endangering life. In London we find some misguided people blowing up mansions and palaces and even threatening Westminster Hall. The same is true in other European countries.

Mr. McKinley traveled all over the South in perfect protection while president of the United States, only to be murdered in the city of Buffalo.

President Garefild yielded his life in the capital of the nation.

I submit that everywhere are there illustrations of violence similar to that which occurred in Monticello, and the fault can not be defined by boundaries of latitude or longitude.—Hearst's Sunday America.

NOTES ON RACIAL PROGRESS.

Furnished by the National Negro Business League.

It is reported that more than 500 colored people including many newsboys have joined the 1915 Christmas Club of the Wage Earners' Bank at Savannah, Ga., of which Walter S. Scott, a graduate of Tuskegee, is cashier.

The Colored Waiters and Cooks' Association of California has been organized with headquarters at Los Angeles. Greater efficiency, protection and advertising their services to hotel proprietors of the State are some of the objects.

The Montgomery Local Negro Business League presented resolutions of respect to Hon. Emmet O'Neal, the retiring governor of their State, endorsing his administration as one of justice to the race. While governor, Mr. O'Neal set up a standard in the matter of lynching, which all State executives would do well to follow.

During the last three months of the year 1914, the Mutual Aid Department of the United Brothers of Friendship, Jurisdiction of Texas, received from its members, $32,916.29.

The O. P. Baur Company of Denver, Colo., one of the oldest and largest catering establishments in the West, has several colored people holding responsible positions. Owen Caswell has under his care all of the linen and silver and chinaware.

C. H. Watson, of Charlotte, N. C., has published a study of the colored people of his city. The book is neatly done and contains a statistical study of Negro business enterprises, together with a hundred cuts of residents and residences.

Robert Jones, a young colored man, is salesman in the Gardner Shoe Store of Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The "Negroes' Creed" is a "Confession of Faith" in Negro business enterprises written as an advertisement by Charles H. Anderson, of the well known banking firm of Anderson and Company of Jacksonville, Fla. It is a splendid example of "reason-why" advertising, and is printed on an attractive card. Mr. Anderson is treasurer of the National Negro Business Leagues.

The African Union Company, an organization of Negroes, incorporated under the laws of New York for $500,000, recently shipped from its New York office 5,820 pounds of cocoa beans and two hundred, ninety-three and four-fifths tons of mahogany. The European war has made shipping hasardous, but the company has con-

tinued storing logs in Africa and [illegible] awaiting opportunity to ship more of them. Mr. Jos. L. Jones, secretary, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mr. John T.

rch, treasurer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are busy finding markets for many kinds of African produce to be forwarded to New York.

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Frank Starts Prison Work; Noisy Crowd at Governor's Home Dispersed by Militia

Constitution 6-22-15

Solicitor General Hugh Dorsey Issues Statement in Which He Says That He Believed That Slaton Was Disqualified to Pass Upon the Case and Declares He Cannot Find in His Statement Single Reason Why Sentence Should Have Been Commuted.

"I DID MY DUTY," STATES THE GOVERNOR; "INNOCENCE WILL BE PROVED"—FRANK

Major I. T. Catron and Lieutenant Arnold Parker Injured by Missiles Thrown by Members of the Crowd at the Governor's Home—Many Arrests Made by Police During the Day—Slaton Hanged in Effigy in Two Cities Monday.

Atlanta passed one of the most exciting days in her history Monday following the exclusive announcement in The Constitution that the sentence of Leo M. Frank had been commuted by Governor John M. Slaton. Some of the most important developments of the day and night follow:

Crowd estimated at 1,200 people marched last night to home of Governor John M. Slaton, near Buckhead, creating considerable disturbance on the way. They were met by battalion of the Fifth regiment, which quickly dispersed the crowd.

During the night Lieutenant Arnold Parker was injured by brick; Major I. T. Catron was struck by bottle; one member of crowd was hit over head with automatic, and several prisoners taken. Many arrests made by police during day.

Mass meeting held Monday afternoon in senate chamber. Sheriff Mangum makes address, telling of his trip with Frank to prison farm.

Frank arrives in Milledgeville and gives out statement, in which he expresses his thanks to governor and asserts his innocence will eventually be proved.

Solicitor Dorsey gives out statement, in which he scores action of governor in commuting sentence.

Governor Slaton gives out statement, in which he analyzes case and tells why he commuted Frank's sentence. "I am confident I did right," he says.

Governor Slaton and Frank burned in effigy in Newnan; governor hanged in effigy in Marietta and Woodstock; Valdosta starts fund for monument to Mary Phagan.

Developments came thick and fast yesterday following the departure of Leo M. Frank to Milledgeville to begin serving a life sentence there.

The prisoner left Atlanta, accompanied by Sheriff Mangum and a number of deputies, at 12:01 o'clock. The party reached Macon shortly before 3 o'clock, there secured an automobile and by 5 o'clock Frank was an inmate of the state prison farm at Milledgeville.

Shortly after being admitted reporters were permitted to see him.

His appearance spoke clearly the tremendous strain through which he had gone. Upon being asked whether he had anything to say, he said in clear and composed language: "I am grateful beyond words to the governor for the way he has disposed of the case. I felt confident all the while that it would turn out as it has. Somehow I just felt confident that I would not hang. Of course, I am unsettled, as you see, from the tremendous nerve-racking experience through which I have been drawn, especially during the last trying hours of this ordeal. No person can know what I have gone through.

Believes Innocence Will Be Proved.

"And I am not composed enough at this time to give you an intelligent and connected conversation. Just say that I feel more than I can express in words, and am happy that my life is saved. Time will prove, as I have often told you, the fact of my absolute innocence of the murder with which I am charged.

"I felt in my heart all the time a secret assurance that I should not hang." And with a firm look directly in the face of his interviewer, he paused briefly and added, "I am innocent."

"I had begun to think I wouldn't get to see this place," was the significant remark made by Frank to Warden Smith, just after his arrival with Sheriff Mangum at 4:55 o'clock.

Both Frank and the sheriff appeared very nervous when they reached the prison, and the sheriff heaved a sigh of relief as he delivered his charge to the penitentiary officials. The strain of the trip down from Atlanta had told on both. The sheriff remained here but a few minutes, returning to Macon in the automobile in which he had made the hurried trip out.

rank was rst registered and then ressed in his suit of stripes, after which he was taken to the bunkroom of the main building for a bit of rest before being given his breakfast. Strict orders were issued to permit no one to see him, except on specific order from the prison commission in Atlanta. Also Superintendent J. M. Burke and Warden Smith were instructed by the prison commission to immediately double the force of guards at the prison.

DORSEY'S STATEMENT.

Averring that he considered Governor John M. Slaton disqualified to pass upon the Leo M. Frank case, Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey, who prosecuted the prisoner, Monday afternoon issued a statement denouncing the bestowal of clemency and explaining why he had gone before the governor to oppose the Frank plea for commutation.

The statement, in full, is as follows:

"The action of Governor Slaton nullifying the judgments of the state and federal courts and overriding the recommendation of the state board of pardons was as surprising to me as it was unprecedented.

"No defendant within my recollection has had the benefit of more appeals to the judicial processes, state and federal, than Leo Frank. His guilt was conclusively established beyond a reasonable doubt to the satisfaction of an impartial jury of twelve reputable Georgians and their verdict was approved by the trial judge and affirmed by the supreme court of Georgia. Repeated efforts to have the judgment set aside have been denied by the state supreme court, the United States district court and the supreme court of the United States.

"With the unbroken record of all available courts declaring Frank guilty of the heinous crime with which he was charged, the influential friends of Frank appealed to the state board of pardons elected by the people to pass on applications for pardons and commutations to be considered by the chief executive of the state, and the pardon board sustained the records of the courts of justice and declined to recommend the application for a commutation.

Satisfied of Verdict.

"I did not appear before the pardon board because I felt confident that with the evidence and the court records before them, there would be no interference with the course of justice. When their decision refusing to recommend commutation was transmitted, I felt it to be my duty to plead for the enforcement of the law by the chief executive because I knew the force of the influences at work to upset the judgments of the courts and of the pardon board.

"I knew that the senior member of Governor Slaton's law firm, Rosser, Slaton & Phillips, was the leading counsel for Frank, not only throughou

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Correspondents Hurt South by Sending Out Fake Boycott Stories

Constitution 6-26-15

(From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 24.—(Special.)—Leading citizens of Atlanta were amazed today when informed by your correspondent that dispatches had been sent to eastern newspapers indicating there was a movement in the south to boycott Jews on account of the Frank case.

There not only is no such movement in the south as a whole, but there is not the slightest thing seriously resembling such a movement in Georgia or in Atlanta.

The Jewish stores are open and doing as much business as they ever did. They are enjoying every privilege afforded anybody. No Jew in Atlanta has complained of a boycott, or any manifestation of prejudice against him since the governor commuted the Frank sentence.

On the day that Frank was commuted the Jewish residents of Atlanta went about their business as usual. They were out that night as usual. As far as known, not a Jew was forced in a fight with anyone in the crowds and the police did not have to make a single case for insults to any Jew.

Protest by Dorsey.

In Marietta, a little town about twenty miles from Atlanta, the home of Mary Phagan, feeling has always run high. Following the commutation, it is reported that a few anonymous people told one or two Jewish people in Marietta they had better move out of town by Saturday. The report reached Solicitor General Hugh Dorsey, of Atlanta, who prosecuted Frank, and he promptly sent a vigorous protest against any such action.

As far as Atlanta and the rest of the state are concerned, there has not been a serious suggestion of any such movement.

It is, unfortunately, true that there are a number of special correspondents in Atlanta who serve northern newspapers, and who being paid on space, feel no hesitancy in exaggerating every untoward incident in the south. If a crowd of fifty people holds a mass meeting to protest against anything these correspondents have no pangs of conscience at calling the crowd a mob and the meeting a riot.

Similarly, if there really is any disturbance, the disturbance is nearly always magnified ten-fold.

Mr. Howell's Statement.

Clark Howell, editor of The Constitution and senior member of the national democratic committee, on being asked for a statement by the representative of The Public Ledger, said: "The report that there is any movement to boycott or to ostracize the Jews in Atlanta or elsewhere in this section is preposterous. There is no such movement nor has there been any such suggestion. The controversy arising out of the Frank case no more involves the Jewish race than would such a controversy involve the Gentiles if Frank had been one. Such unfounded reports are not only unjust to the city and the state, but they are cruelly so to the Jews of our community forming, as they do, a highly esteemed element of our citizenship."

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Following the commutation of Frank, here was considerable excitement in Atlanta. The case has been bitterly fought for two years. The crime was an atrocious one. Those people who believed Frank guilty and could not be made to believe otherwise, were resentful at Governor Slaton for granting commutation, after the prison board has failed so to recommend. They held a number of meetings. There were no fights. There was no violence. At night, a crowd, which the Associated Press estimated at 700, and which was composed largely of boys, marched on foot to the governor's. The crowd carried no arms. When the militia arrived to disperse them, after they had jeered at the governor for perhaps half an hour, the crowd dispersed without the slightest evidence of a battle, except that one soldier was hit in the stomach with a brick, and another in the hand with a bottle.

And yet, Atlanta two days thereafter found in one of the biggest newspapers in New York, and one of the most conservative, a dispatch from this newspaper's Atlanta correspondent to the effect that 10,000 men marched on the governor's home.

A great many of these eastern newspapers, by their orders on queries from this section, have signified that riot stories, lynchings, race prejudice stories are what they want, and some of the correspondents are not too scrupulous in furnishing them what they want. If the editors of newspapers who have thus been made the victims of their correspondents will wire to the mayor, or to prominent citizens of Atlanta, they will find that there is no foundation for the reports of a boycott on the Jews, and that no boycott has been seriously attempted or suggested.

AS TO CIVILIZATION.

Statesman 29-8-15

Press dispatches Tuesday told of the murder at his summer home at North Scituate, Rhode Island, of Judge Willis S Knowles, who had been active against violators of state laws. Shot by an assassin from ambush, his life was taken because of his efforts in behalf of law enforcement.

In the same day's news we find that a band of armed robbers entered the home of J. Ogden Armour, in the residence heart of Chicago, held his wife and three servants at a pistol's point and ransacked the house of $3,500 worth of jewelry.

And so it goes—the country over!

Shall we, therefore, say that the people of New England and those of Illinois ar "half-educated" and "half-civilized?"

Accepting the standards which hav been set for us by detractors of Georgia in the north and the east, there would seem to be no absence of justification.

But we forbear! We merely call attention to these two incidents of a single day in the hearts of communities from the midst of which the largest and heaviest stones have recently been hurled at Georgia for fear that the visionary astigmatism with which they have long been affected may continue to blind the stone-throwers to their own glass houses.

We realize our own shortcomings; w regret and deplore them, but we hav always refrained from attempting to con ceal or minimize them behind the Phari saical cloak of self-righteousness and ut tered slander of a people who are no bette and, we say it frankly, possibly no worse than we are.

But it all goes to show that chicken will come home to roost! They may wan der in the woods for a while, but they will inevitably, get back. They come back bot quickly and often, sometimes after havin taken on added weight.

So far as the people of New Englan and Illinois are concerned, there is no caus for grave alarm. They are taking care o the situation fairly well.

It is their misfortune, perhaps, that the have in their midst those inclined to mag nify the faults of others while blind t their own.

If sincere in their desire to improv civilization, there is no lack of home mate rial upon which they might profitably exer cise their well developed long distanc talent.

Georgia Editors on Slaton

SLATON WAS "TRUE TO HIMSELF."

Advertiser

Atlanta Georgian.

John M. Slaton is nearing the end of his term. He has not committed, so far as we know, one official act of which he need be ashamed. He leaves the Governorship without a stain upon his escutcheon—an honest gentleman and a manly chief magistrate.

Believing that the Governor was moved by the promptings of a clean conscience and an upright character, and looking back over his many years of public life in Georgia, there is no compelling reason to suspect that time will not vindicate whatever present misunderstanding or misconstruction there may be placed upon the Governor's act in the supreme crisis of his career. * * *

His ordeal has been a trying one, and the test of his manhood has been searching and exhaustive, but The Georgian would not be true to itself, and it would not be true to the ideals it entertains, if it did not, in this hour, express to the Governor and concerning the Governor its abiding confidence and its approval of his conscientious disposition of this overshadowing act of duty he has just performed.

Georgians have never in all the long and glorious history of this State desired to have in the executive chair a man who was afraid to follow the dictates of his conscience. Georgia does not want such a Governor now, and Georgia does not want to face the future believing that she ever will have such a Governor.

After all, if one be true to himself in every act and impulse, it follows, as has been said, as the night the day, he cannot then be false to any man.

GEORGIANS "HANG THEIR HEAD IN SHAME."

Macon Telegraph.

It was not John Marshall Slaton the men of Cobb county hanged Monday night in effigy. It was the Governor of Georgia—it was the sovereign State of Georgia itself.

It was the seven hundred law-breakers surrounded Monday night out on Peachtree road. It was the home of the Governor of Georgia—it was the majesty and august personification of the commonwealth of Georgia itself.

Into the hands of the Governor we have given this great power. His oath lays upon his heart and his mind those things to do which shall be right, which shall be just, which shall be faithful in the sight of God—as that Governor sees and believes in his own soul they should be done. * * *

So this morning with uncounted thousands of Georgians we hang our head in shame for the events of a day and a night, with only the hope that the passing of time will bring a calmer judgment, a clearer vision to those people who have been led astray by passion; may bring the certain punishment, the hand of an immutable justice on the shoulders of those, if such there be, who have used this dark hour to offer up the honor, the good name, the repute of their State as the price of their own self-seeking, their own ambition. If such there be, may God in His infinite mercy forgive them, for their own people never will.

UGLINESS OF THE MOB SPIRIT.

Albany Herald.

Tens of thousands of Georgians who believe Frank guilty, and were anxious that the law be allowed to take its course, will unhesitatingly condemn Atlanta's treatment of the Governor, who has every right to expect the people of his State to give him credit for absolute sincerity in disposing of this celebrated case. "Mobbing the Governor" is a dangerous pastime. It is the expression of a very insidious quality of contempt for constituted authority. Regardless of whether they think Leo Frank is guilty or innocent, fair-minded people everywhere will credit Governo Slaton with having the courage of his conviction They believe the Governor did what he regarded a his duty, and no people can expect more than that o a public servant, whether he be the Governor of State or a justice court bailiff.

The mob protests and demonstrations against Governor Slaton held yesterday in Atlanta, Marietta and at several other points were a reflection not on the head of the State government as a man, but on the commonwealth of Georgia.

SLATON'S REVIEW "CONVINCING."

Savannah Morning News.

Governor Slaton's review of the Frank case is con vincing that he had sufficient doubt as to the guil of Frank to justify him in commuting his sentenc And it is apparent that he gave the case very care ful study. Some of the things he found in the testi mony seemed to him inexplicable on the theory of hi guilt. And there are three bits of exidence, that cam out after the trial, that might, in his opinion, hav caused the jury to make a recommendation to mercy thus giving the court the opportunity of making th sentence imprisonment for life. They were the letter written to the Carter woman by Conley in jail, th Becker testimony indicating that the death note were written in the cellar instead of Frank's office a the testimony of Dr. Harris raising the questi whether the hairs found on the lathe in the me room were those of Mary Phagan. And in supp of the doubt that he had was the doubt expres by the trial judge and the questions that were rai on certain points by two judges of the State Supre Court and by two justices of the Federal Supre Court. * * *

The judge of the trial court had no doubt of cour that the evidence fully warranted the verdict guilty but he was possessed by a doubt that linger with him and worried him, the doubt whether so of the evidence was to be wholly relied on. T question raised by the two judges of the State Supreme Court had to do with the proceedings, that the two justices of the [illegible] the court room and whether the atmosphere in the court room and around it wasn't so hostile to the defendant as to prejudice the jury against him.

"DEATH-KNELL" TO HIS POLITICAL HOPES.

Macon News.

It required a high order of courage, political as well as moral.

It means for the Governor, as he himself has stated, political obscurity for the remainder of his life. * * *

But his position would have been more tenable, more secure, if he had not made that prolix verbal defense of his action. The Governor's statement is pitifully weak. * * *

The News is willing to applaud Governor Slaton for his conscientious performance. * * * He would have been a coward, indeed, if he had permitted Frank to die on the gallows when he had serious doubts as to the propriety of that course, when he believed that the prisoner was entitled to such benefit of doubt as to justify commutation of sentence.

Notwithstanding this, however, and without either prejudice to the issue or indicative of any feeling on the part of The News, it is merely stating an obvious fact to [illegible] Frank [illegible] politic

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AMAZING CONDUCT OF ATLANTA NEWSPAPERS.

Advertiser 6-24-15

The Advertiser has looked in vain in the editorial columns of the three Atlanta newspapers for one word of condemnation of the disgraceful conduct of an Atlanta mob at the home of Governor Slaton following his commutation of the Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. Two of them have editorials warmly supporting the Governor in his course, but not a word about the activities of the mob

In the news columns of the three papers the anti-Slaton demonstrations are minimized, much as a fist-fight at a lawn party would have been. Studied attempts were made by the papers to tone down thei news stories, albeit the papers were compelled t admit some of the darker facts.

Both The Georgian and The Journal have frequently said in the past that they believed Frank shoul have had a new trial. For the moment the memor does not recall the position of the Constitution; bu we take it that a new trial or even commutation ha been looked upon with favor by the Constitution Therefore, it is all the more amazing that neither these great newspapers should not only attempt suppress the news about one of Atlanta's well know mobs, but should remain silent as a tomb in the editorial columns when the Governor of the Sta deems it necessary to surround his home with Georgia soldiers and policemen for a night and a day t protect his life from would-be lynchers? We have high regard for the distinguished and honorabl gentlemen who own the Atlanta papers; but their sin of omission in this regard is discreditable, and amazing. We are ashamed of them!

We don't care what the retort of these papers ma be, we believe that Governor Slaton was wholly justified in calling the soldiers to his aid. We believe h life was menaced. Every fact and circumstance the case indicate that the mob was not merely bl ing and seeking to give the Governor a scare. Some of the soldiers actually were attacked. One offic was knocked into insensibility by a blow

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stomach from a bottle hurled by a would-be murderer. On the night that this was happening the Governor was burned in effigy in several Georgia towns. One night later he was burned in effigy at Columbus. These facts indicate the inflamed character of public opinion and throw light upon the status of affairs in Atlanta the night Slaton's life was threatened.

Other Georgia dailies have not hesitated to denounce the mobs and mourn the soiling of Georgia's good name.

Governor Slaton said he realized that his act probably meant "obscurity" in future. The Macon News, while approving the Governor's course, says there is no doubt that his act means the "deathknell" of Slaton's political hopes. The Savannah Morning News says Slaton did "what was unpopular in this State (Georgia) and popular outside of the State"; but it is doubtful, however, "if he gave a moment's thought to sentiment outside of the State." The News says there "can be no reasonable doubt that he wasn't swayed by any motive other than a desire to do absolute justice"—notwithstanding the fact that "the great majority of the people of this State and those who heard or made themselves familiar with the evidence believe that Frank is guilty."

It is very clear that Slaton did a thing that required all of the courage of his being. We say this, notwithstanding the fact that The Advertiser has never been a very warm supporter of Frank.

The Atlanta papers, knowing the State of feeling in Georgia and particularly Atlanta, should have stood unfalteringly by the Governor of the State.

But above all, they should have denounced not only the makers of the demonstration against the Governor, but at this very time they should be demanding that the heavy hand of the law be placed upon the potential murderers, the anarchists, the disgracers of Dixie's name.

When law and order are annihilated in this country, when public sentiment can no longer chrystallize against those who would traduce the highest guardian of the law in a commonwealth, we have arrived upon sorry times. If Atlanta should make no attempt to prosecute [illegible] of this mob, what will happen in Atlanta the next time a similar situation arises? What of the future of law and order in Atlanta if her newspapers and her court machinery make no attempt to run to earth the low-brows who have outraged her as well as Georgia's Governor?

Our esteemed Atlanta contemporaries remind us of Berlin newspapers. Whatever the Kaiser and Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg want, Berlin newspapers do. Berlin papers are edited by the German government. Atlanta papers are edited by that so-called "Atlanta spirit." That's why they minimized the importance of a disgraceful happening in Atlanta. That's why their editorial columns have said not a word. That is the only explanation which occurs to us. It is a false notion of "loyalty to Atlanta" and to Georgia.

Race Feeling and Mob Spirit Widespread

Up in Illinois a foreigner charged with participation in the murder of a native was taken from the town jail by an infuriated mob and hanged.

Press dispatches announce that race feeling ran so high in the Illinois town and threats of further rioting and mob violence were so serious that several military companies were sent to the scene to preserve order.

Neither race feeling nor the mob spirit are confined to any one part of this country. They are both nation-wide, and expressions of either or both are likely to become open and defiant wherever aggravating conditions arise to create the same.

More negroes are lynched in the South than in the North because there are in the former many more negroes who commit many more crimes. Race feeling is equally as strong in the North or West as in the South, and like causes will produce like effects the country over. There is neither reason nor justice in harsh criticisms against any particular section for mob violence so long as it finds expression in any section of the country under similar conditions.

RACE PREJUDICE AND MOB RULE.

Every time an infuriated mob hangs a negro in the south for some horrible crime, the cities of the east and west wag their tongues in denunciation of the southern people. They never tire of pointing to the people in this section as the oppressors of the negro, when, in fact, only a small portion of the people of the south believe in mob violence. At any rate, the people of the southern country who understand the negro do not hold the race responsible for individual crimes, as is often the case with the people of other sections of the country.

There are instances in the north where mobs have not only killed a negro offender, but have pursued and run out of the community other members of that race merely because they were negroes. Nothing of this kind ever happens in the south. Race prejudice does not enter into the matter of avenging a crime against a negro in the south, but it does with a northern mob.

In Illinois a foreigner charged with being implicated in the murder of a native was taken from the town jail and hanged, and race feeling was so high, as indicated by threats of extending the fury of the mob to other members of the race to which the foreigner belonged, that it was necessary to call out several military companies to preserve life and order.

The lynching of negroes in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and other states has in a measure silenced criticism against the southern people for yielding to the mob spirit in certain instances. It has not only done this, but it has afforded the people of this section ample reason for criticising the people of those states for surrendering their best judgments to unreasonable race prejudice.

A WORD MORE AS TO GEORGIA.

Advertiser 6-22-15

"At no time was Governor Slaton apprehensive of personal violence," says The Savannah Morning News. "He called out a small section of the militia and declared martial law simply to protect his premises * * * If the writers of some of the editorials had known that the mob was only about one-eighth of the size reported it is practically certain that their comments would have been different." The News says the mob consisted of about 1,200 persons—about 500 persons more than the Associated Press reported. The Advertiser's comment was based upon the A. P. reports.

However, the size of the mob does not matter so much as the fact of the mob's existence and its demonstration.

If the Governor was "apprehensive" only of his personal property, why was it that other Georgia mobs did not hang his property in effigy? Why didn't they brand his property as "the property of the traitor Governor?" Why was martial law maintained for several days around the Governor's home? Why were such far-reaching precautions taken yesterday upon the occasion of the inauguration? The Governor appeared down-down and at the capitol. He didn't take his "premises" with him. It must have been, therefore, that the authorities of Georgia and Atlanta apprehended personal violence against the Governor.

Georgia papers would do their State a much better service if they would abandon their futile attempts to minimize the importance of this episode and to suppress the real facts in connection therewith, and at the same time should go farther and help to teach mob-makers a lesson that would be remembered for decades to come.

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WILL GEORGIA REDEEM ITS GOOD NAME?

Advertiser 6-23-15

Things have come to a pretty pass in this country when the Governor of a sovereign State finds it necessary to proclaim martial law in a district extending a half mile around his own home to protect himself from potential lynchers!

No other American State has so disgraced itself as Georgia has disgraced itself in the matter of the attempt of a few score of men to lynch the Governor, and in the matter of the act of two Georgia towns of burning in effigy the Governor of the State because the Governor, responsible to his God and bound by his oath to do his duty regardless of the passion of the mob, saw fit to do a thing which the mob could not condone.

The South never would have lived long enough to have outlived the stain that would have been brought upon her if this howling, blood-thirsty mob had accomplished its dastardly purpose. If Governor Slaton had been lynched, immigration to the South would have been retarded as nothing else could have retarded it. If Slaton had been lynched the act would have put Georgia in the same despicable category which has made Mexico a by-word wherever profane language is spoken. The whole South would have shared the disgrace. Even as it is, the whole South bears the disgrace. Georgia can redeem its good name only by putting at least a hundred men who were in that mob in the penitentiary along with Leo Frank.

Even if there had not been the slightest doubt as to Frank's guilt the circumstance would not have mitigated this offense against law, against justice, against decency.

But there was a doubt as to Frank's guilt—a reasonable doubt. The judge who passed the original sentence upon Frank wrote a public letter in which he said he had cause to doubt the guilt of Frank. The characteristic Georgia mob spirit manifested itself during the Frank trial. Many good people fear that the jury was intimidated, or swerved by its own passion.

It is an extraordinary thing in the South for a white man to be sent to the gallows mainly upon the testimony of an ignorant negro, especially when that negro is himself gravely suspected of having had a part in the crime at issue.

In the light of these facts and circumstances, therefore, in the light of the Governor's prerogative, his duty, Governor Slaton committed no crime when he commuted Frank's sentence. He was wholly within his rights. He faced a most embarrassing situation. He would be damned if he did, and damned if he didn't. He has damaged his political future by his decision. He would have damaged his political future if he had decided the other way. So much for that phase of the question. He had the fate of a human

man was in the mind and heart of the Governor. If an innocent man were killed, the wrong would have been irreparable. If a guilty man is sent to the penitentiary for life, the least possible harm has been done to justice, the highest tribute to justice has been done that could have been done, in all the circumstances. The Governor's act is amply justified.

The mob spirit manifested against the Governor, himself a popular and honorable man, verifies, in our judgment, the charge of those who fought for Frank, that the mob spirit ruled when Frank was on trial.

The question now is: What will Georgia do to redeem its name from this awful shame?

GOVERNOR KEEPS NEGRO FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Pennsylvania Executive's Action Is Based on Fear of Lynching.

Constitution 7-3-15

Philadelphia, July 2.—Governor Brumbaugh, it was learned today, has withdrawn a requisition warrant issued by Governor Tener, in 1913, for Fred Brown, a negro wanted in South Carolina on a charge of murder. Representations were made to the governor that the prisoner would be in danger of lynching if returned to the southern state.

Counsel for Brown has made extraordinary efforts to keep him out of South Carolina. In support of their plea that he would be in danger of lynching they quoted public utterances of Cole Blease, then governor of South Carolina. A requisition was issued, however, by Governor Tener, and Brown's counsel carried the case to the United States supreme court, which sustained the lower courts in refusing to interfere.

In asking withdrawal of the requisition by Governor Brumbaugh, counsel cited incidents in connection with the Frank case in Georgia and a recent lynching in South Carolia. A hearing in the case will be given by Governor Brumbaugh next week.

Columbia, S. C., July 2.—Fred Brown, alias Joe Grant, was indicted in the South Carolina courts for the alleged murder of J. F. Durst, a white man, at Johnston, on April 14, 1906.

Attorney General Peoples today telegraphed a request to the attorney general of Pennsylvania asking that he arrange a hearing before Governor Brumbaugh when arguments will be submitted for this state relative to the withdrawal by the Pennsylvania governor of the requisition warrant for the return to South Carolina of Fred Brown, a negro wanted at Lexington, S. C., for murder.

Governor Manning telegraphed Governor Brumbaugh a request that this hearing be granted.

Later today Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, telegraphed Governor Manning that a hearing on the Fred Brown case would be held at Harrisburg on July 7.

South Carolina and Virginia.

A few weeks ago The State asked:

"Did you ever hear of the State of Virginia? Well, negroes are in Virginia by the hundreds of thousands, as in South Carolina. But a lynching is an exceedingly rare occurrence in Virginia."

Discussion of the subject thereupon began in newspapers of Virginia which the New York Evening Post, after quoting The State's question, sums up as follows:

MOVING IN ALABAMA TO PREVENT LYNCHINGS

Constitution 1-29-15

Montgomery, Ala., January 28.—A bill which the introducer said was necessary to prevent lynchings in Alabama was offered in the senate of the Alabama legislature today. The measure provides for the more speedy trial of capital cases on appeals. Senator Kline of Calhoun county, the author, declared that his county had recently been the scene of two lynchings, and more were likely unless more speedy justice was provided.

MEMORIES OF ATLANTA.

Blood-lust like that exhibited in the murder of Leo Frank is nothing new either to Georgia or to Atlanta.

The present writer, who happened to be in that city on Sunday, April 2[illegible], 1899, can bear witness to that fact.

On that day a Negro, Sam Hoose was burned at the stake in the presence of 2,000 citizens, at Palmetto about thirty miles from Atlanta.

The occasion was made a holiday for the section. Farmers on their way to church heard the news and with wives and children drove to the scene of the lynching.

Before applying the torch to the pyre, the leaders of the party cut off the nose, ears, fingers, and other parts of the unfortunate wretch. When a chain broke and allowed the upper part of his body to sway out from the flames, ready hands pushed it back and renewed the fastening.

A man with a phonograph made a record of the dying agony.

All this will be found described in the press of the day. But it is not the worst. As soon as the drooping head of the victim proclaimed his death, the crowd surged forward and before the body was cool it was literally flayed and hacked into bits by souvenir hunters. Even the bones were crushed for this purpose, and the tree chopped down and sliced to satisfy the craving of the crowd.

So much for what the press had to tell What the writer saw was fully as damning to the character of the people of Atlanta.

Scarcely had the word reached the city of the lynching, when excursion trains were started on the line which runs to Newton, one and one-half miles from the scene of the tragedy. Thousands of Atlanta citizens—and middle-class citizens, at that—took occasion of the opportunity, returning delightedly with pieces of fence, wisps of grass and other souvenirs of the mute witnesses of the terrible crime.

Hoose was charged with killing a farmer and violating his wife. He had no trial and no defense. But one voice was raised in his behalf at the lynching, that of an ex-governor on his way to church. The Atlanta Constitution, the city's most influential paper, condoned the lynching.

That men of low intelligence, inflamed by racial passion and the rage for vengeance, can take the law in their hands against the alleged perpetrator of some hideous crime, is understandable. Such an act may argue for a low state of civilization, but it does not necessarily argue for degeneracy.

But when such men and thousands of citizens not immediately concerned can view the torture of a human being with pleasure, can fight for souvenirs of his agony, can take excursions to gloat over the scene of the bestial act, we are no longer dealing with the unreasoning passion of a mob but with the cold-blooded taste of a degenerate society

When we saw the trainloads leave Atlanta that Sunday, when next morning we read the catering editorial in the Constitution, we felt that this was a community of the middle ages, not a city of enlightened America.

We felt that some day a horror would be perpetrated in the state of Georgia that would rouse the nation and we were right .

A people that can feed and fatten on human torture and revel in the possession of human flesh is capable of turning its courts into shambles and of dethroning government itself.

Georgia politically seceded from the union in 1861; it has morally seceded from the union in 1915. Of the two, the latter secession is the worst.

But one thing can save this state from this greater stigma today, and that is the apprehension and conviction of every man who had a hand in the brutal assassination of Leo M. Frank.

Are there men in Georgia courageous enough and patriotic enough to defy the Klu Klux Klan, to defy public sentiment, to defy the hectic press, and carry through this purpose at the risk of their lives? . .

Or is there only one Slaton in the state of Georgia?

The nation awaits the verict —Milwaukee Free Press August 19, 1915.

Timely, If Outrageous.

Last week we said in an editorial that the lynching of Leo Frank served a good purpose in one respect. It aroused the public conscience which had grown apathetic to the crime of lynching. The hysterical ebullitions of the secular and religious press, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and the American Bar Association, since the lynching of Frank seem to justify our statement. The Outlook, New York's great national weekly, which has been accustomed to deal with lynchings of Negroes in paragraphs, printed an editorial covering a page on the Frank lynching, using some mighty strong language, from which we quote:

"A state that has bowed to the will of the mob is no longer worthy to be called a state. No one who values his life or who relies on the spirit of justice to protect him from the savage element in his fellow men wants to live in a mob ruled community. The elementary reason why men form themselves into governments is that they may protect their persons and incidentally their property against irresponsible assaults from without and within.

There are high motives that send civilized men into savage places. Soldiers go there in response to the command of those whom they are sworn to obey. Missionaries go there at risk of life in order to serve their fellowmen. Scientists, in disregard of danger, go there in order to contribute to the world's store of knowledge. It is hard to understand why anybody should choose to go to Georgia now except for some such reason. Georgia, as a state, has abandoned civilized government. In exigencies Georgia has proved that she will have recourse, not to civilization, but to the mob. The state of Georgia has de- ed the public morals of the tion and she is in her esent mood not fit to be re- ded as a member of the Na- n's family of states. She invited ostracism. She en to walk alone and

the will. She has elected to have the company of the mob, and she cannot complain if she loses the company of civilized society. She has hung out a sign, "Beware of the mob," and she must not be surprised if she finds that she has to forego the companionship of the neighbors."

A lynching is a lynching. No matter who the victim is or the color of his skin, the crime against the state is the same. For years the lynching of Negroes has gone on, not only in Georgia, but in every section of the country, against which there has been an occasional feeble protest from the pulpit or a murmur of disapproval from the press while the great American Bar Association has remained eminent in its silence. The great public conscience would say under its breath, "it is wrong," but nothing further. So then, if the mob must go a step further and invade the state's prison and take away a white man and lynch him in order to awaken the people of the country to the terrible shame of mob violence, and to arouse the press and the pulpit to a realization of its duty, the mob has done a timely thing even if its action is outrageous.

SLATON CONDEMNS WOODWARD ADDRESS

Former Governor Ridicules Idea Of Not Returning To Georgia—Is "Old And Garrulous."

SAN FRANISCO, CAL., Aug. 18—Former Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who commuted the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to one of life imprisonment, today issued a statement condemning an address delivered last night by Mayor J. G. Woodward of Atlanta, and terming the Mayor "old and garrulous." He called the Frank case a "football of politics."

Commenting on Mr. Woodward's statement that three fourths of the people of Georgia, including himself, believed Frank guilty and condoned the lynching, Mr. Slaton said:

"Similar utterances made before the lynching naturally resulted in subsequent lawlessness. In one breath he proposes to defend the f

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STILL ANOTHER?!

Southwestern Christian Advocate 1/28/16

it and method of the mob would not do the awful

Continued on Page)

fact that in their modus operandi, the taking of a human life is always the climax.

Never is the mob moved by a high motive, for indeed it knows nothing of ethics. Neither is it concerned about the flimsiness of the curtain which it draws before its dark misdoings. In fact, the members of a mob, act with a much less degree of caution than do midnight marauders, bandits and murderers. Conscienceless, without honor, the mob rides rough-shod over the helpless, and why? Because it is protected by the sleeping conscience of the American public and the Christian Church, which is for the most part silent and by that very silence seemingly approving of the ever-increasing blot upon American civilization.

Every week has its sad story. Now comes a dispatch from the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi, where a Negro was suspected of having stolen a cow. He was arrested merely under suspicion, was in the hands of the officers—which in many instances becomes a mere trap of convenience for the mob, for the mob seldom approaches a man until he is safely in the hands of an officer, disarmed and helpless—when he was taken from the officer by the mob and ruthlessly and cruelly lynched. What was the offense? His extreme crime, if he had been guilty, was the stealing of a cow worth $25 to $50. The Negro is dead; the cow, which had wandered away from its owner's premises, returned and now the owner claims that he did not make affidavit that the cow had been stolen by the Negro who was lynched. But the Negro is dead, at the hands of the mob for a cow, while the usual professional statement that he met death "at the hands of unknown persons," holds. There is no community where a man is lynched but that hundreds of people know the participants in the miserable business. There are hundreds and thousands of those who have been active in mob escapades who are murderers in the eyes of the law, but they are shielded and, still the righteous people read a holy lecture to the Negro race about concealing criminals.

We know of no case which more definitely and clearly emphasizes the infamy of the mob than this occurrence near Vicksburg, Mississippi. The mob does not need a reason; it needs a victim, that is all. Somebody must die and any body will do. Had the cow never returned, folks throughout the country would have said the country is freed of another bit of bad rubbish, let the Negro go the way of his kind. What care the mob if the cow returns, what care the American people if the cow returns?

The Negro is dead. That is the end of it. But that is not the end of it.

Someday a voice will be heard. Innocent blood demands a reckoning day.

Lawlessness In Christian.

A few days ago alleged night riders commanded Christian county millers to reduce the price of flour $2 a barrel. It was the stated opinion of the local authorities that the notices came really from "coon hunters" from the other side of the Tennessee-Kentucky line. A peaceful negro farmer in Christian has been ordered to leave the county. The penalty threatened in the event of his refusal is the burning of his home. "The authorities," says a Hopkinsville correspondent, "believe the note is from a personal enemy of the negro, and not from night riders."

It begins to look as if an attempt is being made to establish an alibi for the resident outlaws. There have been, from time to time, acts of lawlessness and disorder in Christian county, as in several other Southern Kentucky counties. The reasonable inference is that the threatened outrages reflect the activity of the unpunished "night riders." It will hardly conserve the peace and welfare of the county to make an alibi for the "night riders." If the negro farmer has personal enemies he can tell the officers of the law who they are. If he cannot provide such information the probability is that the offenders are not his enemies for any explainable or defensible reason.

More strenuous efforts to indict outlaws and less strenuous efforts to pooh-pooh the idea that they exist would be useful to Christian.

INVESTIGAT YNCHING.

Warren County orities Probin Death of Negro Johnson.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 2.—County Attorney J. J. O'Neil and Sheriff John Hyland will confer again tomorrow relative to what steps had best be taken in the lynching of the negro, Ed Johnson, who was said to have been taken from Deputy Sheriff Kimball Ferguson at midnight about 10 days ago and shot to death on the outskirts of the city.

"I condemn such lawlessness and certainly hope to do everything possible to ferret it out," said County Attorney O'Neil, who further added: "I think a serious case of this kind should not be left entirely upon me, and I intend to confer with District Attorney Thames and see if he cannot co-operate and offer some suggestions about how to proceed in this mysterious affair."

Sheriff Hyland stated that he expected to hold a conference with the county attorney, and beyond that reply to the question asked he did not wish to discuss the matter further, saying that publication might interfere with his plans.

There has been a report that Gov. Brewer had been called on to assist in the investigation, but so far this has not been done by the officials here.

Lynchings — 1915 162 Southern Press. 162
Discussions.

IN DEFENSE OF GEORGIA.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 18, 1915.

Editor The Advertiser: advertiser 8-19-15

Your editorial in yesterday's issue on the Frank lynching is a terrific excoriation of a sister State, and an indictment so withering in terms that the provocation for a Southern man to wince under it is very natural. The writer is not a Georgian except in that sense of pride and feeling which obliterates State lines in estimating the heritage of Southern birthright. He cannot believe that the people of that grand old commonwealth are so different in mould from that one in which the virtues and splendid manhood of the South is minted, as to make them an exceptional type for the scorpion lash that an occasional falling away from the ideals of law and order invites. In your drastic judgment on the enormity of a crime that an infuriated fractional portion of Georgia's metropolitan citizenship, in a lapse of reason have committed, you would bring under your destroying ban the whole people of that State. You would, for the lynching of a citizen, lynch in return the Great Seal of Georgia, ferociously proclaiming that the time has come when hat proud emblem of sovereignty and power should be "taken down and broken." Counterparting this passionate appeal is the charge that "it is the bloody record of Georgia in violence which has revealed the true character of its ruling class;" and you dive into records and statistics of a crime about which it stands no Southern State to cast stones at another, to accentuate this unprideful and denunciatory estimate of Georgia leadership. After all, it was the highest exponent of Georgia's "ruling class" in the person of Governor Slaton whose executive act in conservation of official duty that provoked the shocking tragedy which prompted the Georgia mob into its riot of outrage and crime. But this mob, considerable in numbers, and diabolical in spirit as it was, is neither "the ruling class" nor a majority of the people of Georgia—a fact which appears to have escaped differentiation in your conclusion that calls for the destruction of the Great Seal of the State, and the expose in characters of blood of the "ruling class" of Georgia. The lynching of Frank was a crime in which the entire nation stands aghast. No lover of law and order, and no respector of those things upon which civilization rests, can condone it, or apologize for it. But it was not the product of the sane feeling that controls the ideals of the people of Georgia, and it belongs to that exceptional class of lamentable and recurring shortcomings that have never been preferred in enumerating things that mark the real standards of worth in the glories of Southern civilization.

VIEWS OF AN ATLANTA MILITIAMAN ON THE MOB SPIRIT.

advertiser

Atlanta, Ga., June 25, 1915.

Editor The Advertiser: 6-27-15

Your editorial of June 24 in connection with the Frank case was very interesting to me, and I enjoyed and appreciated it.

I am a sergeant-major in the National Guard of Georgia and went on duty at 11 p. m. Monday night and was on continuous duty until 1 p. m. Wednesday of this week. I had, however, seen copies of the Atlanta papers Tuesday and Wednesday. Being unable to learn anything of the situation in Atlanta from them, immediately upon being relieved of my military duties I proceeded to the Carnegie Library here and reviewed about a dozen newspapers from cities in the Southeast and North and Northeast, from which I learned something of what had occurred here.

I knew that the entire Fifth Regiment of Infantry had been on duty for the same period I had, and that the battery of artillery here, about eighty-five men strong, had been on duty, as well as the local cavalry organizations and its headquarters, of which I am a member. Further than this I knew little, having been almost continuously in the saddle. You of course noticed the prominence which newspapers over the country gave the affair, and also that in the newspapers here bare mention was made of it.

Not only have the papers here taken sides in this affair, which is bad enough, but they have actually suppressed news—big news. A few weeks ago on a Saturday night there was a mass meeting on the State capitol grounds which drew seven or eight thousand people. The military was held in the armory, and large numbers of traffic and mounted police patrolled the adjoining streets. The meeting was orderly, but pathetic. It passed resolutions calling on the Governor to let the law take its course, etc. Next morning The Journal and Georgian made no reference to it—The Constitution had a short article on an inside page, referring to the meeting as being attended by a large crowd. Similar meetings were held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday following, attended by thousands of peaceful people. No reference was made of them, except that a "small" crowd assembled, etc.

Wednesday night a big crowd met at the circus grounds here. Last night there was a big gathering at Inman Park. The papers carry no reference to either.

The papers here try to give the impression that the masses of the people wanted the Frank sentence commuted; they now on the surface endeavor to create the impression that Slaton is being showered with telegrams and letters of congratulation from his people.

Monday of this week there were members of enormous crowds assembled. In an early edition The Georgian referred to one of these; the article did not appear in the later editions.

All in all, the papers here certainly have misrepresented the people. Puck magazine printed a cartoon showing a black coffin marked "Justice" being lowered into the grave, in Georgia. Similar cartoons, insulting this tSate, were printed. False stories slandering the people and the State have been printed by the hundreds—our papers have not resented it—have not spoken for their people.

As to the mob which went to the Governor's home, I am of the same opinion you are. I believe in law and order all the time. But the people, as a whole, lost their heads completely in this case. They say there is no law. It is not the poor class of people I refer to—but the upper middle class. I have personally heard a number of people who stand high in the business and social world say this. You cannot imagine how excited the peope are as a whole. It is unusual. Everyone is on one side or the other. In the office in which I am engaged there are over fifty men. One of them thought Frank was innocent—the others thought he was guilty. After the trial, one of them thought he had not had a fair trial—the others theught that he had. One of them wanted the sentence commuted—the others wanted it to stand. One of them remained calm when the sentence was commuted—the others became half-devils and for the moment anarchists. I heard several of them curse Slaton, and wish that he might be shot, murdered, or worse. They won't listen to anything. Half of them believe Slaton took money, the amounts mentioned ranging from $350,000 to $1,500,000. But I should think that half of them think he did not accept money, but that he didn't do the right thing; and they are all incensed against him.

They are angry with the Jewish race, but not at any individual Jew. No harm has been done to a Jew here. This seems to me to show that there is no strong anti-Jewish feeling here. At first there must have been practically none, but it is true there is an anti-Jew feeling rising. Cards are being printed here today by the tens of thousands and circulated, copies of which I am enclosing.

At 8 o'clock in the morning all the Atlanta military forces go on duty again. Perhaps you would not learn this from the Atlanta papers. We are not on parade either, but will go out fully armed.

Yours truly,

THE SOUTH AT THE BAR.

[illegible] 9/11/15

The spirit and method of the Klu Klux Klan has once more triumphed in Georgia.

Once more southern "gentility" "chivalry" have revealed their true character in murder secession and anarchy.

For the same bestial spirit that sought to disrupt this union, the same spirit that lashed and ravished the helpless slave, the same southern spirit that even today is celebrating the blood-lust of the Klu Klux Klan as a virtue, is living in the persecution and murder of Leo Frank

The trial and conviction of this unfortunate Jew, as accomplished by the courts of Georgia, was enough to damn the people of that state as unfit for citizenship. The horrible sequel of his assassination proves them to be something worse than barbarians.

Americans have gazed askance at the bloody immorality of Serbia. But Serbia is a paradise of civilization compared with the state of Georgia.

Southern readers have written that must not confuse the Georgia rabble with the "better classes." But where have the "better classes" been during all the nightmare of Frank's persecution. If the "better classes" permit the rabble to run Georgia's courts, its newspapers and now its penal institutions, they are worse than the rabble—a cheap, spineless and degenerate social group.

If there exist in Georgia any appreciable number of men and women who have passionately resented the prostitution of the most sacred machinery of government, the most precious dictates of humanity, the holiest considerations of justice, they have damned themselves far worse than the mob, because they have tolerated and through toleration, condoned.

And this is not the worst. The worst is that the spirit of Georgia is typical of the spirit that prevails throughout a large portion of the old south. Every southern state that tolerates lynch law, whose people revel in the writhings of tortured blacks, is capable of Georgia's monstrous outrage Every community that burns Negroes at the stake or hangs them for unproven or petty crimes would act as Georgia di in the case of Frank.

How can the nation—the civilized responsible and self-governing part of it—longer tolerate this anarchy, this blood-lust on the part of a section that once defied humanity and government till it had to be broken with swords and bullets?

The north, with the familiar sentimentality of the conqueror, has been inclined to accept the southern explanation of the continued persecution of the blacks. With a romanticism unworthy of school girls, the north has swallowed the pretense of "chivalry" "honor" and superior "gentility" with which the south has veneered its barbarism.

It is time that this folly came to an end. Statistics prove that not 3 per cent of Negro lynchings are for the crime of rape. Statistics prove that southern whites are the rape-fiends and not the blacks. The truth is and should be driven home to every fool who applauds "Dixie"—the tune that was played to disrupt the union and conserve slavery—that Negroes are lynched for the pettiest of crimes to satisfy the racial venom and blood-lust of their former masters.

And then this rot about the dangers of miscegenation! Who is responsible for the mixture of Caucasion and Ethiopian blood in the country, the Negro or the southern white? Not one light-colored black in 5,000 is the result of a Negro's design on a white woman. The light-colored black, with scarcely an exception, dates his ancestry to the lust of some southern white master, who did not hesitate to make the creature he bought and sold as an animal the mother of his children.

So much for the southern hypocrisy that prates of miscegenation to justify its crimes.

Hundreds of thousands of splendid men and women inhabit the southland, just as they did at the time of the rebellion. Stock that could produce a Lee has in it much human virtue. But as at the time of the rebellion, so now, these men and women are not determining; they have permitted themselves to be swept along by the current of the majority because of sectional prejudice, reactionary tradition and the recognized danger of opposing hectic public sentiment that thrives nowhere as in the south.

But because the south seems helpless to redeem itself is no reason why the bulk of the nation should stand idly by and permit it continuously to disgrace this country in the eyes of the world; least of all, to propagandize its doctrine of race-hatred, anarchy and blood-lust throughout the land by means of lieing novels and motion pictures.

If the cries of the burning black victims of a hundred southern states have not been able to rouse the conscience of the north, can it remain deaf to the last agonized prayer of Leo Frank as his tortured body was swung by "southern gentlemen" from a southern pine?

If Georgia cannot be scourged from out the sisterhood of states, if she cannot be reduced to a condition of dependence lower than that of the Philippines she can at least be visited with a commercial, social and political ostracism which will convince its gentry that true Americans still enthrone justice and humanity as the chief bulwarks of the nation.—(Milwaukee, Wis. Free Press.)

SLATON ANSWERS CRITICS OF LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA

The Atlanta Independent
1/30/15

Governor Cites Cases to Show Every State is Subject to Outbreaks—[illegible] Are Being Taken to Punish Monticello Mob.

Governor Slaton, just before leaving Atlanta for New York Saturday, gave out a statement with reference to the recent lynchings in Monticello, in which he vigorously defends the State of Georgia against numerous outside criticisms directed against it because of that affair.

While in every way deploring and denouncing the Monticello lynchings, the Governor nevertheless states that the outside attacks upon Georgia have neither been fair nor founded upon a proper understanding of the real situation. He says there are no geographical lines which may be written around lawlessness in this country, and that, in the main, Georgia's status with respect to crime is fully as good as that of any other State in the Union, and better than many.

The Governor's statement follows:

I am receiving copies of editorials from newspapers all over the North and East regarding the lynching in Monticello and containing censures of the State of Georgia. One editorial begins, "These are dark days in Georgia." This is illustrative of the attitude of many of the leading dailies toward this State because of the crime in Jasper county.

OUR GOVERNOR REASONS BADLY

The Atlanta Independent
1/30/15

Governor Slaton, in his effort to answer the criticisms of the Monticello outrage and the censure throughout the South that is being inflicted upon the black race by the white race without the State, falls into serious error and places himself in the position of saying that if John Doe lies, Robert Roe is justifiable in lying; that if a Yankee commits murder by lynching a Negro, a Southerner has a right to commit murder by lynching a Negro. That lynching is a national evil is undeniable, and that this evil has its strongest hold in the South is equally true. Lynching is a deep and damaging sin,—an outrage, that, in the last analyasis, inflicts a greater wrong upon society and the good name of the Commonwealth than it does upon the victim of the mob. That mob law prevails in the South to a greater extent than it does in any other section of the country is due only to the fact that sentiment supports it. The white man of the South constitutes the law and the authoritq. He is the law-maker, its executioner, and its chief violator, and just such speeches and interviews or cards as Governor Slaton issued or published in the American last Sunday is largely responsible for the reign of terror and murder that is now sweeping over our State and section.

The Governor's duty is not half done when he issues a reward. That is perfunctory, that is done as a matter of form. It is the duty of the Governor to see to it that the perpetrators of the crime are apprehended and punished. Every lyncher in Georgia could be brought to justice if the white people of the State were willing. Every Negro who commits any kind of crime is apprehended and punished, and the same vigilant white officers that apprehend and convict Negroes can apprehend and convict white men, if they were so inclined.

It does not suffice or justify a carnage of crime for our Governor to argue in extenuation of the Monticello outrage what happened in Illinois, New York and Massachusetts years ago. The fact that some years ago Negroes were murdered in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Delaware and elsewhere does not in any sense justify or extenuate or mitigate for the outrage at Monticello. That this great State with 2,000,0000 people, immense wealth and unequalled intelligence, should stand iidily by and see a whole family shot to death by a lawless mob is almost incomprehensible, and that the Governor should answer those who criticize his State for crimes perpetrated against the majesty of the law and for the barbarous killing of citizens in the hands of the law, with the recital of crimes in other States is both humiliating and excruciating to an intelligent citizenship.

The Governor reasons that one sin justifies another; that murder in New York justifies or mitigates murder in Georgia. There is no need of any longer putting up the stock argument that the members of the mob can not be apprehended.

It is openly charged by the whites of the South that the Negro conceals his criminal element; that he receives stolen goods and hides that element of his race that violates the law. This is largely true. There is an element of our people that commits crimes and another element that conceals crime. But happily, both these elements are largely in the minority, and it is equally true that there is a large element of the whites of this section that conceals crime, that hides criminals, that covers the mobs and shields them from the strong arm of the law. If this were not true, why is it that the Governor's reward will not apprehend and convict the Monticello lynchers and the thousands of lynchers who year after year put many black people to death in the South upon mere suspicion. It is not possible that one hundred men could assemble in any community, be from their homes at night long enough to break open a jail house, take out prisoners and put them to death without apprehension. There are white men who are not engaged in mob law, who know who the lynchers are, and if they were honest and upright and conscientious in sustaining the law, they would assist the officers in bringing to justice those who commit murder.

No, Governor, your reason is bad. You place your State in an awkward position. You put yourself in the position of condoning crime and of offering excuses for mob law. Why not come square out like Governor O'Neal of Alabama who condemned in unflinching and in the most courageous way mob law in every phase? Why do you recite outbreaks against the majesty of the law in extenuation or explanation or justification of crime committed in your State? The blood of the Monticello victims, and hundreds of others who have been put to death in the South, will be reqpuired by Our Maker of those who are charged with the execution of the law.

It does not answer the law, nor meet the ends of justice for the good people of Monticello to hold a mass meeting and condemn the lynchers. It is their duty to apprehend and convict each member of the mob. They can do it. They live among them, and if they go steadily at the job, they can apprehend, convict and punish every murderer who participates in mob law. Murder is never justifiable. There is absolutely no excuse in the South for mob law. The white man is the judge, the jury, legislator and executioner of the law. There is no chance for a Negro to escape punishment when guilty. He is not tried by a jury of his peers, but by a jury of his superiors. He has just such day in court as the white man is inclined to give him. He is railroaded through to the gallows or to the penitentiary as it may please those who are charged with the responsibility of the law, and it is all moonshine and nobody believes that it is possible for a hundred men or any number of men to go into a jail house, batter the door down, and take a prisoner out, hang him to a post, shoot him to death or burn him as the blood of the mob may demand, without being apprehended by some white citizen, who could if he would, turn up the criminal.

So, Governor, your reason is bad. It is faulty. It is wrong for you to attempt to mitigate the Monticello crime by reciting what has happened in other States. One lie does not justify another, neither does one crime justify another. Georgia has no right to murder Negroes because Russians murder Jews. Georgia has no right to permit mobs to crucify women on trees because Illinois permits a mob to drive Negroes from the coal mines. Georgia is not justifiable in permitting mobs to shoot innocent girls and destroy whole families, because Pennsylvania burns a Negro at the stake. It is wrong in Pennsylvania to tolerate mob law, and it is wrong in Georgia for it to prevail. It is up to Governor Slaton and the other officers of the law to stamp out mob law. The Governor reasons badly, and his attempt to apologize for the Monticello outrage by countercharges against other sections of the country must fail of its purpose, and place the Governor in the position of condoning mob law rather than industriously and conscientiously seeking to apprehend and punish the lynchers.

We publish the Governor's criticism in another column of this issue.

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AN OBJECT LESSON.

The lynching of a negro for the murder of white men in Fayette county furnishes a cogent and concrete reason why capital punishment should not be abolished.

If it had been assured that the murderer would have met the death penalty at the hands of the law, there is strong probability that there would have been no mob violence.

It may be taken as assured that when the law is so amended as to provide no death penalty for murder, then there will always be a mob to do what the law cannot reach in cases like that occurring in Fayette county.

It is desirable to get rid of lynchings in Tennessee. They are demoralising, in every way reprehensible, and give the state much evil advertisement; still lynchings will not only continue to occur, but will assuredly increase if capital punishment be abolished.

It is not to lessen the law's severity, but to insure its prompt enforcement, that is needed in Tennessee. Certain and speedy punishment at the hands of the law will do more to diminish crime and preserve order than any manner of mawkish sentiment about the horror of legal executions.

The law abolishing capital punishment was passed by the legislature, and the claim has been made that it is in force without the Governor's signature. The Fayette county lynching is a quick and definite result of that impression having gone abroad. There would have been no mob to swing this negro from a railroad trestle in Fayette county if it had been certain that he would be speedily brought to the electric chair in the state prison.

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Whatever may be argued in favor of abolishing capital punishment in other parts of the world is nullified by the conditions that prevail in the South and the manner of population that exists here.

A COURAGEOUS JUDGE.

nstitution 1-30-15

We pay tribute to Judge James B. P of the Ocmulgee judicial circuit, for his cent unsparing denunciation of lynch at Greensboro. His remarks are signific from the fact that Monticello, in Jasp county, where the recent indefensible exhi tion of mob law was staged, is in his circu

Lynchings have been growing less fr quent in Georgia and the south during th past few years. The phenomenon may traced to two causes: A courageous jud ciary, and an aroused public conscience, fearless press working upon both.

The press must sustain Judge Park an the better element in Jasper county, whom are certain, view with shame the bl upon their county. The lawless element must be taught a lesson. If several negroes can be lynched for a crime that was not even a capital offense, and go unwhipt of justice, what guarantee is there that the lives of white men and women under similar circumstances are safe?

The danger of mob law is its terrible temptation to contagion, of extra-legal justice with all that means.

Investigating the Lynching.

Constitution 1-28-15

(From The Houston Post.)

The Georgia authorities are investigating the details of the recent lynching in Jasper county, and it is said that nothing will be left undone to bring the lynchers to justice. The mob was an unusually vicious one. It invaded the county jail and took therefrom two negro men and two women who were accused of operating a blind tiger and executed them in the usual way. That is, the victims were duly hanged and the mob put the finishing touches upon the murder by firing volleys through the dangling bodies.

The Constitution says "it is a commentary upon law and order and the administration of justice if such a thing can happen without the offenders being brought to justice." So it is, but when have such offenders been brought to justice?

There have been several instances where brave sheriffs were faithful to their duty and shot the lynchers down, but outside of that the lynchers have not been disturbed, and in more instances than one would suppose the officers have in reality been in collusion with the members of the mob.

It would be hailed as an encouraging sign throughout the country if the Georgia authorities should demonstrate their ability to punish lynchers as they deserve to be punished, but we doubt if the machinery of justice as now organized in any state is capable of dealing with men who engage in this form of murder. The officers never make any serious effort to apprehend them, and it is certain that the jurors do not convict, even where the evidence of guilt is established.

We need sheriffs and jailers who are not afraid to shoot. They generally know when mobs are forming and they can either remove their prisoners or defend them, if they really desire to do it, if they are honestly indifferent to political reprisals at the next election.

There have been quite a number of sheriffs who were able to protect their prisoners and stand off mobs, and it can be done nine times out of ten where the officers are courageous enough to do their duty regardless of consequences.

A state or a county needs that kind of officers and no other, and when such men are elected it will not be long before lynchers will understand that it is dangerous to ply their bloody trade.

GEORGIA'S SHAME.

Constitution 8-18-15

Leo M. Frank, a life prisoner in the st penitentiary, where he was sent by conjo decree of the courts and the executi clemency power, has been taken from t state prison farm, carried more than 1 miles through the country and lynched by a mob, which left his body hanging to a tree near Marietta.

In that act the sovereignty of the state of Georgia has been assaulted, desecrated, raped. No word in the language is too strong to apply to the deliberate and carefully conspired deed of the mob. The assault of the lowest criminal upon the life, person or property of another affects directly but two persons, the assailant and his victim; that act of the mob which lynched Leo Frank has put a stain upon the escutcheon of a state which more than 2,500,000 people are trying to preserve untarnished.

Every man, woman and child in Georgia will feel the ultimate effect of that act of the law-defying mob which went to Milledgeville and lynched not Leo Frank, who is only a detail in the awful story, but the state itself. It is Georgia, Georgia law and justice, that was hanged upon that Cobb county tree.

The strangest part about it all is that it occurred at all. There is not a man, woman or child of reasonable age in Georgia but could have predicted the possibility of this wantonly unlawful tragedy. Most of all, those state authorities responsible for prison safety should have known the attempt would probably be made. In the well-known state of public feeling, emphasized by repeated threats and rumors of violence to the prisoner, and further incited by a murderous assault upon the particular prisoner by an inmate of the same penitentiary camp, it was the duty of those state authorities, their sworn duty, to go to every necessary extent to prevent that act of violence in which Georgia's shame is now indelibly written.

They owed it not only to the prisoner, but to the state; they owed it to Georgia, the sanctity of whose law has been the one real issue, and now the thing most wantonly violated. And yet that mob of twenty-five men secured a prisoner whom the state was obligated to protect, carried him away and lynched him; took him without the necessity of breaking a lock or firing a shot.

If a similar handful of the prisoner's friends had eluded the vigilance of the prison board and its deputies, gone to the state farm, handcuffed farm officials, silenced the inadequate guard and rescued the prisoner without the firing of a defensive gun or other effort to prevent his carrying off, the people of Georgia would have demanded prompt and vigorous investigation to fix the responsibility for the escape.

It is equally the duty of the constituted state authorities now, first to find and place the responsibility for the carrying off and lynching of this prisoner, and the wanton assault upon the law; second, to search out and locate each and every member of that lawless mob and administer merited punishment for a deed that has hanged a millstone around the neck of Georgia.

It was all very well when this case, or, for that matter any other, was in the process of court adjudication to discount outside criticism which might often have been based upon inadequate or distorted knowledge of the facts; but where is the answer to the indisputable charge that Georgia has permitted a handful of men to prostrate her sovereignty in the dust? We may ignore those who tell untruths about us, knowing that a wanton falsehood harms its perpetrator most; but in the face of the merited finger of accusation we can only hang our heads in shame.

Georgia cannot retrieve the act for which, by the world she is held responsible; for which, through failure of her officials, responsibility rests upon her. There is but one even approximately adequate answer she can make, and that is punishment of the offenders—punishment of the slayers of a state's prisoner, of the assailants of the sovereignty of a state.

It matters not how the decrees of a court or courts may be modified through legal process, it is the duty, the sworn duty, of those officers charged by law with their execution to uphold them. For the first time, perhaps, since the murder of Mary Phagan, those convinced of the innocence of Leo Frank as well as those who believe in his guilt share a common view: "That Georgia herself has been tied by the neck and dragged through the mud. The record of Monday night's mob delivery and execution writes a page in Georgia's history which every Georgian will read with shame.

Georgia has suffered too often and too much through the ordinary lynching where the passions of men, inflamed by outrageous crime, have prompted them to take a prisoner still wet from the blood of his victim, and hang him to a tree. Even there palliative excuse is lacking. But the act of the mob which went into the state penitentiary where the legally modified decree of the courts was in process of execution, is suggestive of approach to anarchy.

We may regret and deplore, but the stain is there. In it the name and the identity of Leo Frank are but an atom. The great question others will ask is, "What surety can Georgia offer of the enforcement of constitutional rights and the protection of the laws?" We at home know, but what shall we answer to those who cite specific cases to the contrary?

Georgia owes it to herself and to he future to go to the bottom of this traged and not to rest until she has erased tha stain insofar as it is possible for officia effort to wipe it out.

MISSOURI MOB LAW.

There may not be so gruesome an ending as in the Frank case, but the taking of a negro from the hands of officers by a mob in Pike County puts Missouri in the Georgia class, unless more is done here than was done in Georgia to enforce respect for the law. There is much less excuse for this Missouri interference with the law, because the negro was in the hands of officers who were conveying him to jail, and there was no reason for even suspecting a miscarriage of justice if he were guilty.

It has not yet developed that the negro was killed by the mob, but if he were only whipped and told to leave the country, it is just as much interference with the processes of the law, just as much a violation of his natural rights, just as much prejudging of a possibly innocent man, as though the courts had tried him and failed to convict.

If the fact that he was a negro is held to justify such mob violence on mere suspicion, then we need a radical change of sentiment in Missouri. We can not afford to tolerate murder, but we can less afford to tolerate mob overthrow of the protection the law gives to every citizen.

This is not a small matter, whatever the mob may have done to the victim. It is a very large matter indeed if it killed him, or committed any violence whatever upo him.

Years ago, when Billy Manning had a great minstre "aggregation," he convulsed his audience with his cele brated sheep case. He was on trial for killing a sheep and was finally acquitted after telling a pitiful tale o self-defense, in which he related how the sheep tried t bite him, and wound up with the declaration, made wit much vehemence and gesture, that "No sheep can eve bite me." And Billy never commanded a German submarine, either.

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this latest lynching; this has been his course following each of the isolated cases of lynching which have occurred since the beginning of his term. As a result of his vigorous policy towards the crime of lynching, Alabama, of all Southern States, has perhaps the best record in this form of murderous violence.

In his statement on the Elmore county affair the Governor says:

> It is folly for us to expect those from other States or countries to locate in Alabama until we can assure every person within our domains of the just and equal protection of the law. If the sheriff connived at the commission of this crime I am powerless to punish him by impeachment because his term of office will expire in a few days. This dastardly crime, committed just upon the eve of the assembling of the State Legislature, accentuates the importance of their taking such measures as may be necessary to make lynching impossible in Alabama. The men who lead mobs are generally those who have no respect for law or authority, who are cowardly, unwilling to face real danger, and yet by their lawless acts do not hesitate to bring the blush of shame to every honest and patriotic citizen of the State.
>
> The people of Alabama must understand that their protection comes not from a mob of cowardly lynchers, influenced by passion or prejudice, but only from the majestic supremacy of the law under which alone their rights of person and property can be protected.

One lynching in any community or in any county is a moral blight upon that community or that county. Sooner or later the people themselves will feel the effects of that flight. Lynching as certainly precedes other forms of lawlessness as night precedes the day. The men who can participate in the horrible violence of a lynching will essay other crimes of violence. This is the record of human experiences in States in which lynching has been done.

Murder is Murder.

Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

In few instances has there been mob violence, mob murder, where it has been anticipated the mob would meet with resistance. It is when it is believed the cowardly deed may be accomplished without serious risk that mobs carry out their murderous purposes.

The Columbia State points out that "numerous negroes have been lynched for murder and lesser crimes, but in this State only three whites in 40 years have been put to death by mobs." That paper says further:

"The reason is obvious. Unless a white man slayer be extraordinarily bad and poor and friendless, too, the mob seeking to kill him might meet another mob seeking to defend him—and that would be civil war. Therefore, as to white men, the law usually takes its course. Yet many white men are brutally murdered by their fellows.

"In other words, lynchers never expect to meet with resistance. The mob never attacks its equal in strength. It never takes a risk.

"When a negro raises his hand against a white man, it is not an individual offense. It is held to be a wrong done by the race. The whites are aware that the negro race does not resist and are resolved that they shall not learn to resist. Therefore, they deny to the negroes, in many cases, justice under the law in order that the negroes shall be kept in fear of the more powerful race. When a white farmer was killed in Georgia the other day, two negroes not at all involved in the affair were killed by the mob."

Justice is color blind. It takes no thought of whether the skin of a man be white or black. Until it can be said that the penalty of a crime is the same whether the guilty one be white or black, it can not be said that we are living in a country where justice is an integral and unchangeable part of government.

The "brother in black" may not be what he should be; but his color should not be reckoned against him, for the reason that his color is different. He is entitled to the same protection as the man with a white skin. If he violates a law, he should have the same punishment as that given a white man who violates the same law.

Discrimination on account of color, creates disrespect for law and justice. Murder is murder, whether committed by a man of one color or another, and it is no less a crime when committed by a mob than when committed by an individual.

GEORGIA'S DISGRACE.

advertiser 1-19-15

At Monticello, Ga., a mob of white men lynched a whole family of negroes for beating up a white policeman. Father, son and two daughters were consecutively hanged with the same rope and their bodies then riddled with bullets.

Commenting upon this outrageous performance The Brooklyn Eagle says:

"We are sure that law-abiding, cultivated, kindly white men and women in Georgia feel the disgrace of such lynchings more deeply than anyone in the North feels it, yet the disgrace is really national. When the Turkish Ambassador alluded casually to the non-punishment of mob violence in this country, Washington could declare him persona non grata, but no answer was available for the Mussulman indictment.

"Murder is murder, whether committed by a mob or by an individual, and under the law every member of such a mob committing murder deserves capital punishment if capital punishment exists in the State where the crime is perpetrated. If Georgia were to set the precedent of stern enforcement of the law—never has it been enforced to the letter in all American history, North or South—Georgia would make our civilization her everlasting debtor."

THE GOVERNOR AND THE LYNCHERS.

advertiser 1-6-15

It was but fit and proper that one of the last strong statements at the close of Governor O'Neal's administration should be a powerful excoriation of the small Elmore county mob which lynched two negroes near Elmore Station. Since entering the executive office Governor O'Neal has stood staunchly for the majesty and supremacy of the law. If any one thing has characterized his administration more than another, it has been service to law and order.

He has been alert and vigorous in efforts to prevent lynching and he has been uncompromising in his prosecution of men who have been charged with conniving at or assisting in the crime of lynching. A sheriff of an Alabama county was impeached and removed from office for failing to protect a prisoner in his charge. In another case during his term of office, Governor O'Neal instituted a searching and exhaustive investigation into the circumstances surrounding a lynching in a West Alabama county, and the officers of the law of that county were under fire until they demonstrated that they could not have protected the man who was lynched.

The Governor has issued an immediate call for a special session of the Elmore grand jury to probe

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In the *American Baptist* we read this ca touching on the injustice and cursedness lynching men without giving them fair a impartial trial:

Nashville Globe 1/15/14

Another case of mistaken identity where a colo man was charged with crime was clearly establis last week when William Curry was acquitted o charge of assault at Mayfield, Ky., upon a w woman. The crime was committed in 1911 and person suspected was arrested only a few mont ago in Savannah, Ga. The Negro was as usua threatened with mob violence when he was returne to Mayfield. He was taken to Paducah for safe keeping and during the intervening time the idea of mistaken identity was advanced and the proof was furnished. At the trial it was clearly established that Curry was in Atlanta, Ga., when the crime was committed and that he was innocent. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal but suppose as in most cases he had not been saved from the mob an innocent man would have been lynched. This ought to be a strong argument in favor of the law taking its course and punish criminals according to law.

NEGROES TRY TO LYNCH BLACK WHO CUT WHITE

Constitution 1-2-15

Charleston, Mo., January 1.—Negro levee workmen atempted to lynch one of their number here today for stabbing the foreman, a white man. A passing train crew saved the negro after the gang had placed a rope around his neck.

The foreman is in a critical condition. The negro is in jail here.

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Lynchings - 1915

Legal Punishment for Rape

NEGRO BOY CONFESSES CRIME BEFORE HANGING

Constitution

Joe Persons Quietly Executed at Jackson for Criminal Assault.

9-25-15

Jackson, Ga., September 24.—(Special.)—Joe Persons, the 14-year-old negro boy who was hanged here today for criminal assault, made a full confession of the crime. In his statement he said he hoped his execution would be an object lesson to evil members of his race.

The trap was sprung at 11:10 o'clock this morning and the body was cut down 21 minutes later. The hanging, which occurred in the jail yard, was witnessed only by a few people.

According to the boy's father, he was [illegible] years old last May. He weighed 100 to 120 pounds and the undertaker, who at first furnished a five-foot coffin, was forced to secure one six feet long. The execution passed off quietly, only a small crowd being in town.

A peculiar incident in connection with the case was the fact that the boy's father wished the death penalty to be carried out. Sheriff L. M. Crawford received Governor Harris' order refusing to interfere in the case a short time before the execution.

NEGRO TO DIE IN CHAIR FOR ASSAULT ON GIRL

Constitution 5-2 16

Richmond, Va., May 1.—Tom Coles, the negro, sentenced in the Mecklenberg circuit court to die in the electric chair here on June 4 for assaulting a white girl, was brought here early this morning by Sheriff Beales, of Meckenburg county, and lodged in the city jail for safe-keeping. The negro, who is suffering from three bullet wounds inflicted by a member of a posse which captured him at Buffalo Springs, was placed in the hospital ward.

Coles was put aboard a special car a Boydton at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and was taken to Petersburg under heavy military guard, but the trip from Petersburg into Richmond was made under the sole protection of Sheriff Beales.

CURRY FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULT ON GIRL

Constitution 2-26-15

Hazlehurst, Ga., February 25.—(Special.)—Jeff Davis superior court closed this afternoon. The last case to be tried was the case of the state against Robert Curry, charged with criminal assault upon a little negro girl. After consuming most of the day the jury found Curry guilty of an assault, and recommended that he be punished as for a misdemeanor. This is the first case of this kind in the history of this section of the state. The defendant was sentenced to twelve months on the chaingang.

The jury in the case of the state against Clayton Stanley for the killing of his brother-in-law and stepfather, Wheeler, are hopelessly divided, and report and rumor have it that eight are for conviction and four for acquittal. It is not known whether Judge Highsmith will declare a mistrial tonight or not.

SENTENCED TO GALLOWS FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Constitution 5-22-15

Bainbridge, Ga., May 21.—(Special.)—J. F. Moose, white farmer, who, it is claimed, marketed the first bale of cotton in Georgia last year, was convicted of criminal assault in superior court here today and sentenced to hang on July 2. The crime was committed on April 25 on Moose' farm near Donalsonville. The convicted man has lived here three years.

Death Sentence Averts Lynching.

DENTON, MD., July 27.—"Wish" Sheppard, a negro charged with assault on Miss Mildred Clark, 14 years ld, daughter of Enoch Clark, a Fed-ralsburg farmer, was found guilty nd Judge Constable sentenced him to be hanged. The verdict ended all danger of lynching. The assault was committed July 15 and Sheppard was rushed to Baltimore to prevent violence.

14-YEAR-OLD NEGRO BOY SENTENCED TO GALLOWS

Constitution 8-23-15

Jackson, Ga., August 22.—(Special.)—If Joe Persons, alias Joe Person, convicted of criminal assault, goes to the gallows on September 24 he will be one of the youngest defendants ever executed in Georgia. The negro claims that he is but 12 years old, though it was pretty well established during the trial that he is 14. His victim is a white girl of only 8 years old. The alleged assault was committed about June 14, and the defendant has been confined in the Atlanta jail for safekeeping. He was tried and convicted

Lynchings-1915

Legal Punishment of Lynchers

THREE MEN HELD IN WETUMPKA JAIL IN CONNECTION WITH NEGRO LYNCHING

Gov. O'Neal Orders Special Grand Jury Investigation of Mob Violence

Advertiser 1-5-15

WADE DENIES KNOWLEDGE

Elmore Farmer Leads Militia Men to Place Where Smiths Were Hanged

BODIES FOUND AT 7 O'CLOCK

Suspected of complicity in the lynching early yesterday morning of Jim and Ed Smith, negroes, at Elmore Station, three citizens of Elmore County, Tom Penton, Tom Wade, and a son of the latter, are being held in the Wetumpka jail pending developments of the special grand jury probe, which Governor O'Neal has ordered.

The Smith negroes had been arrested under suspicion in connection with the assassination of R. A. Stillwell, of Elmore. The three mex now held in connection with the lynching of the blacks were placed under arrest by Montgomery members of the State militia, who went to the scene under the command of Adjutant General Joseph B. Scully. The men were arrested after they had directed the guardsmen to the spot on which the negroes were slain, though they professed to have no definite knowledge as to the location, being guided, they declared, by the shots which they had heard fired.

Investigation Ordered.

Immediately on reaching his office at the Capitol yesterday morning, Governor O'Neal directed Circuit Judge Pearson to convene the Elmore court in special session and at once to impannel a grand jury for thorough investigation of the crime. The Governor, who had been aroused about 2:00 o'clock in the morning by a telephone call from Sheriff Jackson of Elmore County, yesterday declared himself greatly shocked and grieved by the reckless action of the Elmore mob. He said that he would make use of every instrument at his command to bring about the conviction and punishment of the men who had taken the law into their own hands.

Nearly sixty members of the State militia, called from their beds at 3:00 o'clock Monday morning on orders from the Governor to go to Wetumpka and prevent the lynching if possible, reached Wetumpka shortly after 4:00 o'clock. Ten automobiles were engaged to carry the men, each of whom were armed to the teeth, thirty rounds of cartridges being given out before leaving Montgomery.

Upon reaching Wetumpka General Scully, who was in command, issued orders to proceed immediately to the county jail. There it was found that five masked men had entered the sheriff's bed room and had overpowered him. All of the deputy sheriffs were out serving search warrants, some alleging that this was a ruse of those who headed the lynching party so that they might have only the sheriff to handle.

Deputy Richardson Tells Story.

Deputy J. G. Richardson, sheriff-elect of Elmore County, declared to General Scully, Lieutenant Colonel Weiss and an Advertiser reporter, that he had gone out with search warrants in an effort to locate property believed to have been stolen from Mr. Stillwell, and that upon his arrival at the jail he found the sheriff gone. He then related to the officers the story of the entrance of the five men into the jail, as told to him by his wife.

"Just before I went to my room, I went to the front door and bolted it," declared Mrs. Richardson, according to her husband, "and shortly after retiring, I heard Uncle John (Sheriff J. G. Jackson) get up and go out on the porch

"He must have failed to bolt the front door when he came back in, for the next time I knew anything I heard him call for me to come into his room.

"When I went in, I found him sitting in a rocking chair with his feet tied to the rounds, while the bed spread had been used to hold him in the chair. Not only was the spread around his body, but it had completely covered his head

"I got a knife and released him as soon as possible and he then went out to look for the town marshal."

Thought Mob Was Deputy.

In talking over the matter late yesterday, Sheriff Jackson declared that he had retired, when he heard some persons come up on the porch of the jail, the downstairs of which is used only as a residence of the sheriff, deputies, etc. The sheriff says that he thought the men were Richardson and his prisoner, and paid no attention to it.

"The next thing I knew," said Mr. Jackson, "was when the door to my room was pushed open, and while there was light from a small fire in my room, I could see five men, all masked with handkerchiefs covering their faces from just be[illegible] their eyes down, with guns leveled at me.

"In a low voice, the spokesman of the party advised me to make no attempt to move or make no outcry. As they had taken possession of both my pistol and my gun when they entered the room, I knew it would be useless to resist.

"While one of the party still kept me covered with his gun, the other four grabbed me and sat me in the chair. They then tied my feet with a rope and threw the spread over my body, pinning my arms to my sides and tying it in the back.

"I was helpless, but finally managed to twist my head enough so as to get the spread out of my mouth, and I then called to my niece to come in and cut the ropes.

Mob Takes Keys.

"When the men were in my room they took the key to cell number 1, where the four suspects connected with the murder of R. A. Stillwell were confined. While they were on the second floor of the building getting to the cell occupied by Jim and Ed Smith, I left the jail, and went out to find the town marshal.

"When we two were returning to the jail, we saw the men running down another street with the two negroes. I immediately got four or five men, and tried to overtake them, but failed.

"As soon as Mr. Richardson could dress, he was taken along in the automobiles, to guide the party to Elmore, the night marshal having said that the mob had proceeded that way. When about three miles from Elmore, which is seven miles from Wetumpka, a buggy was seen approaching the automobiles. General Scully detailed a squad to question the three men in the buggy. When the three occupants saw several soldiers scrambling out of each of the cars they immediately stopped their horse. Upon being searched one pistol was found in the buggy, which the party driving, Tom Wade, said belonged to him. The other two denied having any fire arms, but when in the vision of the lights on the automobiles, both young Wade and Tom Penton were seen to throw something from the buggy. A seadch in the weeds by the roadside revealed two revolvers.

Upon being questioned by General Scully, Mr. Wade said that he had heard some shooting about 2:30 that morning, and he thought it was toward Coosada. Wade was then asked why he was out so early, for it was then about 5:30. Wade replied that he had to be in Wetumpka at 8 o'clock.

A detail of two men were left with young Wade and Penton, while Tom Wade was taken in the front automobile, to lead the party to where he thought he heard the shooting.

Woods Are Scoured.

The ten automobiles, following within a few yards of each other, wound their way through the woods until Elmore Station was reached. Here several persons, mostly mill hands were questioned, but all denied having even heard any shots being fired during the night.

The party then took a by-road and scoured the woods on the west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for about four miles, coming out of the woods at Coosada.

Mr. Wade then said that he could take them to the place where he thought the shooting took place, and the cars returned to within a half-mile of Elmore, over the same route they had gone.

When just even with the railroad bridge over Mortar Creek, Mr. Wade told them to get out, and he would lead them to where the shots sounded like they were being fired.

A walk of about three hundred yards brought the advance party to a steep grade, from the creek to a level even with the top of the bridge.

A gruesome sight presented itself just as the level of the roadbed was reached. Just below the party were two negroes, hanging on the same tree, though from different branches. Both negroes were literally riddled with all kinds of shot, and the neck of the younger negro, Ed Smith, had been broken by the fall.

At the command of General Scully the bodies were cut down from the tree, and a guard was placed around them to prevent their being touched until the arrival of the Coroner from Wetumpka.

Mr. Wade, whose home is about a quarter of a mile from the place where the lynching took place, was then requested by General Scully to accompany him to Wetumpka. While on the way, young Wade and Penton were taken in the automobile and upon reaching Wetumpka all three were placed in jail to await the action of a special grand jury which will investigate the lynching by orders of Governor O'Neal.

The bodies were found about 7:45 o'clock Monday morning and shortly before noon the Coroner arrived from Wetumpka. With him came a wagon with two coffins, in which the negroes were placed and sent back to Wetumpka for burial.

The milita returned shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

GOV. O'NEAL ISSUES CAUSTIC STATEMENT

All Power of Executive Office to Be Brought to Bear in Convicting Lynch Party.

Declaring that the men composing the mob, which early yesterday took two negro prisoners from the Elmore County jail and shot them to death, had brought reproach upon the State, and that such men never hesitate to bring the blush of shame to every honest and patriotic citizen of Alabama, Governor O'Neal last night said that all of the power of the executive office, as long as he is Governor, will be brought to bear in establishing the guilt and guaranteeing the punishment of the lynchers.

"The people of Alabama must understand that their protection comes not from a mob of cowardly lynchers, influenced by passion or prejudice, but only from the majestic supremacy of the law, under which alone their rights of person and property can be protected, the Governor said.

The Executive announced that he had as quickly as possible ordered a special session of the Circuit Court in Elmore County to make inquiry into the lynching. Every possible effort will be made to bring the guilty parties to justice, he declared. The negroes were lynched on suspicion, said the Governor, adding that, according to his information, there was not sufficient evidence for any jury to have found them guilty of participating in the assassination of R. A. Stillwell, in connection with which crime they were being held.

Information is Reviewed.

Reviewing the information that had come to him in connection with the lynching, the Governor said:

"Shortly before 2 o'clock last night the sheriff of Elmore County informed me over the 'phone that a mob composed of about fifteen men, heavily masked, had taken possession of his jail, overpowered him, and removed two negroes charged with murder. I told him that I would at once order a company of soldiers to go to Elmore County, and attempt to intercept the lynchers. The sheriff informed me that the mob had invaded the jail about an hour before he had been able to get into communication with my residence, and that the delay was due to the fact that he had been seized and tied to a chair, and was unable to get to the 'phone.

"As soon as I could get into communication with the Adjutant General I ordered him to take a company of troops and proceed to Elmore County, and if possible to intercept the lynchers, and to arrest every person who was a party to this crime. Early this morning I received a 'phone communication from the Adjutant General to the effect that he had found three citizens heavily armed, near the scene of the crime, whom he had forced to conduct him to the place where the lynching occurred. These citizens claimed that they were not connected with the lynchers, bt were on their way to Montgomery.

Special Term Ordered.

"As soon as I reached my office this morning I ordered the Judge of the Circuit Court to call a special term of his court to impannel a grand jury and to investigate this crime and use every possible effort to bring the guilty parties to justice. These negroes were lynched on suspicion, and so far as I am informed there was not sufficient vidence on which [illegible] would ave convicted them for the crime of hich they were charged. The harged with the murder of one R. A. tillwell, were in the custody of the aw, and were awaiting their trial. There was absolutely no justification for this lynching. If those who were executed by the mob were guilty, speedy trials could have been secured and their guilt established under the due and orderly processes of the law. Those who have undertaken to perform the functions of judge, jury and executioner have brought merited reproach upon our State. The history of every State in the Union shows that mob or lynch law does not check, but nly increases crime. There is absolutely no justification for lynch law in labama. We have courts and laws mply sufficient to bring the guilty parties to justice. The men who were parties to this lynching have brought reproach upon the State, and as long as I am Governor, all the power of my office will be used to bring them to justice.

Must Have Protection.

"It is folly for us to expect those from other States or countries to locate in Alabama until we can assure every person within our domains of the just and equal protection of the law. If the sheriff connived at the commission of this crime I am powerless to punish him by impeachment because his term of office will expire in a few days. This dastardly crime, committed just upon the eve of the assembling of the State Legislature.centuates the importance of their taking such measures as may be necessary to make lynching impossi'le in Alabama. The men who lead mobs are generally hose who have no respect for law or uthority, who are cowardly, unwilling to face real danger, and yet by their lawless acts do not hesitate to bring the blush of shame to every honest and patriotic citizen of the State.

"The people of Alabama must understand that their protection comes not from a mob of cowardly lynchers, influenced by passion or prejudice, but only from the majestic supremacy of the law under which alone their rights of person and property can be protected.

"I am gratified to know that the enlightened public sentiment of the State no longer tolerates mob or lynch law. If crimes are committed they can be punished by the courts and the administration of justice should not be entrusted to a band of cowardly miscreants, who are willing, in order to gratify their prejudices or passions to bring ruin and confusion upon the State.

"It may be that the grand jury of Elmore County will refuse to indict or the petit jury to convict. I have the consolation of knowing that I have discharged my duty under my oath of office and I invoke the support of every citizen of Alabama who is opposed to the mob and who believe that our civilization has not proven a failure and that the rights of person and property in this State can still be protected by law."

WHITE MEN INDICTED FOR LYNCHING NEGRO

Jones County Grand Jury Finds Bills Against Jim and Woodall Green.

Constitution 10-21-15

Gray, Ga., October 20.—The Jones county grand jury in investigating the wholesale lynching of negroes here several weeks ago, following the murder of Silas Turner, a white farmer, today indicted two white men.

On the day following the murder of Turner an aged negro named Lonzo Green and his son were trying to reach their home at Wayside when they were shot to death.

Jim Green and Woodall Green, white and cousins, were indicted today, charged with the murder of these two negroes. Woodall Green was arrested by the sheriff and is in jail. The other man has not been located.

THREE WHITE MEN ARE INDICTED FOR MURDER

Special to The New York Age

WINNESBORO, S. C., June 15.—Clyde and Ernest Isenhour, brothers, and William Morrison, a brother-in-law, young white men, were indicted for murder by the Fairfield County grand jury on Monday night, June 14, because of the killing by a mob which they led of Sheriff A. D. Hood of Fairfield County, and Jules Smith, a Negro, who was in the sheriff's custody, charged with assault on a young white woman relative of the three men indicted.

The sheriff was taking Smith to court for trial on Monday morning and had reached the court house when the mob, led by Clyde Isenhour, attempted to take the prisoner. With his deputies, the sheriff put up a stiff defense when the mob attacked despite his warnings. Eight men were severely wounded, besides the sheriff and his prisoner. Although wounded six times, the sheriff managed to drag Smith into the court room, where Smith fell dead beside the desk.

Sheriff Hood was rushed in a special train to a Columbia hospital, where he died Monday night. A number of witnesses before the grand jury identified Clyde Isenhour as the mob leader.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Press JUN 15 1915

LYNCHERS INDICTED FOR KILLING SHERIFF.

Winnsboro, S. C., June 15.—Sheriff A. D. Hood of Fairfield county and Jules Smith, a negro prisoner, were killed, and eight others injured in an attack on the sheriff's party here yesterday while the negro was being taken to court for trial on an assault charge. Clyde and Ernest Isenhour, relatives of the young woman Smith is alleged to have attacked, and William Morrison, a brother-in-law, were indicted last night for murder by the Fairfield county grand jury. Witnesses before the grand jury are said to have testified that Clyde Isenhour led the mob.

Toccoa, Ga., June 15.—Sam Stephens, a negro, was taken from the Stephens county jail yesterday by a mob of more than 100 armed men, hanged to a nearby tree and shot to death. He was accused of attacking a 16-year-old white girl.

New York Commercial

27 August 1915

ARRESTED FOR TEXAS LYNCHING.

Five Men Accused of Killing John Slovak at Shiner.

HALLETTSVILLE, Tex., August 26. — Five men were under arrest here to-day in connection with the investigation into the lynching of John Slovak, at Shiner, Tuesday. They are J. Kunetka, Joseph Mikesh, Frank Michna, Tom Bailey, and Frank Chromcak.

Slovak, who had been arrested charged with beating his wife and child, was taken from jail and beaten and shot to death.

FIVE MEN ON TRIAL ON LYNCHING CHARGE

Constitution 3-10-15

Chester, Ill., March 9.—The trial of five men indicted in connection with the lynching of Albert Piazza, near Percy, Ill., on October 12, 1914, was begun here today. The men are Allen Russell, Nelson Osborne, Charley Dilday, Thomas Browning and Edward Beisner.

Piazza was lynched after a fight between American and Italian coal miners, in which two Americans and a brother of Piazza were killed.

Lynchings—1915. 135

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

GRAND JURY FAILED TO INDICT LYNCHERS

Constitution 1-7-15

Montgomery, Ala., January 6.—The Lowndes county grand jury, formed Monday by special call of Governor O'Neal to investigate the lynching two weeks ago of a negro, Will Jones, near Fort Deposit, adjourned this morning without returning a true bill. The negro was lynched for an alleged attempted assault on a young white girl. He was taken from deputies by a mob, unmasked and in the daylight hanged to a telegraph pole and shot to pieces.

"HANGED," IS AWARDED CENT.

Black Man Sues for $7,500 for Having Been "Nearly Lynched."

The Richmond [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (Press Dispatch to the St. Louis Times.

A Howard county jury gave a verdict [illegible] cent to [illegible] Davis, the Shelby county negro, who sued [illegible] business men of Shelbina, Mo., for $7,500. The case came here on a change of venue.

The defendants were Ernest Jewett, editor of the Shelbina Democrat; John Jewett, a hardware dealer; Fletcher Affleck, son of Sheriff Affleck; E. J. Colbourn, past editor of the Shelbina Torchlight; Robert White, dairyman; Robert Spaulding, furniture dealer, and Otie Bee, a real estate man.

Davis asked $2,500 actual and $5,000 punitive damages for an alleged attack upon him April 19, 1914, when, according to his petition, he was taken from Shelbina in an automobile to a lonely place a half mile away, where he was "hanged and trounced." He says his nervous system was shattered. He was taken by the same men 16 miles from Shelbina and told not to return, he alleged. The incident was alleged to have followed a fire and smashing of windows in the block where all the defendants do business.

Lynchings—1915.
Legislation Relating to, 137

MONTICELLO CITIZENS TO AID LYNCHING PROBE

Constitution 1-20-15

Resolutions Condemning Affair Passed at Mass Meeting Called by Mayor.

Monticello, Ga., January 19.—(Special.)—Citizens of Monticello and Jasper county, assembled in mass meeting today, not only condemned the recent lynching of four negroes here, but promised to aid in the discovery and prosecution of the guilty persons.

Early this morning Mayor E. T. Malone issued the following call to the citizens of Monticello and Jaspe county:

"A mass meeting is hereby called to convene at the courthouse at Monticello, Ga., on Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of passing appropriate and suitable resolutions concerning the recent lynching in Monticello. All good citizens of the town and county who deplore this occurrence and condemn this lawlessness are requested to be present."

At the hour of the mass meeting about 200 representative men of both county and town were present. Mayor Malone was elected chairman of the meeting, and G. W. Cornwell and F. L. Penn were chosen secretaries.

A motion was adopted empowering the chairman to name a committee of five to draw up suitable resolutions, and the following gentlemen were named on that committee: William D. Cornwell, D. N. Harvey, C. H. Jordan, James Bradley and F. L. Penn, which committee immediately retired to an adjoining room for the purpoes of forming the resolutions.

Resolutions Are Adopted.

The following are the resolutions which were drafted:

"We, your committee, appointed by those present in mass meeeting this day, Tuesday, January 19, beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

"Whereas, A number of parties unknown to us gathered themselves together between the hours of 8 and 1 o'clock on last Thursday night, January 14, and did illegally put to death four negroes who had on the previous night assaulted the chief of police of Monticello, J. P. Williams, and sheriff of Jasper county, James R. Ezell, while these officers were attempting to arrest them with authorized papers.

"Resolved. First, That we hereby express our hearty disapprobation of such conduct of these unknown parties and condemn this act of lawlessness, feeling assured that it would have been properly disposed of in the courts of our county and state had the matter been allowed to take legal course.

"Resolved, Second, That we in mass meeting assure the executive of our state and county that we will render all the assistance in our power in bringing the guilty parties to justice by having the matter thoroughly investigated by the next grand jury.

Copies Given to Press.

"Resolved, Third, That a copy of these resolutions be given the press of our state in order that the people may know the attitude of the good citizens of Jasper county and Monticello."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting and after many expressions of condemnation by members of the assembled crowd the meeting adjourned.

The resolutions which were adopted will, there is no doumt, meet with the approval of the entire citizenry of Jasper county, as the quadruple lynching is greatly deplored by all.

JASPER CO. SHERIFF ASKS GOVERNOR TO OFFER REWARD

Governor Slaton on Tuesday received the report which he had requested from Sheriff J. R. Ezell, of Jasper county, upon the quadruple lynching in Jasper county last week, and the governor has asked for conferences with Judge J. B. Park and Solicitor General Joseph E. Pottle, of the Ocmulgee circuit, under whose jurisdiction the matter of the lynching falls. The governor expects to hold a conference with the judge and the solicitor the latter part of this week.

The negroes were Dan Barber, his son and two daughters.

Sheriff Ezell concludes his report to the governor as follows:

"The good people of Jasper county and of Monticello do not approve of this mob violence. I do not. I think you would be justified in offering a reward. I have just taken the duties of the office upon myself. I was powerless, and the fury of the mob came upon me so quickly and quietly that I had no time to secure a posse or defend the jail. I deplore the lawlessness and cruelty of the mob."

The governor has received copies of newspapers from other sections criticising the state on account of the lynching. He states that the probe will be pushed to the utmost, and action will be taken to mete out proper punishment. He interviewed Sheriff Ezell personally on Tuesday, and the judge and solicitor will confer with the governor as soon as the court which they are now holding in Baldwin county is concluded. The governor stated that his action in the matter will be at the instance of the judge and the solicitor, under whose jurisdiction the disorder falls.

Lynchings - 1915

Near Lynchings in Which the Law did not Interfere

Watertown, N.Y.,

TIMES-

JAN 8 1915

A CANDIDATE FOR LYNCHING.

Armed Posses Searching for Negro Who Brutally Attacked an 11-Year-Old Girl.

Portsmouth, O., Jan. 8.—Posses of citizens, many of them armed, as well as city police and county authorities, today are searching for an unknown negro, who last night brutally attacked Zelma Arthur, aged 11 years, white, and escaped leaving her almost dead. Talk of possible lynching was rife today.

The child, who had been sent to a grocery, was found in an alley and after she regained consciousness was able to give a good destription of her assailant. The child's body was a mass of cuts and bruises and her recovery is doubtful.

POSSE TRAILS NEGRO WHO ASSAULTED WOMAN

Husband of Victim and Posse Swear to Lynch Black When Caught.

Constitution 4-15-15

Waycross, Ga., April 14.—(Special.)—Sheriff Pittman and a posse of residents of the Waltertown district tonight are searching through the Satilla river swamp in the vicinity of Waltertown for a negro known as Joe Riley, charged with criminally assaulting a white woman.

The negro caught the woman as she was returning from a Waltertown store and dragged her 200 feet from the public road. Part of the woman's clothes were torn off by the negro.

Her husband and friends are among those seeking the negro, and they declare they will not let the negro be brought to jail. Her husband said tonight he proposed to devote his entire time to tracing the negro, and was going to kill him. He is carrying a repeating rifle.

Waltertown is six miles northwest of Waycross.

States

New Orleans, La.

OCT 6 1915

Lynching Feared If Negro Is Found

SENATOBIA, Miss., Oct. 6.—Gus Turnage, negro, who shot and killed Andrew Wilkins, a white man, near Holly Springs, Miss., and made his escape, was encountered in the eastern part of this county yesterday, but again made his escape.

Officer Hale, who was on the lookout for the negro, and saw him only a short distance away, awaited until he came up. He ordered the negro to throw up his hands, but the negro, who had a brick concealed, threw it at Hale, striking the officer on the head, felling him to the ground. Officer Hale opened fire on the negro and it is thought wounded him. The negro ran, taking a northerly route from Tyro, Miss. A large posse of citizens of Marshall and Tate counties are searching the country between Tyro and Byhalia for the negro, and if he is captured it is feared he will be lynched.

Lynchings—1915.
Prevented.

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New York Herald

June 1915

1,600 Convicts Locked in Cells to Protect Negroes Accused of Murder

Word Is Passed That the Suspected Men Must Be Punished.

ONE MAKES ADMISSION

Confesses He Changed His Clothes After the Warden's Wife Was Found Burned to Death.

JOLIET, Ill., Monday.—Fearing a repetition of the demonstration by 1,600 convicts against Joe Campbell and Walter Edwards, negro convicts, suspected of slaying the wife of Edmund Allen, warden of the State penitentiary here, prison officials say that each convict was locked in his cell to-night and special pains were taken to prevent any outbreak.

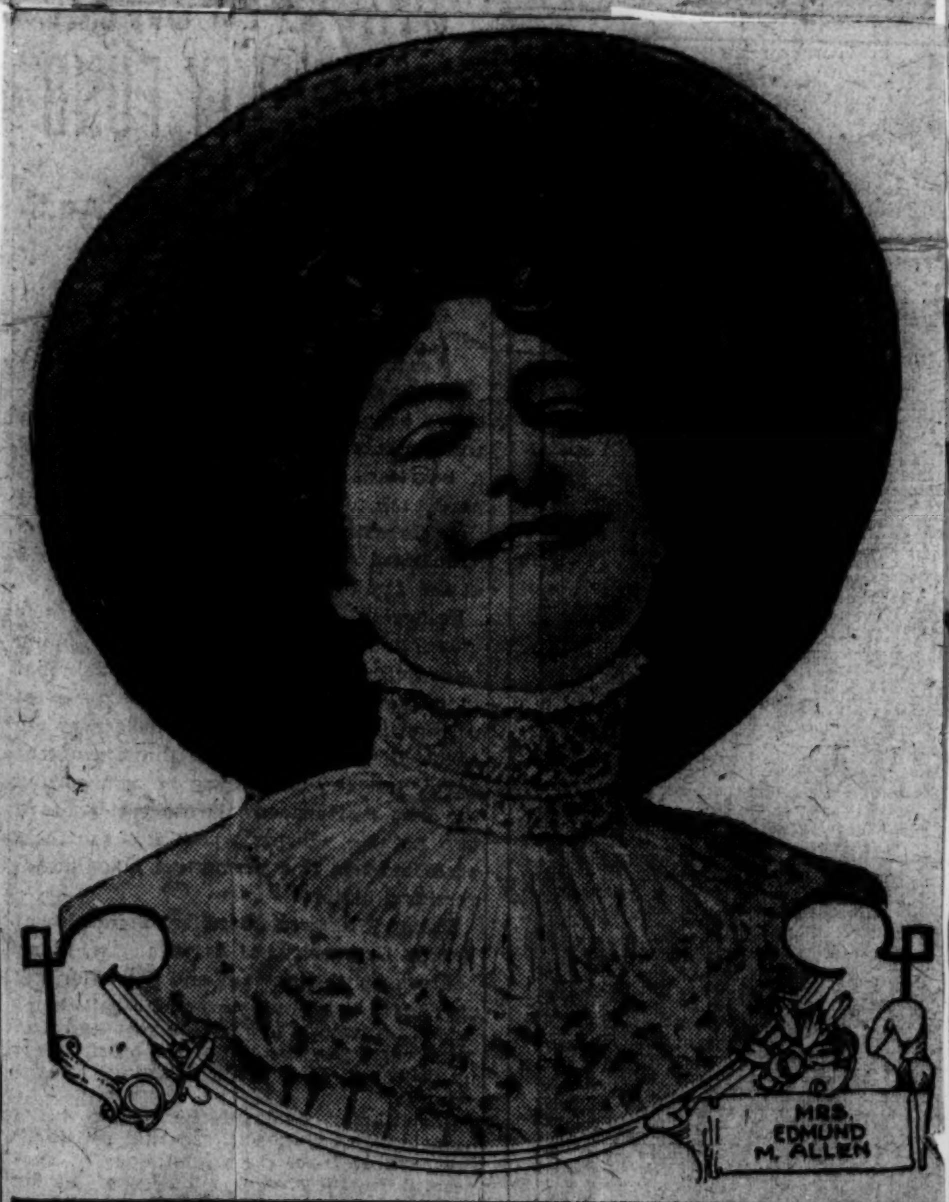
Even the "trusties" were locked up for the first time in the history of the prison and all privileges to every inmate were suspended.

Despite the watchfulness of the day guards the convicts rose in the main dining hall while at the midday meal and shouted threats against Campbell, at that time the only person suspected. One hundred guards "rushed" the convicts and with clubs quieted the uproar.

To-night there was suppressed excitement in the prison, and old guards said the word had gone from cell to cell to punish the negroes whose alleged crime jeopardized the honor system, which has been in operation in the prison.

The Coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Allen, formerly a light opera singer, whose charred body was found yesterday morning after a fire had destroyed the bed in which she slept in the warden's apartments in the prison, occupied most of the day and will be continued to-morrow.

Captain P. D. Clarkson, a guard, testified that Campbell, a house servant, and Edwards, a "trusty," who served as the Allens' waiter, had both changed clothes immediately after the fire. Campbell, after a long questioning in the solitary cell, where he was confined, admitted this.



MRS. EDMUND M. ALLEN

Michael Kane, a guard, also testified that he had come upon Campbell dressing in an anteroom of Mrs. Allen's apartments soon after the body was found.

Miss Anna Emery, housekeeper, testified that the alcohol jug, fragments of which were found in the ruins of Mrs. Allen's bed, was kept in a closet in an adjoining linen room. Both Campbell and Edwards had access to the linen room, she said.

M. P. Evans, of the Chicago police, obtained finger prints from the water bottle with which Mrs. Allen was killed and from Campbell and Edwards, and probably will testify before the Coroner's jury to-morrow.

Buffalo, N. Y.

~~Inquirer~~

JUN 16 1915

ONE SOUTH CAROLINA SHERIFF.

THE SOUTH, land of brave men, has at last furnished a martyr to the duty of defending negro prisoners from lynchers.

If the brief account by telegraph tells the story correctly, Sheriff A. D. Hood of Fairfield county, South Carolina, earned the tribute due men who die nobly in the public service.

The sheriff would not surrender his prisoner to the lynchers who made their demand at the very door of the courthouse.

Dying in defense of the law, Sheriff Hood honored South Carolina. The quick indictment of leaders of the mob indicates that South Carolina is determined to make killing sheriffs who defend even negro prisoners unsafe adventure.

It is promise of [illegible] things in South Carolina if law officers have begun to consider it their duty to defend black prisoners and public prosecutors have begun to consider it their duty to punish mob leaders and participant

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LANSING, MICH.

JOURNAL

JUL 2 1915

REQUISITION WARRANT FOR NEGRO WITHDRAWN; LYNCHING IS FEARED

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Governor Brumbaugh, it was learned today, has withdrawn a requisition warrant issued by Governor Tener in 1913 for Fred Brown, a Negro wanted in South Carolina on a charge of murder, after representation had been made that the prisoner would be in danger of lynching if returned to the southern state.

Counsel for Brown has made extraordinary efforts to keep him out of South Carolina. After his arrest several years ago, his counsel pleaded that if Brown were returned to that state, he would be in danger of lynching. In support of his plea, he quoted public utterances of Cole Blease, then governor of South Carolina. The requisition was finally issued by Governor Tener and Brown's counsel carried the case through all the United States courts to the supreme tribunal, which sustained the lower courts in refusing to interfere.

In asking for the withdrawal of the requisition by Governor Brumbaugh, counsel cited incidents in connection with the Frank case in Georgia and a recent lynching in South Carolina. A hearing in the case will be given by Governor Brumbaugh next week

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SHERIFF'S POSSE ELUDES WOULD-BE MOB OF LYNCHERS

Prompt Action of Officials Saves Life of Thomas Brooks, Accused of [illegible] Near Memphis, Tenn.—Respectable Citizens Commend Act.

The Chicago Defender
4/24/15

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 23.—Avoiding a mob intent on lynching their prisoner, a sheriff's posse Tuesday brought Thomas Brooks, a 20-year-old boy, to Memphis after it is alleged that he shot and killed two white men and wounded another. [illegible] action of the [illegible] men in bringing their prisoner safely to the city has won the commendation of every respectable citizen.

Lynchings—1915
Prevented

Race Men and Women Determined to Prevent Lynching of Two of Their Race, Fire on Mob and Send Them Scampering in All Directions.

Chicago Defender 1/1/16.

McCRAY, EYEWITNESS, TELLS STORY

Leaders of Race at Muskogee, Okla., Give Notice That Illicit Relations Between White Men and Race Women Must Cease—Form Vigilant Committee to Force Justice

Mr. Robert H. McCray of Fort Worth, Texas, brought to the Chicago Defender's office an eye witness story of the attempt of the mob to storm the jail at Muskogee, Okla., and take therefrom William Green and Matsias Foreman, Negroes charged with the murder of two policemen. Mr. McCray was en route to Pittsburgh, Pa., to visit relatives there. He arrived in Muskogee Sunday morning from Fort Worth and left Monday morning for Chicago. The reported accounts of the threatened lynching and battling of the mob with the militia to prevent the successful carrying out of the attack, are all wild dreams, according to Mr. McCray. On the contrary it was a case of seven hundred determined armed Negroes who met the mob and prevented them from outraging justice. Instead of the state militia being called to prevent the mob violence they were called to take up where the determined Negroes had left off.

"When I arrived in Muskogee Sunday morning everybody seemed excited," said Mr. McCray. "Groups of white men could be seen on every corner, some talking in whispered tones and others loudly and gesticulating wildly. I asked the porter at the station to direct me to a colored boarding house. He was very much excited, evidently taking my light complexion for a white man. After a few moments' talk I convinced him that we were both bound by ties of blood, and he became very confidential, volunteering to go along with me. He led the way four blocks from the station to what from all appearances was the colored quarter. On our way he told me of the excitement that the town was under, and advised me not to tarry long because to use his own language 'there's going to be h—l here before morning.' I learned from him that Sam Neal, an Indian police officer, and a white police officer had attempted to arrest Green and Foreman, two Negroes, for some offense which they were suspected of having committeed. They resisted arrest, and in the fight Neal was killed and the white officer badly wounded. The two colored men fled but were soon captured and lodged in jail. The news of the shooting of the policemen spread like wildfire. The spirit of the mob soon manifested itself. When the whites began to organize their mob to lynch the two Negroes the colored men, [illegible] the women, began to organize to resist any attempt on the part of the mob to interfere with the orderly course of law and justice. All Sunday the agitation of the mob spirit was rife. Added was a plentiful supply of bad whiskey which the groups of white men could be seen drinking from flasks as they were planning to storm the jail. On every hand could be heard white ruffians saying 'We'll have a nigger necktie party tonight or we'll blow that d——d jail up.' Meanwhile the colored men and women silently gathered in small groups at designated places and made their plans to resist the mob. Every man was armed with a Winchester. The women, too, were armed, and determination to do or die was written on every black face that day and night. The mayor of the city and prominent citizens foresaw the danger of race conflict and were frantic in their efforts to quell the threatened storming of the jail by the white mob leaders. Nothing that the sane and sensible officials and citizens could say or do seemed to have any effect on the whiskey crazed mob leaders and their followers. The more they were exhorted to disperse and return to their homes, the more frenzied became both leaders and followers. In the groups could be seen young boys scarcely fifteen years of age gleefully egging on their elders to start the fray. Night found the city of Muskogee a veritable caldron. Every move of the mob had been carefully watched by sentries from the colored quarter and quickly reported to the race leaders. The feeling was rapidly becoming tense. Those comprising the white mob were drunk and frenzied. Those comprising the colored sentinels, leaders and followers were determined, sober, and resolute. They talked little, but on their faces could be seen an expression that spoke determination even to the sacrifice of their lives. [illegible] within my hearing [illegible] vince the mob tha[illegible] its course or we w[illegible] Along about eleve[illegible] the colored sentinels w[illegible] the movements of the m[illegible] one of the leaders in the [illegible] and breathlessly reported [illegible] was forming and had procured a railroad rail as a battering ram to batter down the jail door. Quickly the word was passed through the colored quarter, and within ten minutes eight hundred race men and women had assembled at the place previously agreed upon. A hurried conference was held. The men were cautioned not to commit any lawless act unless the mob first broke the law. By a roundabout way far from the glare of the electric lights this determined band of men and women silently but swiftly wended their way. The route taken landed them in a marshy vacant strip of land northeast of the jail. Orders were given by the leaders to 'get to cover' and not to move until told. Every man obeyed as if trained to the minute. The colored defenders of the law had preceded the white mob some four or five hundred strong by about fifteen minutes. It was now nearing twelve o'clock. Soon the mob came yelling down the main street which led to the jail. They cursed and swore eternal vengeance on niggers everywhere. When they arrived at the jail, the leaders had the railroad rail brought forward. About fifty of those in front seized it. Up the jail steps they started. Suddenly and without warning rang out the crack of a hundred Winchester rifles from in the direction of the marsh. The mob broke. All was confusion. The brave leaders ran and their followers rushed behind them in every direction. Some of the bravest started towards the marsh in search of whomsoever fired from that direction. They were greeted with another volley and two were seen to fall. They were hurriedly taken away by their comrades and rushed to the city presumably to the hospital. The first volley fired was purposely high and not intended to hit anyone. The effect was electrical. The mob broke and fled. Later the militia, Company F of the Oklahoma National Guard, was called out to guard the jail. The Negro vigilants who frustrated the mob in their attempt to take the law in their hands had not been in any way disturbed up to the time I left Muskogee. The mob spirit has unquestionably been broken in that town, and it only required determination on the part of a few hundred resolute and loyal race men and women. As I was leaving I was handed this notice which I am told by my informant that the colored men in Muskogee intend to carry out. Here it is:

"To the white men concerned:

"You and each of you are notified that illicit relations with race women must cease, and failure to obey this notice will result in summary action from

"The Negro Vigilant Committee.

"There can be no question about there being a fixed determination," concluded Mr. McCray, "on the part of race men and women not only in Muskogee but elsewhere in Oklahoma to resent vigorously even to the taking of life, the wanton assaults, indignities, proscriptions and injustices heaped upon them by the prejudiced race-hating white people of that state. The incident as I have related it, about the mob in Muskogee might well be an example by which race men and women elsewhere could profit. There would be fewer lynchings in the South if the Negroes had some of the spirit of those who live in Muskogee."

GUARDS DISPERSED MOB.

Houston, Tex POST APR 21 1915

Attempt to Lynch Louisiana, Missouri, Negro Failed.

(A.P.)

LOUISIANA, Mo., April [illegible].—One hundred and fifty men attacked the jail here today in an effort to lynch John Eaton, a negro, charged with stabbing a white man. A watchman and three policemen fired into the crowd and dispersed it after the jail door had been splintered with axes. It is not thought any one in the mob was injured.

MILITIA GUARDS NEGRO FROM MOB OF LYNCHERS

Springfield, Mass. UNION AUG 30 1915

Three Illinois Companies Posted Around Jail and Court House Where Trial for Murder of Woman Is Being Held.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Aug. 30—To prevent the carrying out of threats of lynching made against Joe Deberry, a Negro, charged with the murder of Mrs. James Martin, three companies of the Illinois State militia stood guard around the jail and courthouse here today, the day set for the opening of Deberry's trial.

A mob of several hundred persons who surrounded the jail at Harrisburg, Ill., last night, intent on lynching the Negro, was foiled when officials smuggled the Negro out of the jail and hurried him here in an automobile under escort of State troops.

Deberry is alleged to have confessed to the murder of Mrs. Martin, the wife of an attorney, where he was a servant.

Feeling against the alleged murderer was intensified when, several weeks later, Mr. Martin died of an illness induced by the shock of his wife's death.

THE DEFENDER SPIRIT DID THE WORK IN MUSKOGEE

Muskogee, Okla., Dec. 27, 1915.

Dear Mr. Abbott:

You no doubt by this time have heard the news of what we did in saving this city from a National disgrace, and how the best white citizens came out in the open and declared themselves when they saw we were determined and able to defend ourselves and made speeches in our behalf. We had over 1,000 men with Winchesters and Manser rifles. The women did well—they led the way. We were not in any grass and open lot as the Associated Press dispatches told the world, but we marched to the jail from four different directions and cleaned as we went. The men to a man claimed they got their spirit from the DEFENDER, and strange to say over two-thirds of our men are readers of your great paper. From now on we are determined to do or die. The better class of white people are with us and there were fifty of them in our ranks when we chased the city of the rough necks. These are only a few of the many whites who have since pledged themselves to the death with us. We got a step further. We are going to run every white man out of town living with colored women right in our doors so our children can see and learn their filth. We have given them notice already. Jim Crow cars must stop. We will make our last appeal to the state on New Year's day, then if it is not stopped, we serve notice on the world not to travel through Oklahoma, as we will not be responsible for their lives. Mr. Abbott, God knows

if we did not have a paper like the dear DEFENDER to point out the way to us we would be living here now like our forefathers did, in slavery. You can tell our brothers and our sisters for us that we are going to clean out the filth. No more lynchings in Muskogee. No more white men living in open adultery with colored women in any part of the city, and no more "red light" district where colored women are kept for the use of white men; and these same gentlemen can't ride in a street or Pullman car with respectable colored people. Good bye, we are in the trenches, and in to stay. Get the news to our brothers and sisters to get busy and give up their lives for a better, cleaner and more stable Federal, State and City Government. Yours for the uplift of our race.

FRANK McYEAR

Lynchers Balked For Second Time By Sheriff's Wife

+

Champ Clark and Son Arrived With Posse After Mrs. Hawkins Had Saved Negro From Mob.

Constitution 10-6-15

Bowling Green, Mo., October 5.—For the second time Mrs. W. B. Hawkins, wife of the sheriff of Pike county, saved the life of Harrison Rose, a negro prisoner charged with murder, by parleying with a mob that had invaded the Pike county jail at 1 o'clock this morning while the sheriff formed a posse of citizens.

The posse of fifty armed men, among whom were Champ Clark and his son, Bennett, arrived at the jail a few minutes after the mob had fled. A month ago the sheriff's wife similarly held off a mob until the mayor and prosecuting attorney arrived. Rose, the negro, is charged with stabbing a farmer to death with a pitchfork.

Last midnight the mob called on Sheriff Hawkins to surrender Rose, and when he refused they battered down the outer doors. While two held the sheriff, others held revolvers to his forehead and commanded him to tell where he had hidden the keys to Rose's cell. While they were pounding on the inner jail door with sledge hammers the sheriff escaped and gave the alarm.

Meanwhile other members of the mob first begged and then commanded the sheriff's wife to produce the keys, but she refused. The mob fled in automobiles when lookouts gave alarm of the posse's approach.

COLORED MEN AVERT LYNCHING

Armed, They Declared They Would Defend Colored Prisoner Who Was Charged With Shooting Asyrian

Phila. Ledger

Coatesville, Pa., October 7.—The determination of colored residents here to fight until the last ditch saved Alexander Fisher from a probable lynching Sunday. Fisher's dog bit the infant of Assia George, a Syrian. The latter became angry and kicked the dog. Fisher secured a shotgun and shot George, necessitating the amputation of one of his legs. Then a Syrian slipped up behind Fisher an stabbed him in the back. Both men were rushed to the hospital and the Syrians began to form a mob. The colored citizens, remembering the lynching of Zachariah Walker a few years ago, seized their guns and notified the populace that they were going to prevent any lynehing. The authorities became alarmed at the threatened race outbreak and at once promised the leaders of the colored people that every protection would be accorded Fisher. They came out later Sunday night when they heard that a mob was about to besiege the hospital where Fisher was. The authorities by this time had sworn in enough deputi prevent any stampeding around hospital. The streets were patr ed all night and everybody on th streets watched. The two me were removed to a hospital in Wes Chester Monday, and there has been no trouble since.

NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB BY SHERIFF'S STRATEGY

Philadelphia Record
17 July 1915

Assailant of Federalsburg Girl, Identified by Victim, Taken Safely to Jail.

CONFESSES BRUTAL CRIME

Lynching Spirit in Maryland Town Quelled by Promise of Speedy Justice.

Special to "The Record."

Federalsburg, Md., July 16.—The search for the negro who yesterday assaulted Mildred Clark, 15-year-old daughter of Enoch S. Clark, a farmer, ended this morning at 11 o'clock, just 24 hours after the search began, when Constable Thomas Nichols captured Awish Sheppard, otherwise known as "Wish."

Sheppard was under suspicion last night, and this morning when Miss Clark had somewhat recovered, she gave Sheriff Temple a more accurate description of her assailant. The Sheriff, who knows Sheppard well—he having been a prisoner in Denton jail on several occasions—sent his deputies out to find Sheppard. Constable Nichols found him near the railroad station here. Not to arouse the negro's suspicion, he invited him to take a ride in his automobile and Sheppard accepted. Another negro was induced to go along, the Constable telling them they were going in the country to get some cider.

Sheriff Temple, when notified of the capture, went to Clark's home to see if Clark was there, not wanting him to be present when his daughter identified her assailant, fearing the enraged father would kill the negro on the spot. Ascertaining that Clark was away hunting for his daughter's assailant, Sheriff Temple had the two negroes brought before Miss Clark, and she positively identified Sheppard as the negro who attacked her. Sheppard denied the charge.

To make sure of his man, Sheriff Temple took Sheppard up the road a few miles, bringing him back a second time before Miss Clark, who again said he was the guilty negro. Sheriff Temple then ordered Constable Nichols to take the negro to Denton jail, the Sheriff driving back to town to get his automobile. Jumping into his machine he drove at high speed, overtaking Constable Nichols about five miles from town. Sheppard was then transferred from the Constable's car to the Sheriff's. By the Sheriff coming back in town citizens thought Miss Clark had failed to identify either of the negroes, consequently no attempt was made to lynch Sheppard. It is the general opinon that had the public known Sheppard was guilty, the Sheriff and his deputies could not have prevented a lynching. As soon as the news leaked out, many automobiles gave chase to the flying Sheriff but no demonstration has taken place at the jail.

Judge Atkins and State's Attorney Owens notified several of Federalsburg's prominent citizens that if no attempt was made at lynching Sheppard would have a speedy trial and State's Attorney Owens issued a statement late tonight that the Grand Jury would be called together Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

After arriving at the Denton jail Sheppard made a complete confession in the presence of Sheriff Temple, Deputy Sheriff Clint Cook and Olin Hubbert, of Federalsburg. Sheppard is about 20 years old and bears a bad reputation, having spent many years in the House of Correction. Crowds are congregating on Fedelarsburg streets tonight discussing the attack, but indications do not point to any mob violence. A report reached here that Sheppard was spirited away at 4 o'clock this afternon to Baltimore jail.

RUSHED TO JAIL TO ESCAPE LYNCHERS

PHILADELPHIA PRESS

Colored Man Accused of Attacking Maryland Girl Identified by Victim.

17 July 191

Baltimore, July 16.—Wisher Sheppard, the colored man who, it is charged, attacked Miss Mildred Clark in Caroline County yesterday, was brought here tonight by Sheriff Temple. It is said that he has confessed the crime and that he asked to be sent to Baltimore for safekeeping. If left in Denton jail "they will come and get me," he said.

Sheppard was identified this afternoon for the second time by the girl, who, with her father and State's Attorney Owens and Dr. G. F. Galloway, called at Denton jail. Two other prisoners were made to stand with Sheppard, but the girl picked him out.

"That Is the Man!"

"That is the man!" she said. She identified the scratches on his face which she inflicted during her struggle to free herself from his grasp, and by his clothing and by peculiar patches on his shirt front.

Sheppard also confessed to a citizen of Federalsburg, who went to Denton and asked him why he committed the crime. He went into the story in detail.

Sheppard was arrested this morning in a marsh near Federalsburg by Sheriff Temple, Thomas Nichols and Harry Eddington. He was taken to the home of Miss Clark, who identified him. He was on his way to the Denton jail before the armed posse of several hundred men who had sought him all night knew he had been arrested.

The fact that in recent years so many colored men indicted for capital offenses have escaped death is said to cause many residents of Caroline County to fear that Sheppard in some way also may escape the gallows. It was in this fear that lay danger of a recurrence of mob interference and summary punishment. The intense feeling against the man was shown on the trip from Federalsburg to Denton. The sheriff had slipped the prisoner out of the place so quietly that few knew of his capture. Soon, however, several automobiles gave chase, but the Sheriff had a long lead, and managed to reach Denton.

The Rush for Safety.

The Sheriff realizing that there might be an attack on the jail to-night, put the prisoner in a machine and with Deputy Sheriff Cooper and J. E. Ellwanger started for Baltimore by way of Love Point. Sheppard only recently returned from the penitentiary, where he served a term for robbery.

Militia Charges Oklahoma Mob in Defense of Negroes

Advertiser 12-27-

(Associated Press)

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., Dec. 26.—William Green and Mathis Foreman, negroes, were spirited out of the county jail here late tonight and taken to another city for safe keeping while mob of several hundred men were making preparations to storm the jail in force and lynch them.

Officers who arrested the negroes aboard a train near Muskogee declare they admitted killing an officer when he attempted to arrest them as suspects in connection with a recent burglary.

The mob began forming late today and at nightfall had reached such formidable proportions that a company of militia was ordered out to assist in guarding the men. Shortly after eight o'clock an attempt was made to gain entrance to the jail but the troops, with fixed bayonets, cleared the streets. Half an hour later the mob made another rush and, charging through the lines of militia, battered down the front door of the jail. The militia and sheriff's deputies forced the crowd back before any could get inside the building.

During the evening a number of prominent citizens mounted an improvised platform in front of the jail and appealed to the mob to disperse. The number who left however, was small.

Fears that a serious race clash might develop were expressed when a hundred or more armed negroes took up positions on a vacant lot opposite the jail and, it was said, sent word to the officers that they would open fire in the event Green and Foreman were taken from the jail. The negroes refused to surrender their firearms to the police.

Neal was a Cherokee Indian, and it was reported at midnight that a number of his tribesmen had started from Tahlequah, 25 miles northwest of Muskogee, to join the mob.

MOB TRIES TO LYNCH NEGRO

Efforts Are Made to Kill Man Who Slew White Boy at Bluefield, W. Va.

ttsburg Pa. Chronicle Telegra

SOLDIERS READY TO ACT

OCT 23 1915

Bluefield, W. Va., October 23.—Following the shooting here last night of Edgar L. Holmes, Jr., white, by George Roten, a negro, efforts were made to lynch the negro early this morning. Chief of Police Morrison, who arrested the negro, after taking him to the county jail at Princeton, was forced to set out for Charleston for safekeeping, the mob which had gathered around the jail having threatened to take the negro at any cost.

Holmes, en route home with several companions last night, engaged in a rock battle with a number of negroes. After chasing the negroes up an alley, it is said, where Roten lived, stones hit Roten's residence, and he, angered, secured a revolver and fired into the crowd of boys.

Holmes fell at the first shot and died an hour later in St. Luke's Hospital. Roten was arrested immediately and jailed here, but when a threatening mob demanded vengeance for the youth's death, Chief Morrison removed him to Princeton. There, also, a crowd gathered and demanded the surrender of the negro. Chief Morrison then secured an automobile and hurried the negro out of town. Later a mob was reported forming to pursue the prisoner. The situation became so serious that state officials at Charleston sent word here that state troopers were prepared to start for the secne if needed.

New Orleans, La.
American

AUG 16 1915

GUARDS SURROUND JAIL TO PROTECT NEGRO PRISONERS

Two Men Held at Meridian Suspected of Assaulting Woman

Meridian, Miss., Aug. 16.—Extra guards have been sworn in by the sheriff for the protection of Will Kirk and Ben Barnett, negroes, being held as suspects pending an investigation of an assault on Mrs. Curtis Robertson, of this city, late Sunday night.

The attack occurred about five miles from here on the Causeyville road. Mrs. Robertson was riding to her home in a buggy, when a young negro stopped the woman by asking of her direction. Suddenly he grabbed the reins of the horse and jumped to the seat alongside Mrs. Robertson. A fight followed, during which Mrs. Robertson threw the black to the ground. She reached under the seat and gained a revolver, firing several shots at the negro as he disappeared into the woods. Word was immediately sent to Meridian, and the sheriff rushed to the scene. The two negroes arrested were taken into custody as they were walking along the road a short distance from where the attack occurred. Feeling runs high here against the two men, and it is believed that an attempt will be made to take them from the city jail.

Lynchings — 1915
Prevented

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Lawton, Okla., Aug. 25.—Henry McNeal was arrested charged with attempting to rape Mrs. Dr. Frank Lenart and about 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon about four or five hundred men gathered at the city jail to mob McNeal and the Negroes hearing of this armed themselves and went down to protect McNeal. The prisoner was rushed to Fort Sill for safe keeping. Great fear of race trouble was looked for. Some of our leading colored women dressed in men clothes and armed themselves and went down to participate in the fight. Every thing is quiet tonight. Rev. M. H. Odom of Brenham, Texas, preached at Bethlehem Baptist church Sunday. Rev. G. W. Burdett of Perry, Okla., is in revival at above named church this week. Mrs. P. Kemp and Mrs. H. M. Mills are delegates to the State S. S. convention at Tulsa. Mrs. Larcenia Andrews of Dallas, Texas, is in the city visiting Mrs. L. A. Houston of 210 Euclid street. Mrs. Lillie Graham made a professional trip to Waurika Saturday. Mrs. Sarah Terrell, formerly of Fort Worth, Texas, was here last week visiting Mrs. Wm. Snowden. Emma Wright was arrested Saturday accused of taking some clothes from Bertha Valentine. Emma claims the clothing was given to her by Bertha but Municipal Judge Hughes, who tried the case, concluded that Emma was guilty. Emma was fined $10 and cost.

CLARK PREVENTS LYNCHING.

New York Times

Speaker Saves Negro by Eloquent Plea to Missouri Mob.

3 September 1915

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Sept. 2.—Harry Rose, a negro, who is charged with killing David Davidson of Clarksville, Mo., a white farmer, probably owes the fact that he is alive today to Speaker Champ Clark's eloquence and prestige in Pike County.

Aroused from his bed by the motor cars loaded with farmers from Clarksville, who were intent upon hanging the negro, the Speaker rushed from his house and into the crowd, where he pleaded with the members to let the law take its course. There were murmurs against the interference, but the Speaker's word prevailed and the mob dispersed.

Rose was brought to the jail here today. He killed Davidson with a pitchfork during a quarrel yesterday.

NEGRO HID IN CHURCH TO PREVENT LYNCHING

New Haven, Conn.
UNION SEP 17 1915

Tahlequah, Okla., Sept. 17.—Sheriff Wilson prevented a lynching at Antlers by concealing Henry George, a negro, in a church while a mob searched the county jail and court house. George is accused of attempting to attack a white woman. He was brought overland to Tahlequah for safe keeping.

RESCUERS OUTRUN LYNCHERS IN RACE FOR JAILED NEGRO

Constitution 12—/15

Clyde, Ga., December 29.—Neal Townsend, a negro who was placed in jail here on Christmas day charged with an assault upon a woman, was the prize for which a mob and a rescuing party raced Monday night. The rescuers won.

While coming from Savannah Monday night, Julius Morgan, a prominent Bryan county citizen, met a number of masked men in automobiles who seemed en route here. Knowing Townsend was in jail, he immediately concluded the men composed a mob bent on lynching him. He hurried to Pembroke, where he secured a deputy sheriff and then raced to Clyde in an effort to beat the mob there. He arrived just as the members of the mob had awakened the sheriff and demanded the keys to the jail.

M. A. Gibson, the sheriff, asked to be allowed to put on his clothes and thus caused some delay. The sheriff and his wife were both armed and were preparing to resist the mob when Morgan and the deputy arrived. They argued with the mob for a while and finally got it to desist from its determination to lynch Townsend. The negro was awakened by the noise the mob and his rescuers made, and he prayed aloud for deliverance. Yesterday he was sent to Savannah for safekeeping.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS BALKED BY SHERIFF

~~Constitution~~

Two Negroes Are Rushed at Midnight From Fitzgerald to Macon.

~~7-2~~ 8-1-15

Macon, Ga., August 1.—Two negroes were rushed to this city at midnight from Fitzpatrick, in Twiggs county, to prevent a threatened lynching there. One of the negroes, Ernest Chappell, is said to have confessed that he attempted to assault a white woman; the other, Will Thomas, is accused of stealing a cow.

Both were in jail at Fitzpatrick when the sheriff learned that a mob was organizing to lynch the one accused of attempted assault and he then brought them here for safekeeping.

Cut Hole in Jail Roof For Negro and Outwit Mob

Advertiser 11-5-15

(Associated Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 4.—Fearing mob violence Hot Springs officers last night cut a hole in the roof of the Garland county jail and removed Robert Bluthenthal, a negro, alleged assailant of a white girl. The negro was rushed to Little Rock in an automobile.

Hary Poe, a negro, lynched two years ago, died charging Bluthenthal with the assault.

WOMAN PREVENTS A LYNCHING.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

Sheriff's Wife Holds Off 100 Men and Saves Negro's Life.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., September 2.—The wife of the Sheriff of Pike County last night held off a mob of more than one hundred men who demanded the surrender of Harrison Rose, a negro charged with murder. They had planned to lynch him.

2 September 1915

Rose, who is charged with killing Dudley Davidson, a farmer of Elsberry, was lodged in jail here late yesterday after a race between two automobile parties—the posse of Clarksville, Mo., citizens which had captured the negro, and twenty autos containing the mob from Elsberry intent on lynching Rose.

The Sheriff's wife pleaded with the mob to disperse, saying she was alone at the jail, the Sheriff having gone out of town.

ARKANSAS JAILER DEFIED MOB OF 200

Special to The New York Age.

MARION, Ark., Oct. 26.—The nerve and courage of Deputy Sheriff Williford, who also acts as jailer, frustrated the plans of a mob of 200 white men, who were intent on lynching Gene Judah, a Negro, confined in the jail under charge of criminal assault on a young woman at Earle, eighteen miles from Marion.

The mob rode up to the jail at 2 o'clock in the morning and by a pretext got the jailer to open the door. But when the mob attempted to force its way in, Williford thrust his pistol against the leader's side and forced him outside. Then he locked the door and defied the mob, assuring them that he would defend the jail as long as his ammunition lasted.

The members of the mob were cowed by his bold stand and left in their automobiles, going in the direction of Earle.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
NEWS
Press
OCT 12 1915

SHERIFF PREVENTS LYNCHING.

Forrest City, Ark., Officer Hurries a Negro Prisoner to Train While Mob Is Storming Jail.

FORREST CITY, Ark., Oct. 12.—Prompt action by Sheriff J. F. McDougal last night prevented the lynching of William Patrick, a negro, who yesterday shot and killed Bard Nichols, twenty-five years old. While an armed mob was demanding admission at the front door of the county jail the sheriff hurried his prisoner out a rear entrance which the crowd had neglected to watch. The sheriff boarded a train bound for Little Rock to place the negro in the state penitentiary for safekeeping.

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MOB ATTEMPTS TO LYNCH NEGRO: THWARTED BY COPS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Man Charged With Murder Of West Virginian Twice Is Taken From Jail.

Herald
OCT 24 1915

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., Oct. 23.—An attempt to lynch George Roten, a negro accused of the murder of Edger L. Holmes, Jr., a white man, failed here today when the police hurried Roten thru a back door of the jail and started with him for Princeton. The mob, angered at Roten's escape, notified the people of Princeton, and a crowd soon gathered at the jail there.

Again the police got their man out of the jail, and started over the hills to Charleston.

Holmes was on his way home last night with a party of companions when they became involved in a fight with a number of negroes. Stones were thrown and when one of them struck Roten's house, he ran into the street, and it was charged, fired into the crowd of white men. Holmes died an hour later in a hospital.

NEGRO NEAR LYNCHING

Philadelphia Record

Attacked Farmer's Daughter and Posse Was in Quick Pursuit

15 June 1915

Special to "The Record."

Phillipsburg, N. J., June 14.—After an exciting chase in Harmony township, Martin Ferguson, a negro, 22 years old, was arrested last evening, charged with an attempted attack on Ethel, the 17-year-old daughter of Daniel Hoff, a prominent farmer. Scores of farmers who aided in the chase threatened lynching, but the prisoner was finally hustled into an automobile and rushed to this place. Ferguson, who was employed on Hoff's farm, appeared at the kitchen, and, after learning that Hoff had gone to a neighbor's house, attacked the girl, throwing her to the floor and binding her hand and foot. Miss Hoff's 8-year-old sister Elsie ran to the neighbor's and told her father.

Hoff 'phoned to Constable Lommasson, and when the negro saw them coming he ran across a field, with the crowd after him. Hoff then 'phoned to friends along every road, thereby cutting off Ferguson's chances of escape.

After several hours' efforts he was surrounded and captured. News of the negro's capture spread quickly, and soon the man was surrounded by a mob, shouting for summary punishment.

REMOVE NEGROES TO PEN TO [illegible] LYNCHING

New Orleans, La.
JUN 17 1915

COLUMBIA, S. C., June [illegible].—Ernest Isenhower, James Rawls and Jesse Morrison, charged with killing James Smith, a negro prisoner during the riot at Winnsboro Monday, in which Sheriff Hood and an alleged member of the party that attacked the sheriff also were killed, were secretly brought to the penitentiary here late last night for safekeeping.

Militia Guard Negro To Prevent Lynching

New York Eve. Journal
23 April 1915

Richmond, April 23.—To prevent a lynching Governor Stuart has ordered two companies of militia to guard Tom Coles, a negro, when arraigned for trial in Mecklenburg County Friday for an attack on a little white girl.

SHERIFF FOILS PLAN TO LYNCH SLAYER

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Grand Rapids, Mich. Press
APR 7 1915

Mob Spirits Negro Away from Jail but Deputies Rescue Him.

Huntington, W. Va., April 7.—Spirited away from the Greenbrier county jail at Lewisburg as a mob was attacking it, John Stewart, a negro charged with murder, was brought to Huntington by deputy sheriffs late last night. He had been taken across the southern end of West Virginia in an automobile. Lewisburg is near the Virginia line, while Huntington is on the Ohio river. The deputies who accompanied Stewart said a large crowd of men armed with guns, revolvers and clubs attacked the Lewisburg jail Tuesday but the officers get the negro away from them. Stewart is charged with the killing of Police Chief Shires of Ronceverte last Saturday.

NEGROES TAKEN TO MACON FOR FEAR OF VIOLENCE

Constitution 3-9-15

Dublin, Ga., March 8.—(Special.)—According to information received here this afternoon John Fountain and Randolph Hicks, negroes, under arrest for the murder of J. D. Pennington, white man, in Irwin county, Sunday morning, have been carried to Macon in fear of mob violence, as excitement is high at Irwinton. Although the coroner's jury refused to make its verdict public, yet it is known Fountain paid Pennington a $60 debt Saturday night before the killing, and this, with other money, gave Pennington a large sum on his person. Most of this money was missing when Pennington was found Sunday morning on the floor of his kitchen with his head split open.

A ham missed from Pennington's smokehouse was found at Fountain's house, and bloody overalls, found by officers, belong to one of the negroes.

Other negroes are thought to be implicated in the crime, which is one of the worst ever known here, and was committed about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, according to officers.

Galveston, Texas
NEWS
APR 21 1915

CROWD [illegible] LYNCH NEGRO.

Watchmen and Police Disperse Missouri Mob by Shots.

Louisiana, Mo., April 20.—One hundred and fifty men attacked the jail here today in an effort to lynch John Eaton, a negro, charged with stabbing a white man. A watchman and three policemen fired into the crowd and dispersed it after the jail door had been splintered with axes. It is not thought anyone in the mob was injured.

Birmingham, Ala.

AGE HERALD

OCT 24 [illegible]

MOB'S ATTEMPT TO LYNCH NEGRO FAILS

Bluefield, W. Va., October 23.—An attempt to lynch George Rotan, a negro, accused of the murder of Edgar L. Holmes, Jr., a white man, failed here today when the police hurried Roten through a back door of the jail and started with him for Princeton. The mob notified the people of Princeton, and a crowd soon gathered at the jail there. Again the police got their man out of the jail and started over the hills to Charleston.

Holmes was on his way home last night with several companions when they became involved in a fight with negroes. Stones were thrown and when one of them struck Roten's house, he ran into the street and it was charged fired into the crowd of white men. Holmes died an hour later.

Leavenworth, Kans.

TIMES-

APR 2 1915

TRY NEGRO ON QUIET TO AVOID A LYNCHING BEE.

Parsons, Kan., April 1.—Pete Jones, the negro held for the murder of Charles Smith, foreman of the Katy oil house two weeks ago, was bound over to the district court for trial at a preliminary hearing in a justice court today. He was remanded to jail without bond. The preliminary was set for tomorrow but the officers, fearing violence, decided it would be better a day earlier. No one knew the hearing was to be held and Jones was brought from the county jail at Oswego and returned without attracting attention. Employes at the Katy shops have threatened to hang Jones but no organized plot for a lynching has been discovered.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

JOURNAL

APR 21 1915

TRIED TO LYNCH A NEGRO.

Mob of 150 Men Disperse When Shots Are Fired.

LOUISIANA, MO., April 20.—A mob of 150 men attacked the city jail here today in an effort to lynch John Eaton, a negro, who was arrested Saturday night on a charge of stabbing William Prettyman, an employe in a shoe factory.

A watchman and three policemen fired into the crowd, causing it to disperse, but not until the jail door ha been splintered with axes. It is thought no one in the mob was injured.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

JOURNAL

APR 7 1915

SHERIFF DODGES LYNCHERS.

Hurried Negro Slayer From West Virginia Jail in Auto.

LEWISBURG, W. Va., April 6.—John Stewart, a negro, who on Sunday killed John J. Shires, chief of police of Ronceverte, W. Va., and was later captured at Covington, Va., narrowly escaped lynching early today.

Stewart was brought here yesterday and placed in the county jail. Soon after midnight the sheriff learned that a mob had formed at Ronceverte and, reinforced by men from the lumber camps near White Sulphur Springs, was on its way to Lewisburg. He hurried Stewart into an automobile and drove out of town as the mob entered by another road.

Nashville, Tennessean.

JAN 2 - 1915

NEGROES ATTEMPT TO LYNCH FELLOW WORKER

CHARLESTON, Mo., Jan. 1.—Negro levee workmen attempted to lynch one of their number here today for stabbing the foreman, a white man. A passing train crew saved the negro after the gang had placed a rope around his neck.

The foreman is in a critical condition. The negro is in jail here.

Lynchings — 1915

Rapes by Whites 198

AN INFAMOUS CRIME.

WHITE BRUTE ASSAULTS NEGRO CHILD 5 YEARS OLD.

A Negro Under Similar Circumstances Would Have Been Burned at Stake.

One of the most dastardly crimes ever committed in this city was that alleged to have been committeed by a white fireman by the name of Tom Davey or Davis, about 60 years old, on a little colored girl named Zona May Oten, 5 years old, daughter of Mrs. Chas. Kane, 210 West Nineteenth street. This dastardly outrage occurred in the rear of No. 3 engine house at Nineteenth and Central, and was witnessed by a colored man and two white men who are working on an adjoining building, and were attracted by the crying of the child. After ineffectually attempting to assault the child these men claim that he committed a more henious and unprintable offense and finally the child escaped and ran home crying. Be it said to the credit of the firemen that when they learned of the offense they wanted to tar and feather him, and one man suggested that the same penalty be visited on him that would be visited on a Negro for a like offense, but cooler heads prevailed and he was arrested and locked up after being summarily discharged.

Our reporter interviewed the little girl at the residence of her grandmother, 2129 Washington street, and she said that an old "white man named Tom had taken her apron, torn her clothes, pinched her, made her cry and threw water on her, and that she ran home and told her ma."

Think of it, a child 5 years of age and this rapist a member of the dominant race. He's not as good as Houser, the arch fiend who has instituted a reign of terror in this vicinity, because Houser attacked women, and this scoundrel attacked a babe. THE NEGROES AS WELL AS THE WHITE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY WHO BELIEVE IN LAW AND ORDER VEHEMENTLY DEMAND THAT A FULL MEASURE OF JUSTICE BE METED OUT TO THIS WRETCH. WE SHALL WAIT AND SEE.

COLORED GIRL VICTIM OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT

The Journal and Guide 4/3/15

Is Attacked And Dragged Into Woods By Four White Men

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Scotland Neck, N. C., April 1— April

Miss Reby A. Smith, a young colored woman of unquestioned character and reputation, was the victim Tuesday afternoon of one of the most fiendish and infernal crimes that ever occured in this community. Miss Smith was returning home and was about three miles from the city, when she was attacked by four white men, who overpowered her and were about to commit criminal assault upon her when they were frightened off by an approaching cart. No arrests have been made.

Lynchings - 1915
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WOMAN RAPED AND LYNCHED BY MOB OF SOUTHERN WHITE MEN

Murder Mother of Boy The Hated—Father Offers N Fight, But Runs For Life—Mother Hard Working Woman—Police Arrested Her But Turned Her Loose Whe She Proved She Was No Guilty—Worse Than Fran Case.

JURY RETURNS OLD VERDICT.

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"Came to Death by Hands Unknown"—Farce and Disgrace to the American People—South America Now Fighting to Keep These North Americans Out of Their Country on Account of Their Lynching Habit—Will the U. S. Suffer for Its Sins Like Belgium? Day of Reckoning Must Come.

Columbus, Miss., Dec. 17.—Thursday a week ago Cordelia Stevenson was found early in the morning hanging to a limb of a tree, without any clothing, dead. She had been hung Wednesday night after a mob had visited her cabin, taken her from her husband and lynched her after they had maltreated her. The body was found about fifty yards north of the Mobile & Ohio R. R., and the thousands and thousands of passengers that came in and out of this city last Thursday morning were horrified at the sight. She was hung therefrom the night before by a bloodthirsty mob who had gone to her home, snatched her from slumber, dragged her through the streets without any resistance being met from other race men nor from the law. They carried her in a far-off spot, did their dirt and then strung her up. This these southern culprits did. No law below the Mason and Dixon line that would cause them to fear. No officer in the police department that would dare to do his duty. No man in the government circles in Washington that has enough backbone to enforce the constitution of the United States. This the mob knew, and they went on with their ghastly work.

The Burning Barn.

Several months ago the barn of Gabe Frank's (white) place burned. It was a heavy loss to him. It is said Mrs. Stevenson had a worthless son. Frank set bloodhounds on the trail. They failed. Then the populace had to have a goat, and some one said maybe it's that boy of Stevenson that did it. However, the boy had not been seen around ere for months, long before the fire. Arch Stevenson and his wife were hard-working people. Eleven years they worked for Hon. J. T. Armstrong. After he night of the fire the police locked er up, thinking she might know somehing about the boy. However, after five r six days they, too, were convinced as o her innocence, and they turned her oose. After her release she stayed round the city for a few days and then he went home. Nothing more was thought o the case until Thursday morning. They had gone to bed early, as usual, and, after hearing a knock at the door, according to Arch Stevenson, the woman's husband, who ran all the way in town after the mob had taken his wife. Before he could answer the knock the mob had broken the door down and seized his wife, putting rifles to his head and threatening him if he moved. At the first opportunity he ran' mid the hail of bullets. After telling his story he left for parts unknown. The mob took the woman about 10 o'clock at night. After that no one knows exactly what happened. The condition of the body showed plainly that she had been mistreated. Sheriff Bell telephoned to Justice of the Peace McKellar to hold an inquest. He was out of town, and didn't return till Thursday night. The body was left hanging in view of the morbid crowd that came to gaze at it till Friday morning, when it was cut down and the inquest held. The jury returned a verdict that she came to death at the hands of persons unknown.

Retribution to Come.

It was the same old verdict that all southern juries return in the cases of this kind. The United States is sending missionaries to teach the heathen, Ford has gone to Europe with his peace party, ministers preach on the good to humanity, but here in the South the same dastardly crimes are committed, and no one volunteers to raise his voice against such a crime committed against a member of the race. Yet when Leo Frank was murdered the whole country was "alarmed" that such a hideous crime could have taken place in a civilized country in this day and time. Yes, it occurred, white citizens (?), and retribution comes to all. Belgium robbed the black people of the Congo States of their ivory and rubber and sold for gold the labors of these well-meaning people. If their work was not up to what the Belgians thought it should be, an arm was cut off or some other cruelty imposed. Now Belgium is suffering. The day of reckoning has come. So will it be with this country. As they sow, so shall they reap. Today the business men are trying their hardest to get into South America, and the Latin countries are only going to allow them in under certain conditions. Race discrimination and lynchings will find no upholders there. The people there brand the Americans as lynchers, and it will be hard for the Americans to convince them otherwise.

Troy, N. Y. Times

JAN 1 1916

Lynchings in 1915.

Monroe N. Work, as head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, co-operated with the late Booker T. Washington, Principal of that school, in keeping an annual record of lynchings in the United States. Mr. Work has prepared and issued a statement covering the year 1915, which shows that for the period mentioned there were sixty-nine lynchings. Of the victims fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. According to these figures six more negroes and eleven more whites were put to death in this manner than was the case in 1914. It appears also that of the persons lynched in 1915 three were women. It is further disclosed that eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in Georgia. That state, it will be recalled, is the one in which respect for law and for constituted authority was shown by citizens who seized Leo M. Frank, a prisoner serving a life sentence, and hanged him.

Of the persons lynched last year it was afterward proved that at least four were not guilty of the crimes alleged, and the men who took the law into their own hand have upon their consciences the knowledge that they shed innocent blood. Of the entire fifty-five persons lynched only eleven, ten negroes and one white, were charged with offenses against women, which are so often urged as justification for mob law. The other alleged crimes and the number of persons lynched were: Murder, five whites and twelve negroes; killing officers of the law, three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law, three negroes; clubbing an officer of the law, a family of four negroes, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, three negroes; stealing hogs, two whites; disregarding warnings of night riders, two whites; insulting or affronting women, five negroes; wounding a man, two negroes; stealing meat, one negro; charged with stealing a cow, one negro; beating wife and child, one white; furnishing ammunition to a man resisting arrest, two negroes; being accessory to burning a barn, one negro, and several other instances, including robbery, stealing cotton and other minor thefts, the victims being negroes.

The lynchings of 1915 and the states in which they occurred are recapitulated thus: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eighteen; Illinois, one; Kentucky, five; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, nine; Missouri, two; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, five; Virginia, one. Two features of this exhibit must especially impress any one glancing over the array—that lynching last year was confined almost exclusively to the South, and that in most cases comparatively trivial offenses served to stir the mob to murderous vengeance. The facts reflect most discreditably upon communities in which lynchings occur. But there is ground for hope of better things. Law-abiding citizens, even where lynching prevails, are steadily increasing in numbers and in the vehemence of their protests against this most cowardly form of lawlessness. There are many Georgians who feel deeply the shame brought upon their state by the Frank incident, and there is growing determination throughout the South to head off and punish the lynchers. The increase in lynchings during 1915 is deplorable; but perhaps it was the high-water mark of an abhorrent practice.

Erie, Pa

Herald

JAN 5 1916

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PAST YEAR'S LYNCHINGS.

There does not appear much in the 1915 lynching record for the United States to encourage the hope that mob violence is on the decrease or that it will soon be stamped out.

The figures for the year gathered by the Tuskegee Institute show that there were 69 lynchings in 1915. Of the victims of these crimes 55 were negroes and 14 whites. This is an increase of 17 lynchings over the record of 1914. Georgia led the procession with 18, followed by Mississippi with 9. The other 42 were scattered throughout the other states, Ohio, the only northern state in the list, recording one.

This is a deplorable condition of affairs, however it may be viewed, and perhaps its most deplorable feature is its indication of the strong hold this method of avenging crimes, or fancied crimes, has gained in some sections of the country.

Such a hold can be gained only at the expense of justice. Every illegal execution, conducted by a mob, increases disrespect for the law and the courts. It not only increases such disrespect in the minds of those participating, but it engenders like sentiments in the whole community, having a particularly pernicious affect upon the minds of children.

It has been claimed that the mob looks upon itself as the protector of society, but it is more likely that in a majority of cases it is moved by a blood lust which is more like a reversion to savagery than an attempt to uphold and execute justice.

If the lynchers' claim were admitted we might better abolish courts and juries and permit Judge Lynch to dispose of all crime, thus saving a considerable monetary expense.

And as long as lynchers go unpunished, lynching will containue. This is a serious problem, which the states should face fearlessly and adequately. Lynching is itself a crime which the courts must deal with vigorously if there is to be any hope of its suppression. That it should exist in this enlightened country in this twentieth century, in any one of the forty-eight states of the Union is a disgrace.

The courts must deal vigorously with crime and as vigorously with private avengers of crime.

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Womans Journal

Jan 8/1916

ANTI GEORGIA HAS MOST LYNCHINGS

Southern States Where Women Are Denied Vote Show Largest Record of Mob Rule

Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered 69, as recorded at Tuskegee Institute and announced at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 1. This was 17 more than in 1914.

Georgia led the States with 13 lynchings. Mississippi was second with nine. Fifty-five persons lynched were Negroes and 14 whites. The year before 49 were Negroes and three whites. Three women were 1915 mob victims.

In four instances, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs, as proved by later events.

Lynching by States is given: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings would be prevented in these States if there were proper government, and women in each of these States are asking today to have a voice in the election of that government.

Humanität und Lyncherei.

Im Staate Georgia ſind kürzlich wieder fünf Neger gelyncht worden. Ein Schuldbeweis lag gegen ſie nicht vor. Es war kaltblütiger brutaler Mord, dem die fünf Neger zum Opfer fielen. Im letzten Jahre ſind in Georgia achtzehn amerikaniſche Bürger auf dieſe Weiſe ermordet worden. In den Ver. Staaten überhaupt 69. Außer Georgia ſind an dieſen Verbrechen folgende Staaten betheiligt: Alabama und Miſſiſſippi mit neun Opfern, Arkanſas, Florida, Kentucky und Texas mit je fünf, Oklahoma mit drei, Louiſiana, Miſſouri und Tenneſſee mit zwei, Illinois, Ohio, Süd Carolina und Virginien mit je einem Opfer.

Unter den Ermordeten befanden ſich 55 Neger und 14 Weiße. Gegen das Vorjahr ſtieg die Zahl der Lynchmorde im letzten Jahre um ſiebzehn. An der Zunahme waren die Weißen mit elf, die Schwarzen mit ſechs Opfern betheiligt. Unter den Gelynchten befanden ſich drei Frauen. In wenigſtens vier Fällen wurde feſtgeſtellt, daß die Ermordeten an den ihnen zur Laſt gelegten Vergehen unſchuldig geweſen waren, in den meiſten Fällen wurde der Verſuch, die Schuld der Ermordeten feſtzuſtellen, gar nicht gemacht.

In nur elf Fällen lag die Beſchuldigung der Nothzucht vor. Zwölf Neger und fünf Weiße wurden unter der Beſchuldigung gelyncht, ſie hätten einen Mord begangen, drei Weiße und ſechs Neger wegen Totſchlags, drei wegen Körperverletzung, vier — Vater, Sohn und zwei Töchter — weil ſie einen Sicherheitsbeamten geprügelt hatten. drei. weil ſie Mauleſel vergiftet hatten; zwei Weiße, weil ſie Schweine geſtohlen hatten, zwei wegen Mißachtung der Warnung von Nachtreitern, drei wegen Beleidigung von Frauen, zwei weil ſie in die Wohnung von Frauen eingedrungen waren, zwei wegen Verwundung eines Mannes, einer weil er Fleiſch geſtohlen hatte, zwei wegen Bettelns, zwei wegen Raubes, einer weil er eine Kuh geſtohlen hatte, zwei weil ſie einem Manne, der ſich ſeiner Verhaftung widerſetzte, Munition zugeſteckt hatten, ein Weißer, weil er ſein Weib und Kind geſchlagen hatte, einer, weil er bei der Einäſcherung einer Scheune mitgeholfen hatte.

Obwohl mit dieſem Record belaſtet, genirt ſich die Regierung des Herrn Wilſon nicht, ſich als den Vorkämpfer der Humanität und Civiliſation namentlich gegenüber Deutſchland u. England aufzuſpielen, wenn unbeabſichtigt von ihm und bei frivoler Herausforderung von amerikaniſcher Seite hier und da einige Amerikaner ums Leben kommen. Darf man ſich daher nicht wundern, wenn drüben die amerikaniſche „Humanität“ als erbärmliche Heuchelei angeſehen wird.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915.

1-20-16

Western Index

Dear Mr. Starks:

As Head of the Division of Records and Research of The Tuskogee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those lynched 55 were Negroes, and 14 were whites. This is six more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only 11, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched were for: Murder, 17; five whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, three whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters.. poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1,—white; charged with being accessary to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

MONROE N. WORK,
Division of Records and Research,
Tuskogee Institute, Alabama.

From Monroe N. Work.

Wilmington, Del.
EVERY EVENING
JAN 6 1916

Lynching Record of 1915.

According to a report by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the division of records at Tuskegee Institute, there were 69 lynchings in the United States during the year 1915. Of those lynched, 55 were negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are 3 women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only 11, 10 negroes and 1 white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder, 17, 5 whites and 12 negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, 3 whites and 6 negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of 4, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 9, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 18, Illinois 1, Kentucky 5, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 9, Missouri 2, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 3, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 5, Virginia 1.

The increase in the number of white men lynched is somewhat surprising, and indicates that at last the mob spirit does not rigidly draw the color line. That two Northern States, Illinois and Ohio, should have indulged in the lawless pastime, also may be suggestive. But the fact remains that the entire record is far from assuring, and stands as a disgrace to the country and a severe arraignment of the States where the crimes were committed.

LYNCHING—THE GREAT AMERICAN PASTIME

June

THERE WERE 17 more lynchings in the United States in 1915 than in 1914, if the record of Tuskegee Institute, which for years has kept annual tab on mob violence, is correct. This is an increase of 33 per cent.

The number last year was 69. Of these 55 were Negroes and 14 whites, as compared with 49 Negroes and 3 whites the year previous. Included in the record are three women.

In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in Georgia.

Only 11, 10 Negroes and 1 white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for each were: murder, 17, 5 whites and 12 Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, 3 whites and 6 Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, whites; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

The lynchings occurred in the folowing states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

LOUISVILLE, KY
TIMES
JAN 3 [illegible]

FIVE LYNCHINGS IN STATE DURING 1915

Tuskegee Report Shows Increase In Victims of Mob Violence In Country.

There were five lynchings in Kentucky in a total of sixty-nine in the country during 1915, according to a report made public by Monroe N. Work, of the Division of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Of those lynched fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was forty-nine negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged, it is declared. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only eleven—ten negroes and one white—of those put to death, or 15 per cent. of the total. were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched for were: Murder, seventeen (five whites and twelve negroes); killing officers of the law, nine (three whites and six negroes); wounding officers of the law, three; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, three; stealing hogs, two, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, three; entering women's rooms, two; wounding a man, two; stealing meat, one; burglary, two; robbery, one; looting, one; stealing cotton, one; charged with stealing a cow, one; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; beating wife and child, one, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, one.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eighteen; Illinois, one; Kentucky, five; Louisiana two; Mississippi, nine; Missouri, two; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas five; Virginia, one.

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"Time to Stop It," Says Methodist Organ

2/16/16

(From The Wesleyan Christian Advocate.)

It surely is time to stop this unwisdom and horrible anarchy of lynching, so common in this country. The record for 1915 shows that there were sixty-nine lynchings in this country last year. Of those lynched, fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. This is eleven more whites than in 1914 and six more negroes than for the last year. In at least four instances, it is said that it afterwards developed that the persons were innocent of the crime for which they were lynched.

Constitution

Fifteen per cent of those lynched were charged with rape, seventeen were lynched for murder, five whites and twelve negroes; for killing officers of the law, nine, three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law, three. Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama 9, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 18, Illinois 1, Kentucky 5, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 9, Missouri 2, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 3, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 5, Virginia 1. And these figures, we dare say, do not tell the entire story.

Georgia, be it said to her shame, leads all of the above states in the acts of lawlessness. If this high-handed method of dealing out punishment on either the innocent or the guilty keeps on much longer, what use will there be for courts and the expense of government? Are we in this age of the world's history going to make it necessary for every man to carry a gun with him for his protection against the lawless?

And are we going to keep on making human life so cheap that men will regard the life of a human being as of no more worth than that of a dog or any other animal? We are in a state of anarchy in this country right now. And what is being done with vigor to stop it? Would it not be wise to try for a while the strong arm of the law and the orderly proceedings of our courts?

LYNCHING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Advertiser

The Atlanta Constitution must surely represent the best thought of Georgia, when in the course of a vigorous editorial denunciation of the mob spirit in Georgia, and in several States, not overlooking Alabama, that newspaper says: 1/28/15

> What is the matter with the public conscience? Has it become atrophied?
>
> Here is another question we propound to the candidates for Governor, entered and yet to enter in the race:
>
> What will you do to put an end to lynching and mob law in Georgia?
>
> You, who want to serve your people and your State, cannot do them better service than in this: Point the way and lead to the achievement of law enforcement.
>
> We know you stand for law and order, but what will you do to preserve them? What will you do to redeem Georgia from this record of shame?
>
> Georgia awaits your answer!

That is the way to approach this subject. Let Georgia's candidates for Governor talk this matter over with the masses of the people. Let the candidates ask for an expression of popular sentiment on the question of law enforcement. Let Georgia's newspapers aid in the promotion of this fight for decency.

In this connection it is worth while to take note of a serious suggestion from a New York newspaper, The Globe, and a similar hint from The World. The Globe says:

> The spread of mob law in the South is of deep concern to every American citizen. Lynching does not alone rob its victims of their constitutional rights and their lives. As infamous a wrong as is this, it is little compared to the injury it does to the community and to society at large. Is there no remedy for this contagious social disease? Yes, there are two—the appeal to reason and the appeal to force. As Georgia apparently will not heed the former, the time has come to apply the latter with inexorable resolve.

Federal intervention! How do Southerners like the sound of that suggestion? You do not like it, of course. But we submit that your wrath should be spent upon the heads of the lynchers of your State, who are responsible for this far-fetched thought.

Discussing this paragraph from The Globe's editorial, The Constitution says with rare force:

> Does Georgia propose, can she afford, to let it come to this? For it will come to just this pass unless the State grasps the problem with a vigorous hand and puts an end to lynch law.
>
> We may decry and denounce the idea of Federal intervention in what we have been pleased to regard as purely State affairs. But where the rights guaranteed to American citizens under the constitution of the United States are wantonly violated, and, with the seeming acquiescence of the State, there will be no difficulty in finding ground for intervention when an outraged public sentiment shall make emphatic demand for it.

This is something for citizens to think about. There is not any probability of Federal intervention, of course, but there is the prospect of national condemnation which is already upon us. One of the most serious obstacles in the way of desirable immigration to the South is the mob spirit which is so easily aroused here. Lynchings cost us money. They cost us prestige in the civilized world.

What are we going to do about it?

WHAT IS GEORGIA GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Advertiser 1-25-16

During the year 1915 there were twenty-nine lynchings in the State of Georgia. Last Friday the bullet riddled bodies of five negroes were found hanging from a tree near Starkville. A Sylvester special to the New York Herald states that these five bodies increased the number of persons lynched in Georgia in five weeks to fourteen. Think of it! Fourteen negroes lynched in one State in five weeks. In 1915 there was a total of eighty lynchings in Southern States. Georgia tops the list with twenty-nine to her discredit; Mississippi is second and Alabama third with nine. We had a worse record in Alabama in 1915 than we had the year before. Virginia and Missouri only had one lynching each last year.

If Georgia made any pretense to enforce her laws, if Georgia would but make one supreme effort to run down and punish the men who constantly soil her good name, it would not lie in the mouth of other Americans to scold. But Georgia mobs murder men who are charged with minor offenses such as stealing, etc. They murder men suspected of being accomplices in murder. And, members of the mobs invariably go scot free in Georgia.

Conditions at one time were quite as bad in Aalbama as in Georgia or any other State. But for a decade Alabama Governors have used the power of their offices to punish mobs and to unhorse sheriffs who were guilty of negligence in cases of mob violence. This vigorous policy on the part of several Alabama Governors had a most wholesome effect.

Georgia is not unlike Alabama in most respects; certainly not unlike Alabama in its theoretical respect for the law. Why, then, is it that Georgia, a State of churches, schools, newspapers, distinguished statesmen and as a general rule a thickly populated State—why is it that Georgia permits her lynching statistics to swell with each passing year?

Georgia's Governors usually are bold and courageous men. Her newspapers are the equal of any newspapers in the South. Her citizenship in all respects is exacting and scrupulous to a degree. How can it happen that twenty-nine lynchings can occur in one year in that grand old State? How is it that fourteen lynchings can occur in five weeks in the State of Oglethorpe and Wesley, the State of Ben Hill, Bob Toombs, Alex Stephens, of Grady, Long, Lanier and Pendleton? It is deplorable that it is so, but nonetheless it is the truth, unless somebody has juggled the figures.

Georgia's Governors are helpless unless the petit juries will co-operate with the executives. And petit juries will remain callous until public sentiment is so crystallized against the murderous lyncher to such a degree that the flippant taker of human life will flee and call to heaven for mercy. How can that sentiment be crystallized? Mainly through the newspapers. Georgia newspapers have striven hard to break down the prestige of Georgia's law haters; but their work is only begun. They must attack the lynching passion as they would attack any plague; they must fight without ceasing, and fight together. Georgia is fundamentally no worse than any other State in the Union and her good citizens feel the shame which comes to that commonwealth on account of Georgia's mobs. The Advertiser believes that the outraged citizenship of Georgia must surely rise and smite the traducers of Georgia's good name. But the whole South looks on and wonders if this optimism is well placed.

BRANDED AS BARBARIANS.

Five negroes, taken from the Worth county jail through a ruse that happened to work well, have been lynched by a mob because of the suspicion that they were implicated in the murder of Sheriff Moreland of Lee county. Constitution

The suspicion may be well founded. They may have been right on the ground when the fatal shots were fired; may have participated, themselves, in the firing.

That is aside from the question. The incident is merely cumulative; but there has been so much cumulation that the situation is becoming serious. 1-23-16

Georgia was advertised in flaring headlines to the whole world as the one state out of forty-eight which led them all last year in demonstrations of mob rule.

We led the world in lynchings for 1915, and we have started the new year in a fair way to break our own record for past performances in trampling upon the law!

We are being branded as barbarians not only north, but the attacks and criticisms of our own neighbors and friends here at home are little milder than those that come from a distance.

Consider it as we may, there is no getting away from it: The whole people of Georgia have got to shoulder the responsibility and bear the brunt of this persistent lawlessness.

Through pretended indifference we only deceive ourselves. We know we do not approve mob rule any more than we welcome the condemnation that is based upon it.

The remedy is simple; it is just a matter of public sentiment. But no apathetic public sentiment will do it. Thought and opinion will accomplish nothing except as they are made the basis of action.

What does Georgia propose to do about it? Stop it as she should do by the overwhelming force of a public opinion set into effective motion, or continue in that apathetic course, which writes "Barbarism" in bigger letters, with every recurrence, over the entrance doors to our state?

The matter is wholly within the hands of the people of this state. They have it within their power to enforce any law; likewise, to make of any law the veriest dead letter.

Shall we continue to pose in the eyes of the world as outlaws and the condoners of assassination, or shall we set Georgia where, in the minds and hearts of her people, she really belongs, upon the pedestal of law and order?

It is a question for the good people of Georgia to answer. They can stop it if they will. If they do not, it is they who must suffer the penalty.

An Intolerable Condition.

Constitution 2-2-16

Editor Constitution: I am glad that you are agitating the subject of the suppression of lynching in Georgia. It seems to me that the evil has reached the crucial point and that a concerted and continued effort should be made to arouse public opinion to the point where the thing will be no longer tolerated.

It looks like the governor should take the lead in developing and organizing the sentiment on this line. Cannot the press—daily and weekly—"get together" in a campaign that will not "let up" until the people will see that this lawlessness is forever stamped out of our state?

As a citizen of Georgia I thank you for what you are doing and hope that your efforts will not be abated till the desired end is accomplished.

LOTT WARREN.

Atlanta, Ga., January 31, 1916.

A Woman's View.

Editor Constitution: Your recent editorials on lynch prevalence are aptly put. You seem to be getting down to business. This grave question cannot be too greatly stressed. Let the press get hot on the trail—big standing rewards, illimitable as to time, be offered by the state for apprehension of offenders, and every law-abiding citizen constitute himself a private detective—and soon a change must come o'er the spirit of Georgia's dream.

SARA H. WILSON STRAHAN.

January 31 1916.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

APR 18 1916

LYNCHING OF JOHN DUKES PROMPTS EXPERT'S COMMENT

Southern Increase of Mob Murders for Many Causes Marks National Tendency Toward Added Crimes of Violence

[The subjoined letter to the PUBLIC LEDGER is written by a national authority on the statistics and psychology of lynching.—Editor PUBLIC LEDGER.]

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

The lynching today of John Dukes in Bonifay, Fla., prompts me to say that among the disquieting evidences of a national tendency toward lawlessness and crime not the least is the revival of lynching during 1915 and 1916. There were last year 98 of these lamentable occurrences, or the highest number, with three exceptions, during the last 15 years. Ninety-eight lynchings in a country which calls itself civilized emphasizes a truly disgraceful and alarming condition. If a single person has been brought to justice and properly punished, there are no records available to show that this has been the case. In its origin quite probably lynching was largely on account of some exceptional crime against society, for the punishment of which the usual methods and judicial procedure seemed inadequate.

The lynching of negroes in the South on account of unspeakable crimes against white women constitutes, at least at the present time but a small fraction of the total number of lynchings for a variety of reasons. John Dukes was accused of murder. According to the record published by the Chicago Tribune, the crimes for which persons were lynched during 1915 were: Murder, 49; theft, 11; rape, 9; murderous assaults, 7; attempted rape, 4; alleged murder, 3; poisoned mules, 3; accessory to murder, 2; insulting women, 2; race prejudice and unnamed causes, 3; wife beating, 1. In addition, three persons were victims of night riders. Two of the 98 persons lynched were women. As pointed out in a letter to the Atlanta Constitution of March 9, 1916, "In all the lynchings I have read about in Georgia not a single member of the mobs has been killed, wounded or even apprehended by the officers, nor have the officers been injured in the defense of their prisoners." Georgia, during 1915, as in some years past, held first rank in acts of mob violence of this kind. If any one has been brought to justice and been punished in the State of Georgia on account of lynching, the fact has not been made a matter of record. Lynching is no longer confined to those miserable perverts of society, black or white, who commit unspeakable crimes upon women, but in a large proportion of cases lynchings are now for ordinary crimes, with regard to which civilized society has adequate methods of judicial procedure and the certainty of drastic punishment.

As pointed out in the Atlanta Constitution of March 7, in an editorial discussing "Real Georgia Issues," of the questions to be asked the candidates for Governor, the first and, in a measure, the most important as a safeguard of Southern civilization is, "What remedy do you propose for the elimination of lynching and mob law in this State?" It would be interesting to know the replies which have been made by the gubernatorial candidates to this precise and thoroughly well-considered question. Under date of March 10, 1916, the Savannah Morning News contained an article on a Tennessee lynching at Lebanon, at which, according to Tennessee newspapers, "a mob of masked men, from 75 to 100 in number, forced the doors of the county jail, took the keys from the sheriff and jailers, took out a negro who had fatally wounded the chief of the Lebanon police, took him to the public square of the city and there hanged him. More than a thousand persons, including women, saw the lynching." As observed in this connection by the Nashville Tennesseean, "Lebanon is one of the oldest, one of the most conservative, one of the most stable towns in Tennessee," and yet in a community which, by all ordinary standards, should be a bailiwick of civilization, which is but the equivalent of law and order, a most lamentable occurrence of this kind is even made the occasion of a public exhibition.

A Georgian living at West Orange, N. J., under date of January 25, in a letter to the Evening Sun, of New York, published February 5, 1916, inquires as to why "everybody is whooping and howling for the protection of our American citizens in Mexico," and he quotes Senator Borah, of Idaho, as having said, "In God's name, has the time come when we will not protect our citizens?" For if so, he continues,

> Why does not the Government apply this policy in Georgia, where so many lynchings occur each year? When Georgians can't control their mobs any better than they seem to, and when their "investigations" after lynchings prove to be such farces, it would seem as though the people on the outside who are "civilized" might step in and do something.
>
> What that "something" should be, however, nobody seems to know.

Referring to the lynching record of 1915, the Washington Times, under date of January 2, 1916, points out that

> Fifteen States may take what pride they wish from the fact that they were in the lynching zone. Georgia has the unenviable distinction of heading the list. In only 11 of the 69 lynchings was the crime charged that one upon which advocates of the "unwritten law" base their claims to kill, without trial, those who commit it. Stealing hogs and poisoning mules were among the other offenses for which those strung up paid their lives without process of law. In four of the cases absolute proof later was forthcoming that the victims were not guilty. In other cases the evidence against them was hazy. Neither can it be claimed that the lynchings were wholly a racial problem, for 14 of those who met death in this manner were white.

In concluding these remarks, which are obviously free from any prejudice, it is observed in the editorial that "All indications point that the whole question of lynching is not a question of race, but a problem of civilization, which we might solve before being too proud of our enlightenment."

The 69 lynchings involved 98 victims. According to the Tuskegee Institute record, prepared by Mr. Monroe N. Work, there were 18 lynchings in Georgia, 9 in Alabama, 9 in Mississippi, 5 in Texas, 5 in Kentucky, 5 in Arkansas and 5 in Florida. The remainder occurred in Missouri, Louisiana, Illinois, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Subsequently some question has been raised as to the accuracy of the Virginia return, which apparently was a newspaper error. Lynching, however, is shown to be still largely a Southern problem. Border States, like Illinois, Ohio and Missouri, show deplorable instances. The evil is growing by crowd contagion in strict conformity to the psychology of suggestion. The public mind is being dulled with the horrible details of crimes more unspeakable and more vile in some instances on the part of the lynching mob than on the part of the victim.

Lynch law might well be made a subject of instruction in our universities. The only satisfactory treatise on the subject was published 10 years ago by James Elbert Cutler, of Wellesley College. The conclusions arrived at after a painstaking investigation fall short of the required restatement of fundamental principles of action. The subject is not in need of any academic discussion, but of thoughtful, serious and courageous consideration.

The lynching evil is but one of several decidedly suggestive illustrations of American indifference to law and order and the sanctity of human life. Suicides and homicides are on the increase, and in the aggregate cause an annual loss of more than 25,000 lives. Suicides are increasing among children as well as among those far advanced in years. Murders now number about 8000 per annum when allowance is made for doubtful returns. Suicides number approximately 18,000 a year, and San Francisco has the highest suicide rate of all cities in the world. Memphis has the highest murder rate, while Georgia has the highest record in lynching.

These are facts which cannot be explained away, and they demand the most thoughtful consideration on the part of the public and the General Government. If the States will not intervene and punish adequately those who conspicuously fail in their sworn duty to protect those accused or convicted of crime against mob violence, then a way must be found for the Federal Government to control the situation. Possibly the most satisfactory solution would be a rural constabulary or rural police, on the principle of the mounted police of Canada or the Texas Rangers, who would not be guilty of political subserviency and violate their oath of office in a cowardly and contemptible manner. It is the duty of the pulpit and the press to emphasize on any and every appropriate occasion the sanctity of human life, the wrongfulness and sinfulness of murder and self-murder, and last, but not least, the perversion of our civilization in acts of lynching and mob violence.

F. L. H.

New York, April 16, 1916.

Lynchings-1915
Reports Sent to Press

Time for Heroic Action To Stop Lynchings in Georgia

Constitution 1-31-16

Editor Constitution: Your editorials calling attention to the sad record of Georgia in the matter of mob law and particularly to the fact that five men have already been lynched in this state since the year began, was no doubt read with appreciation and approbation by the vast majority of the people of the state. The lynching last year of eighteen persons in the state of Georgia, being twice as many as were lynched in any other state in the union, has given the commonwealth an evil eminence which all patriotic Georgians hope will be evanescent. If the spirit of lawlessness is not restrained it may be expected speedily to reach new and disgraceful extremes.

The time, too, has passed when lamentations, however profound and sincere, meet the needs of the case. The emergency demands practical measures of a radical kind. The issue must be met by our political leaders. It is probable that a number of worthy gentlemen are going to run for the office of governor. All of them, no doubt, will declare in the usual trite way that they will stand for the enforcement of the laws of the state. They should, however, go further than this platitude and declare to the people whose votes they will seek what new laws they deem needed and what practical measures they propose to take if elected to prevent the violation of the sovereignty of the state by the anarchistic riff-raff who will continue to bring disgrace upon us unless they are sternly dealt with.

Some may believe that it is beneath the dignity of a candidate for the exalted office of governor to have a plank on this subject in his platform. In that case he is too hampered by dignity to be the governor that Georgia is in need of at this crisis in her history. What we need is a man who realizes that we have an Augean stable whose accumulated filth threatens the health of the body politic and who has some consciousness of the Herculean strength necessary to cleanse it, and who also believes that the great masses of our people will respond to wise and vigorous leadership for the elimination of this evil. Not only should we hear from the men who seek the place of chief executive, or high sheriff of Georgia, but we have a right to expect utterances upon it from the candidates for the other ofifces being so eagerly sought at this time.

It is not the chief purpose of this letter to make any specific suggestions, but rather to emphasize the need for some remedial measures. How would it do, however, to pass a law providing that when a man is lynched his family shall be paid $5,000 out of the treasury of the county, the same being raised by increasing the tax rate in the county? Furthermore, it might be provided by law that every sheriff or keeper of a prison give a substantial bond guaranteeing the safety of prisoners committed to his custody. These laws might tend to arouse the lethargic public sentiment against mob law and to reduce the number of clever tricks by which prisoners are so often spirited away from our jails and prisons. But as already suggested, the writer pleads ignorance as to the details of the remedy needed. The problem is one for our practical statesmen and the law abiding and law loving citizens are watching with patriotic interest and even anxiety to see what they will do with it.

(REV.) REMBERT G. SMITH.

Marietta, Ga., January 28, 1916.

GEORGIA MUST PAY!

From two sources come subtle suggestion of federal "intervention in Georgia" for the purpose of eliminating lynch law and mob rule.

Constitution

The New York World, whose editorial is published elsewhere, throws out the hint by negation, commenting that the recent lynching of five negroes in Lee county, "all Americans," brought forth no resolution in congress calling for intervention by the United States.

1-27-16

The New York Globe, discussing the Lee county lynchings, says:

> The spread of mob law in the south is of deep concern to every American citizen. Lynching does not alone rob its victims of their constitutional rights and their lives. As infamous a wrong as is this, it is little compared to the injury it does to the community and to society at large. Is there no remedy for this contagious social disease? Yes, there are two—the appeal to reason and the appeal to force. As Georgia apparently will not heed the former, the time has come to apply the latter with inexorable resolve.

Does Georgia propose, can she afford, to let it come to this? **For it will come to just this pass unless the state grasps the problem with a vigorous hand and puts an end to lynch law.**

We may decry and denounce the idea of federal intervention in what we have been pleased to regard as purely state affairs. But where the rights guaranteed to American citizens under the constitution of the United States are wantonly violated, and, with the seeming acquiescence of the state, **there will be no difficulty in finding ground for intervention when an outraged public sentiment shall make emphatic demand for it.**

With the exception of 1914, when there were only two lynchings in the state, Georgia has held the record for mob executions the last five years. She has begun 1916 in a fair way to surpass her own foremost previous record.

For this record, a smirch upon her name, Georgia must pay! She has paid; she is still paying, and she will continue to pay at double compound interest until her people, realizing that lynching is not a local matter, and awakened to their own danger, call an effective halt!

Georgia has paid in national disapproval. She is paying now in national condemnation. The next account presented for settlement might easily be federal intervention!

Twenty years ago lynchings were few and far between in Georgia and other southern states. **There was but one crime, a brutal one, upon which mobs sought to justify their action.** But lawlessness in one instance breeds it in another. We have gone from bad to worse. Lynchings have increased in number, and it is scarcely any longer a question of the crime, but of mob resentment and mob opportunity.

Current news reports carry the account of the lynching of an 18-year-old negro in Alabama for robbing a store! Shall we have mobs next hunting down and hanging to trees violators of the laws against petty larceny?

What is the matter with the public conscience? Has it become atrophied?

Here is another question we propound to the candidates for governor, entered and yet to enter in the race:

What will you do to put an end to lynching and mob law in Georgia?

You, who want to serve your people and your state, cannot do them better service than in this: **Point the way and lead to the achievement of law enforcement.**

We know you stand for law and order, **but what will you do to preserve them? What will you do to redeem Georgia from this record of shame?**

Georgia awaits your answer!

"Lynch Law in Georgia."

Constitution

(From The New York World.)

1-27-16

Five negroes, all Americans, were taken from the Worth county jail at Sylvester and lynched, but no United States senator has introduced a resolution calling for intervention in Georgia by the United States. The negroes were hanged to the limb of a tree and their bodies riddled with bullets, but congress in its wrath is not clamoring for the instant invasion of Georgia by federal forces to vindicate the rights of American citizens. Neither Senator Fall, of New Mexico, nor Senator Borah, of Idaho, has made an impassioned plea to the senate that the brutal murder of five Americans by a Georgia mob be avenged in blood and the national honor upheld in the eyes of the world. The victims of the Georgia mob did not carry United States passports either. They had not asked for a military escort. They were in jail and under the protection of the authorities of the law. They were not in a semi-barbarous foreign country infested with bandits and guerilla forces. Their personal safety was pledged by the laws of the state of Georgia and the peaceful character of the community to which they belonged. As American citizens at home they enjoyed the full guarantees of a constitution of the United States designed to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity and secure to them the blessings of liberty.

Georgia is not Mexico. It is a proud and sovereign state of the union. If its law-abiding people happen to indulge a weakness for lynching, it is because they have state traditions to maintain. In 1911 there were eleven lynchings in the state; in 1912, eleven; in 1913, seven; in 1914, only two, far short of the annual average. January 15, 1915, at Monticello, a mob of 100 men gathered at the Jasper county jail and lynched four negroes. That was just a year ago. This week the mob lynched five. Up to October 11, 1915, there were fourteen lynchings last year in Georgia, in which Americans were shot, hanged or burned at the stake.

THE LYNCHER.

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser

Your editorials of the 27th and 28th on lynching were vigorous denunciations of the lyncher and were widely commented on by thoughtful readers, and heartily approved.

The lyncher is ever ready for action. Whether the crime of the accused consists of assault on women, poisoning of stock, burglary, larceny, and even minor offenses, he is ready to take life, and delights in doing so. He is judge and jury at the same time, and acts as sheriff to execute his own sentences.

1-30-16

To see his victim dangle at the end of the rope in his dying contortions, to see the blood flow from wounds inflicted, arouse within him a frenzied delight, and the tiger's nature is uppermost in his make-up. He is there participating to take human life, not to see justice done, or calmly weigh the guilt or innocence in a judicial scale, but is there to kill, kill, kill.

I have read and heard of barbarous excesses practiced by lynchers on the bodies of their victims, and to carry away portions of the body as mementos and sovenirs.

The question arose in my mind whether the church and school has not utterly failed in their mission, as their civilizing influences have made no impression on him.

It seems to me that the proper teaching in the home and around the fireside will accomplish more among the rising generation than all the other influences, and will teach him the sacredness of human life.

To temporize with this class of lawbreakers is worse than useless, and only such examples as were meted out to would-be lynchers in Jefferson county some years ago by which seventeen of them were killed by officers of the law, will have the desired effect of over-awing them and make them respect law and society.

—S. Z.

Montgomery, Ala.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

JAN 21 1916

LYNCHING AND ITS CAUSES AS VIEWED IN THE SOUTH

Professor Morse, of the University of South Carolina, Makes an Interesting Statement of the Case

AN INTERESTING statement of the Southern view of the lynchings for which that part of the country has been so conspicuous has been written for the PUBLIC LEDGER by Prof. Josiah Morse, of the department of psychology and philosophy at the University of South Carolina. It is a very clear presentation of the case.

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—The increase from 52 lynchings in 1914 to 69 in 1915, though considerable, is, in my opinion, not a matter of deep significance, nor ground for special anxiety. There were two exceptional factors present last year, which, perhaps, will account for the increase. A glance at the table of statistics, which I inclose, shows that Georgia alone had an increase of 16 lynchings, or from two to 18. If we subtract Georgia's increase we have left 53 lynchings, which is only one more than last year's number. I need not point out that many Georgians were wrought up to a fever heat of excitement over the Frank case, nor that 18 lynchings in one year do not represent the normal condition of affairs in that State. This abnormal situation in Georgia is one of the factors referred to above. Furthermore, it should be noted that of the 18 lynchings in Georgia, 12 were perpetrated by four mobs, and not by 12 mobs on 12 different occasions. When a heinous crime has been committed and the mob is infuriated over it, it will as readily kill three or four as one. Reason is dethroned and control lost. In Alabama, for example, one mob lynched three negroes; in Arkansas one mob lynched two white men, and in Kentucky the same mob lynched two white men. That is to say, if we were to count occasions instead of individuals, we would find little or no increase in lynching. Another interesting fact is that there were 11 more white men lynched in 1915 than during the previous year, or an increase from three to 14, as compared with six more negroes, or an increase from 49 to 55. So that if we omit Georgia again we shall find that all the other States lynched 12 negroes less in 1915 than in 1914. In justice to Georgia, it should be said that Alabama, Arkansas and Kentucky also show large increases; the last two lynching three whites and two negroes each.

The other exceptional and disturbing factor, suggested to me by a friend, who is a close student of social and economic problems, was the increased irritability and lessened power of control due to worry and anxiety over the financial losses and industrial failures, with the consequent unemployment and distress due to the sudden depreciation in the value of cotton. There is undoubtedly a high co-efficient of correlation between financial and industrial depressions and crime. When men are employed, prosperous and happy they are more apt to be law-abiding; and the reverse is equally true. It is gratifying and encouraging to know that much progress has been made in this regard and that only from one-third to one-half as many lynchings have occurred in these latter years as in the nineties.

However, I hope I have not used these statistics as one who holds a brief for a client or a cause. The South needs no apologist. Her people do not grow horns; they do not constitute a different species of the genus homo. They respond in about the same manner as other human beings to the various human and material forces and conditions that surround them. It was Lady Montagu, I think, who once remarked that in all her experience with human beings she found that they differed in only two respects—age and sex.

And of course we hold no brief for lynching. Nor do the majority of the people of the South, or their officers, from Governor to Sheriff, in any way condone it. The press is solidly, strenuously and courageously opposed to it; so are all the educational institutions and agencies of civilization. And their influence is far more effective than he imagines who hears or reads only the deliberately sensational utterances of demagogues and soap-box politicians. In the South, as in the other sections of our country, the demagogue knows how to attract attention and to advertise himself. But his real influence is in inverse proportion to the noise he makes. May I add what I have elsewhere written, and what every intelligent negro knows to be true—that among no other people on this planet would the negro have fared better than he has with the people of the South.

JOSIAH MORSE.

Columbia, S. C., January 18, 1916.

GEORGIA'S CONSCIENCE

Georgia must do something about this matter of indiscriminate lynching and do it quickly. For every day's delay the people of the whole state pay the penalty.

Certainly the public conscience is not so seared, nor the public eye so blinded to the state's welfare, that the people of Georgia propose to permit this sort of thing to go on indefinitely, growing worse and worse from year to year, with no effort to stop these assaults upon the law which are assaults indirectly upon every man, woman and child in the state.

Constitution

Because of her lynching record, Georgia is being condemned from Maine to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf.

1-30-16

How long are we going to continue to hold this unenviable record? How long do we propose to continue to increase it?

Georgia's conscience and Georgia's manhood are upon their test. Somebody has got to speak and act for the state, and do it quickly, if we are going to make even a beginning toward getting out from under the burden which lawlessness has put upon us.

For the last five years we have, practically without exception, led every other state and community in the murder of men who, regardless of the crimes with which they were charged, were guaranteed a fair trial in the courts.

These men, no matter what their crimes, were promised certain rights of life and liberty under the constitution, not only of this state, but of the United States.

Do these lynchers believe, do the people of Georgia believe, that the federal government is going to permit this sort of thing to go on indefinitely without making some effort to put a stop to it?

There are those in congress now who would want no better opportunity than this lynching record gives them to take a hand in the matter.

Georgia need not think she can remain apathetic over this lynching record. Threats of federal intervention have already been heard; a little more and they will be translated into action.

And when this condition does come about, Georgians, waking up to it, will blame not themselves but the politicians, the officeholders who are now permitting this lawlessness to continue without protest.

Here is—not an issue, for there can be no division about it among good people—a principle upon which every candidate who goes before the people can well afford to stand.

If they are afraid to do it, if they balk for fear of the mob, then it is time for the good and law-abiding people who want to see their state respected and honored abroad as well as at home, to take hold of the situation.

"Let the Law Punish."

Constitution 1-31-16

Editor Constitution: In your prophetic editorial of the 27th instant, entitled "Georgia Must Pay," you state what is inevitable and inexorable.

For the well being and perpetuity of any state it is fundamental that its citizenry shall possess a vigorous faith in the state's institutions, laws, and religion. The presence of such faith induces loyalty and begets life; the absence of it breeds disloyalty and issues in decay.

The obviously increasing cruelty toward the negroes of the state comprising more than 45 per cent of the state's population is affecting adversely the negro's faith in, and loyalty to, the state to a surprising degree. Sad to behold would be the spectacle of this state having practically one-half its population neither believing in nor aggressively supporting its laws, its institutions, its religion, or even regarding the state's good name and destiny with stoical indifference. Add to this toll "an outraged public sentiment" and "federal intervention," and Georgia would, indeed, be paying a costly penalty—one which certainly every good citizen of the state would woefully regret. Accordingly, with your patriotic appeal we join in for a vigorous suppression of "mob resentment" and checking of "mob opportunity."

Let any offender against the law—black or white—be punished as he deserves; but do it as the law provides—anything else is anarchy.

(REV.) L. H. KING,
Pastor Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga., January 28, 1916.

THE WHOLE STATE PAYS THE PENALTY

Constitution 1-27-16

Editor Constitution: I have just read your editorial, "Branded as Barbarians."

Am glad to see you take up this matter. Something must be done.

I was in Louisiana recently and a merchant told me he had cut out all Georgia firms and would not buy any goods of them.

A manufacturer in New England said he did not care to ship or sell any goods to the merchant of Georgia on account of the frequent lynchings taking place there, indicating a callous disregard of the law.

Georgia must shoulder the wrongs of a small lawless element, and it is a shame that her people will stand by and not put a stop to such a condition.

I hope you will continue these editorials until something is done.

J. W. BEDELL.

Sanford, Fla., January 24, 1916.

NEW YORK WORLD

JAN 1916

Lynchings were at first directed exclusively against the negro and for the "usual crime." They have come to be directed often against white men and for a variety of offenses. The Tuskegee Institute's records show sixty-nine mob executions for 1915, against fifty-two for 1914. But while only three white men were among the victims in the earlier year, no less than fourteen, or 20 per cent. of the total, were in the list for last year. The white man cannot mob the law as a protection to the negro without in the end mobbing the law as a protection to himself.

Savannah Tribune 1-8-16

Lynchings were at first directed exclusively against the Negro and for the "usual crime." They have come to be directed often against white men and for a variety of offenses. The Tuskegee Institute record shows sixty-nine mob executions for 1915, against fifty-two for 1914. but while only three white men were among the victims in the earlier year, no less than fourteen or 20 per cent. of the total, were in the list for last year. The white man cannot mob the law as a a protection to the Negro without in the end mobbing the law as a protection to himself.

This preachment from the New York World is true, and the reaping of the lawless whites will be more appalling if conditions are not changed.

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A CONTAGIOUS SOCIAL DISEASE

THE recent lynching in Georgia of five men, who were taken from jail and killed with much the same evidence of deliberation and cold-blooded purpose that marked the Leo Frank case, gives point to the diagnosis by an important Southern organization of lynching as "a contagious social disease."

Independent

The movement to put an end to lynching comes from the right source. It comes from the leading universities of the Southern states. The University Commission on Southern Race Questions has been holding its sessions at Durham, North Carolina, and it has issued an address on the subject of lynching, directed primarily to the college men of the South. The commission consists of eleven college professors, representing as many Southern states.

2/7/16

It is true that lynching is not confined to the Southern states, nor is it wholly a race evil. Whites lynch whites and negroes lynch negroes, but this only proves it to be a contagious social disease and the danger is in the contagiousness. The address does not attempt to convince any one that lynching is a crime. The colleges to which it speaks know it well enough, but it is lukewarmness and timidity on the part of educated "good citizens" which makes it spread.

One of the bad features of lynching, says this address, is that it quickly becomes a habit and like all bad habits deepens and widens rapidly. Formerly lynchings were mainly incited by rape and murder, but the habit has spread until now such outrages are committed for much less serious crimes, and even those are lynched who have been falsely accused and finally proved innocent.

We have received again from Tuskegee Institute the record of the lynchings which during the past year have disgraced the country. During the year just closed there have been sixty-nine. Of those lynched fifty-five were negroes and fourteen whites. Last year we were pleased to note a diminution of lynchings, but this year six more negroes and eleven more whites were put to death by mobs than in 1914, showing that this evil recourse to lawless violence manifests less discrimination of race as time goes on.

Three women were among the victims last year. In four cases it was later proved that the persons lynched were innocent. Georgia maintains its bad preëminence, as more than one-fourth of the lynchings occurred in that state. Of the sixty-nine lynchings only fifteen persons were charged with offenses against women. Three men, all white, were charged with stealing hogs, and two white men for disregarding warnings of night-riders. Obviously lynching cannot maintain even the poor justification that it is the revolt of outraged masculine chivalry in defense of womankind.

These Southern scholars ask whether there is not sufficient legal intelligence and machinery to take care of every case of crime committed. Why fall back on the methods of the jungle?

This protest is properly addressed to the educated men of the South. They have wide vision. They know the contagiousness of the disease. They have the power if they will only exercize it to put a stop to the evil which more than any other disgraces the country, and particularly the South. We look to the colleges and the universities of the South to regenerate public sentiment and remove a stain on the whole nation.

NEW YORK LITERARY DIGEST

JAN 22 1916

A COLLEGIATE MOVE ON LYNCHING

SINCE the only way to put an end to the lynching-spirit "seems to be through a campaign of education," the Savannah *News* thinks the University Commission on Southern Race Questions is "tackling the evil in the right way." This Commission, composed of eleven representative Southern college professors, met recently at Durham, N. C., and at the close of their session issued a statement to the college men of the South on the subject of lynching. The statement is printed entire in a Durham dispatch to the New York *Evening Post.* The college men are appealed to because, in the Commission's opinion, they should be "in the front rank of those fighting for moral and social progress." They are urged to show others, whenever opportunity presents itself—

> "that lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and of their lives; it simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization, and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings. The wrong that it does to the wretched victims is almost as nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers themselves, to the community, and to society at large. . . . . . .
>
> "It is, of course, no argument in favor of lynching, nor can we derive any legitimate satisfaction from the facts that it is not confined to any one section of our country and that the victims are not always black. One of the bad features of lynching is that it quickly becomes a habit, and, like all bad habits, deepens and widens rapidly. Formerly lynchings were mainly incited by rape and murder, but the habit has spread until now such outrages are committed for much less serious crimes."

The Commission then quote the 1914 Tuskegee figures on lynchings—which have, of course, been superseded as well as exceeded by the 1915 report, which appears below—and conclude with this earnest plea:

> "These are the terrible facts. Is there no remedy? Have we not sufficient legal intelligence and machinery to take care of every case of crime committed? Must we fall back on the methods of the jungle? Civilization rests on obedience to law, which means the substitution of reason and deliberation for impulse, instinct, and passions. It is easy and tempting to obey the latter, but to be governed by the former requires self-control, which comes from the interposition of thought between impulse and action. Herein lies the college man's opportunity to serve his fellows; to interpose deliberation between their impulses and actions, and in that way to control both.
>
> "Society has a right to expect college men to help in molding opinion and shaping conduct in matters of this sort; it is their privilege and duty to cooperate with others in leading crusades against crime and mob rule and for law and civilization. The college man belongs in the front rank of those fighting for moral and social progress. For this reason, the University Commission make their first appeal to you, and urge you strongly to cooperate with the press, the pulpit, the bar, officers of the law, and all other agencies striving to eliminate this great evil, by speaking out boldly when speech is needed, and letting your influence be felt against it in decided, unmistakable measure and manner."

The lynching-record of 1915, according to the figures sent out rom Tuskegee, is slightly worse than that of the previous year, which makes the appeal to college men most timely. The statement prepared for the press by Mr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee, reads as follows:

> "There have been during the year just closed 69 lynchings Of those lynched 55 were negroes and 14 were whites. This is ix more negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 negroes and 3 whites. ncluded in the record are 3 women. In at least four instances later developed that the perso s put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.
>
> "Only 11—10 negroes and 1 white—of those put to death, or 15 per cent. of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched were: Murder, 17—5 whites and 12 negroes; killing officers of the law, 9—3 whites and 6 negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four—father, son, and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night-riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.
>
> "Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1."

Among the Southern States which have kept their hands clean during the last twelve months the Indianapolis *News* notes West Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. Illinois and Ohio should take seriously their appearance on the list; however, says *The News*, "there is no geographical reason for lynch-ng. It occurs only in communities in which the citizens have a erverted idea of modern standards of civilization."

Praise for the effort of the Collegiate Commission appears in the ditorial columns of the Savannah *News*, published in the State which was the scene of the most sensational lynching of the year, ndeed of many years. And the Georgia paper concludes:

> "Surely the great majority of the people realize lynching is wrong, and would be unwilling to take any part in lynchings, and yet the evil still exists. Apparently, then, a long campaign of education offers the only hope of preventing it, until such a time as the population of the South has become sufficiently dense to make it less likely that lynchings will occur."

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THE BLACK LIST.

Sixty-nine victims of the mob. That is merica's black list for last year. Every , white or black, has the right to be d by a jury of his peers whatever the me charged. That is, the law guaranes him that right. But, we see sixty-nine ncrete instances where the right was taken away, and by mobs, too. We do not onder that even barbarous Turkey reminded the American government that there hould not be so much concern here for the rmenians thousands of miles away, when en "in Christian America" are burned alive, hanged without trial, shot like mad dogs. White men are both judge and jury, the law is ample; there should be no such record made in 1916. It is needless for us to say that we believe the guilty should be punished. Let justice, not prejudice, not ace hate, not vengeance, reign.

New York Globe

JAN 1916

ONE REMEDY ONLY.

That lynching is on the increase is shown in a statement just issued by the University Commission on thern Race Questions to college men of the south. Whereas in 1914 the number of lynchings in the country, according to the most conservative compilation of figurs, was fifty-two, last year's record was sixty-eight, or an increase of 30 per cent. All of these lynchings, except four, occurred in the south, and the victims in 104 cases were Negroes.

"Is there no remedy? Have we not sufficient legal intelligence and machinery to take care of every case of crime committed?" asks the commission. Yes, there is a remedy, and only one, for the spread of this despicable crime against law and justice and civilization—the swift punishment of those guilty of it. Until the time comes when those sworn to uphold the law make a sincere effort to stamp out lynching mob rule will continue to flourish.

Georgia, with her black record, furnishes an eloquent illustration of how lukewarmness and timidity on the part of educated "good citizens," as the commission puts it, foster the spread of this contagious social disease. In 1914 there were two lynchings in that state. There were eighteen last year, or twice as many as in any other state. The scandalous events which led up to the lynching of Leo Frank are still fresh in memory. When the presumably decent element of a community not merely condones such crimes against law and order but actively takes part in them, it is no wonder that we are cursed with this great evil. While we are railing at the atrocities abroad, for consistency's sake at least we should give serious attention to the crimes against civilization committed within our own borders.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915.

National Baptist Union-Review

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 31, 1915.

Editor National Baptist Union-Review:

As Head of the Division of Records and Research of The Tuskegee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those lynched 55 were Negroes and 14 whites. This is six more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offense charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only 11, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder, 17; five whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, three whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynching occurred in the following states: Alabama 9; Arkansas 5; Florida 6; Georgia 18; Illinois 1; Kentucky 5; Louisiana 2; Mississippi 9; Missouri 2; Ohio 1; Oklahoma 3; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 2; Texas 6; Virginia 1.

MONROE W. WORK.
Division of Records and Research
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Lynn Mass
News
Jan 11, 1916

THE LYNCHINGS OF 1915.

Now and then some misguided individual rises to defend the peculiar institution of lynching and to rebuke us northerners because we pass judgment without any due appreciation of the real facts in the case. Perhaps we are guilty as charged. But a study of the record of lynchings of 1915, as compiled at Tuskegee Institute and now made public, is calculated to make us more stubborn and pig-headed on this matter than ever. For lynching is now being used not only against the particular crime of which Southerners have said so much, but in the case of a lot of other offences which no sane man can claim are worthy of death.

During 1915, there were in the United States 69 lynchings, an increase of 17 over 1914. Fifty-five of the 69 victims were negroes and three of them were women. All but two occurred in Southern states, and 18 of them occurred in the single state of Georgia, which was so complacent not long ago in the Frank case. Only 10 of the victims were even charged with offences against women, and of these, four were afterwards shown to have been entirely innocent. A summary of the offences of the killed, taken from the Cleveland Plain Dealer is as follows:

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1916

With the statement of Tuskegee Institute, published broadcast throughout the world relative to the lynching record for 1916, this nation should indeed hang its head in shame. There were six more colored and eleven more white men lynched in 1915 than 1914. Eighteen, or one-quarter, occurred in Georgia.

Of the sixty-nine lynched Tuskegee's eminent statistician speaks as follows. These facts and figures are far more eloquent than words:

New York News 1-6-16

"Only 11, 10 Negroes and 1 white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder, 17 (5 whites and 12 Negroes); killing officers of the law, 9 (3 whites and 6 Negroes); wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of 4 (father, son and 2 daughters); poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2 (white); disregarding warning of night riders, 2 (white); insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1 (white); charged with [illegible] accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

"Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 9; Arkan[illegible]; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1."

The question arises:- What is America going to do with the barbaric, disgraceful South. How can she, without the usual Wilson hypocrisy, talk about humanity to Europe? How can America pick the mote out of her brothers' eyes with the beam in her own eyes?

Philadelphia Public Ledger

JAN 11 1916

Judge Lynch Should Be Recalled

THERE were 68 lynchings in 1915—an increase of 16 over the number for the year before. The shameful pre-eminence is held by Georgia, with 18. When Booker Washington was alive he was accustomed each year to prepare an analysis of the statement of the number of cases in which the mob took the law into its own hands; and generally his optimism managed to interpret the figures as showing progress, and to find warrant for the feeling of encouragement. But if he saw these statistics given out by the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, he would, with other friends of two races, experience the sense of sorrowful concern. For, as the Commission observes, "lynching does not only rob its victims of their constitutional rights and of their lives. It simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization." In at least four of the instances reported it was found later that the victim was innocent. Upon this constant liability to error in the choice of an object of vengeance by the mob, much of the just abhorrence felt toward lynching is based. It does not condone the crime to admit that the usual inciting cause is in a peculiar degree infuriating.

SIXTY-NINE LYNCHED IN COUNTRY LAST YEAR

New York News 1-6-16

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 5.—There were 69 lynchings in the United States in 1915, as recorded at Tuskegee Institute—17 more than in 1914. Georgia led with 18; Mississippi was second with 9. Fifty-five persons lynched were colored and 14 whites; three women were mob victims.

In four instances, according to Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs, as proved by later events. The lynchings in other States showed: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Texas, 5; Kentucky, 5; Oklahoma, 3; Louisiana, 2; Tennessee, 2; Missouri, 2; Illinois, 1; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 1, and Virginia 1.

Lynchings—1915
Reports Sent to Press 173

GEORGIA LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

The New York Age

More Than One-Fourth of Total Number for 1915 are Credited to the Empire State

1-6-16.

FOURTEEN WHITE MEN LYNCHED

Sixty-nine Lynchings in 1915 as Against Fifty-five in 1914—Three Women are Included in This Number.

ONLY 15 PER CENT FOR RAPE

The "Usual Excuse" No Longer Is the Reason for Lynchings as Is Shown in the Fact that Only Eleven Men Were Charged With the Crime—In at least 4 Cases Parties Lynched Were Innocent.

Special to The New York Age.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Monroe N. Work, head of the Division of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, has sent out the anual record of lynching during 1915. The late Dr. Booker T. Washington caused this record to be kept, and co-operated during his lifetime with Mr. Work in its preparation.

The record shows an increase over 1914 of seventeen lynchings. There were 69 lynchings in 1915 as against 52 in 1914. In 1915, 14 whites were lynched while only 3 were lynched in 1914. Fifty-five Negroes were lynched in 1915, while there were 49 in 1914. Three women are included in the 1915 number, and in at least four cases proof developed later showing the innocence of the parties lynched.

Georgia, the Empire State of the South, the home of Hoke Smith, and the boyhood home of President Woodrow Wilson, enjoys the proud distinction of furnishing more than one-fourth of the total number of lynchings, eighteen of the mob murders being committed in that state.

Only 15 Per Cent. Charged With Rape.

That the old excuse for lynching is no fifteen per cent. of the cases. Eleven men, ten Negroes and one white, were charged with rape. Others were charged with the following list of alleged crimes: Murder, 17—five whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of 4—father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2—white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2—white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1—white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

The sixty-nine lynchings were divided among thirteen southern states and two western states, as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

Commenting on the increase in number of whites lynched, the New York World declares editorially as follows:

Lynchings were at first dlirected exclusively against the Negro and for the "usual crime." They have come to be directed often against white men and for a variety of offenses. The Tuskegee Institute's records show sixty-nine mob executions for 1915, against fifty-two for 1914. But while only three white men were among the victims in the earlier year, no less than fourteen or 20 per cent. of the total, were in the list for last year. The white man cannot mob the law as a protection to the Negro without in the end mobbing the law as a protection to himself.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915.

Journal & Guide

There is a division of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute under the direction of Prof. Monroe N. Work, that among other things keeps a record of lynchings that occur in this country. Prof. Work has issued a statement giving the record for 1915, showing that there were sixty-nine lynchings. The State of Georgia holds the record of having committen eighteen out of sixty nine of the crimes against law and society.

The report says:

"Of those lynched 55 were Negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

"Only 11, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent. of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder, 17; five whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, three whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

"Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas 5; Florida 5; Georgie 18; Illinois 1; Kentucky 5; Louisiana 2; Mississippi 9; Missouri 2; Ohio 1; Oklahoma 3; So. Carolina 1; Tennessee 2; Texas 5; Virginia 1."

From the white Christianity and civilization of the South comes the following protest against lynching. It is in the form of an open letter issued by the University Commission and is addressed to the college men of the South:

"This letter is not written to convince you that lynching is a crime, for you know it already. Its object is to urge you to show others whenever opportunity presents itself that lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and of their lives. It simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings. The wrong that it does to the wretched victims is almost as nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers themselves, to the community and to society at large.

"One of the bad features of lynching is that it quickly becomes a habit, and, like all bad habits, deepens and widens rapidly. Negroes were first lynched for rape and murder, but the habit has spread until they are lynched for much less serious crimes, and sometimes for trivial offences, and even Negro women have been lynched."

If any great white religious body, bishop, priest or minister has made any statement or protest against lynching during the past year, it has not come to the attention of the press.

PITTSBURG, PA.
POST
JAN 2 1916

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WAR OF RACES AFTER MURDER IS SPREADING

Posses Scouring Countryside Near Blakely, Ga., for Two Negroes.

LODGE ROOMS DESTROYED

Sixty-Nine Are Lynched In 1915; Georgia Leads

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered 69, as recorded at Tuskegee Institute and announced today. This was 17 more than in 1914.

Georgia led the states, with 18 lynchings. Mississippi was second, with nine. Fifty-five persons lynched were negroes and 14 were whites. The year before 49 were negroes and three were whites. Three women were 1915 mob victims.

In four instances, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs, as proved by later events. Lynching, by states, is given: Alabama nine, Arkansas five, Florida five, Georgia 18, Illinois one, Kentucky five, Louisiana two, Mississippi nine, Missouri two, Ohio one, Oklahoma three, South Carolina one, Tennessee two, Texas five, Virginia one.

BLAKELY, Ga., Jan. 1.—A race war is threatened in Early county today growing out of the assassination of Henry Villipigue last Wednesday. White posses are scouring the country. Reports yesterday that two negroes, Mike and Ulysses Goolsby, who are accused of having murdered Villipigue, had been burned to death night before last, proved untrue, and they are still at large.

Grandison Goolsby, father of the younger Goolsby; Earl Hightower, Simon Goolsby and Wingate Harrison, all negroes, were killed by white posses Thursday. Edward Law and Precious Law, his adopted son, negroes, charged with aiding the Goolsby boys to escape, were killed last night.

SEARCH IS THOROUGH.

The search for negroes connected with the assassination of Villipigue, who was a white overseer on an Early county plantation, had extended over the county borders into Albania on the west and Florida on the south, according to reports reaching here today. Outwardly however, Blakely and Early county were quiet after three days of clashes between whites and negroes.

According to reports here late last night, Mike and Ulysses Goolsby had gone into Alabama, making their way toward Montgomery, or had fled south toward Greenwood, Fla.

POSSE CROSSES LINE.

A posse of whites was said to have started toward Greenwood last night, while others crossed into Alabama.

An outbreak last night resulted in the death of the two Laws, both of whom, it was said, had aided the young Goolsbys to escape. Several negro lodge buildings were burned, two in the city limits of Blakely, while another lodge in the limits of Blakely was torn down by negroes to prevent the flames spreading to negro houses, should it be fired. According to reports reaching here today, not a negro lodge has been left standing in the county and police said they knew five had been destroyed.

MAY BE MORE DEAD.

Various reports reached here today of more negroes being killed than the officers know of. None of these reports could be positively confirmed today.

Officers say they had heard that posses were hunting negroes Wednesday night, Thursday and again Friday, but the hunt took place in isolated portions of the county, and if other negroes were killed their bodies had not been found by the authorities up to today, nor had anyone

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made a definite statement about their [illegible]. Only two white persons are known to have been injured in the series of clashes. Both are expected to recover.

Lynching in Georgia

Did you know that Georgia had eighteen lynchings in 1915, and South Carolina with a larger Negro population, had only one?

What is the matter with Georgia?

Some have said that we have had too much mob literature and there are too many of our citizens who preach the gospel of law violation.

We do not know the cause, and possibly the cause is varied, but we believe that if the mobs were punished as they should be it would have a good influence, and if the sheriffs of various counties with the aid of the state authorities should arrange to protect any prisoner they might have, these two influences would lessen the mob evil.

As it is it seems that all that is necessary for a mob to get a prisoner that has probably been captured at the expense of the state, and is in irons is to call at the jail and demand him with a few oaths and the sheriff with knees playing a tatoo delivers over the keys.

Every jail should be so securely guarded that it would be almost impossible for a mob to break in unless the sheriff turns over his keys and there should be a law to the effect that when a sheriff delivers the keys to a mob that it would automatically remove him from office, and disfranchise him for life.

There is one thing sure, and that is that there are too many mobs. A mob does no good and the evil is uncalculable.—North County Local.

(THE LYNCHING FEVER)
Or
THE HANGING OF THE ELEPHANT.

[illegible] Times 9-21-

Last week, at Erwin, Tenn., a circus elephant was hanged to a derrick for killing her keeper. The animal could have been given an instantaneous and painless death by shooting it, or the desired result could have been brought about by other methods certainly more humane than by the slow process of strangulation. Why, then, was it necessary to hang the elephant? To those uninitiated in the mysteries of mob fever the answer is a bit puzzling; We, however, hazard the following explanation:

The owner of the circus knew that a lynching has a morbid fascination for a southern audience. He knew that the sight of dangling limbs with the prospect of souvenirs would draw a crowd as nothing else would. He knew that years of unrestrained license in stringing up the Colored man had produced a sort of mania for this form of recreation, and he felt that while the substitution of an elephant for the more desirable Colored male would not draw so large an audience, it would draw one sufficiently large to thoroughly advertise his circus; so quite naturally he decided to delight his audience and boost his circus at the same time by hanging the murderer in the manner so dear to the heart of the southerner.

An incident, however, occurred during the ceremony which might be worth telling, as it serves to prove that the "quality of mercy" is not wholly extinct even in the breast of a member of a southern mob when the heart is sufficiently touched:

Before leading the elephant forth the executioner solemnly warned the audience against any attempt at violence. The animal was not to be disfigured or abused in any way, as they would an ordinary Negro. The crowd reluctantly consented to this but insisted that the other elephants be compelled to witness the execution for the moral effect and to lessen the danger of a similar crime in the future. This demand being reasonable the other elephants were led forth and lined up in front of the victim. The execution then proceeded in regular order.

After the men, women and children had thoroughly enjoyed themselves watching the dying convulsions of the mammal, he was cut down and then came the usual rush for souvenirs.

Now there chanced to be among the audience a man in whose veins flowed the purest blood of the south, and who could trace his ancestry in a straight line back to the Pilgrim fathers. He had come expecting to see a Negro lynched, and, arriving late, was horrified to discover that they were lynching a respectable elephant. When the rush came for souvenirs his rich, blue blood fairly boiled with indignation. He rushed forward and faced the eager crowd with flashing eyes.

"For shame, for shame, men and women of Tennessee," he cried: "Have you forgotten the strong and tender cords which bind you so inseparably to the South of Clay and Jefferson? Do you choose to forget that here is the cradle of American culture, the home of gallant men and saintly women. I beseech you in the name of all this not to sully your own fair names and drag the name of our proud State in the quagmire of shame and dishonor by rudely dissecting this erring quadruped as you would a common Negro. I implore you in the name of that quality of which Shakespere so feelingly speaks to cloak your anger with the mantle of mercy and spare—spare—"

His voice broke. Strong sobs shook his robust frame, but his eloquence had won the day. He had touched the tender hearts of his audience and the elephant went back to mother earth in one piece.

QUIET OBSERVER.

THE QUESTION OF LYNCHING.

Richmond Planet 1-10-16

The horrible butcheries, which have been taking place in the neighborhood of Blakeley, Georgia, during the past ten days seem to have awakened to answering the cry of horror from those who have been solicitous about the atrocities or alleged atrocities of the Germans and the Turks in Europe. Six colored people have been killed, so far as reports go, and meeting places destroyed, simply because Mike and Ulysses Goolsby killed one white man. The following telegraphic report will be of interest:

Blakeley, Ga., January 3.—While no more attempts have been made on the lives of Negroes since last week's outbreak in which six Negroes were killed, reports reached here today that a Negro church building in the western portion of this (Early) County, was burned Saturday night. Some half dozen Negro lodge buildings have been burned since the whites went out to avenge the death of Henry J. Villipigue, an overseer residing in the western part of the county, but until last night Negro churches, it was said, had been spared. Villipigue was murdered by Negroes for having whipped one of them, according to statements by neighbors.

Mike and Ulysses Goolsby, Negroes charged with complicity in Villipigue's death, are believed to have escaped from the county. John T. Beasley, of Blakeley, left here last night for Montgomery, Ala., on hearing reports that the Negroes had gone there. He went in an official capacity.

Idlers around the courthouse square late today were given a surprise when a pistol dropped from the hand of a man using it to illustrate the part he had taken in the hunt for the Negroes last week. One cartridge exploded, the ball going through the fleshy part of the leg of the narrator. No one else was hurt.

We have been wondering what kind of Chief Executive Georgia now has in its "White House." This gentleman's predecessors were active in preventing lynchings and in stamping out lawlessness in every form. We hope that the action of the white people in North Carolina will arouse him. The following telegraphic report will also be of interest:

Durham, N. C., January 5.—The University Commission on Southern Race Questions, composed of representatives from twelve Southern universities, in annual session here today. adopted a vigorous resolution to prosecute a crusade against the lynch law as employed among the Negroes.

The open letter was particularly addressed to the college men of the South. Portions of the resolution read:

"This letter is not written to convince you that lynching is a crime, for you know it already. Its object is to urge you to show others whenever opportunity presents itself that lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and their lives. It simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization and outrages all the finer human sentiment and feelings. The wrong thing that it does to the wretched victims is almost as nothing compared with the injury it does to the lynchers.

"One of the bad features of lynching is that is quickly becomes a habit and, like all bad habits, deepens and widens rapidly. Negroes were first lynched for assault and murder, but now they are lynched for much less serious crimes, and sometimes for trivial offenses, and even Negro women have been lynched."

The personnel of the committee is: Professors James H. Dillard, director of Slater Negro Educational Fund; W. S. Sutton, University of Texas; James S. Farr, University of Florida; E. C. Pranson, University of North Carolina; James D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee; R. J. H. DeLoach, University of Georgia; J. J. Doster University of Alabama; W. L. Kennon, University of Mississippi; W. O. Scroggs, University of Louisiana; W. M. Hunley, Virginia Military Institute, and Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina.

When we started the campaign against lynching, better known as lynch-law more than twenty-five years ago, we little expected to see the day dawn when strong, vitriolic protests would be voiced by even the conservative white men of the Southland. The logic contained in the resolutions are almost identical with that used in these columns for many years. We believe that material improvement will follow and that the sober second thought of the nation will assert itself. The brutalizing practices of a half century must be stamped out., else we shall all lapse into barbarism as a result of this iniquity.

Lawless mobs and prejudiced yeomanry must understand that in taking a firm stand for the right and the law, we are protecting ourselves. The resolutions well emphasize the fact that in lynching the victim, the law itself is also lynched. It may take one year or it may take fifty years, but lynch-law must go.

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the Cleveland Gazette.

The lynching of whites has been ma rially increased during the yea 1915, as compared with the record o 1914, according to a statement prepared with great care by Monroe N Work, head of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Work's statistics show tha a total of 68 lynchings took place i 1915, 54 of which were colored and 14 whites. In 1914 it is shown that 4 colored and 3 whites, were victims o mob violence, an increase of 5 as t Negroes and of 11 as to the white Three of the victims were wome Eighteen of the lynchings took plac in the State of Georgia. In the tota it has been shown that at least fou of the persons thus murdered were innocent of the crimes charged agains them. It is but a rehearsal of an o story to say that there is no excuse f lynching any one, as the law is able protect society against all offenders.

Lynchings-1915

Reports Sent to Press

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GEORGIA LEADS STATES IN LYNCHING RECORD

18, or More Than One-Fourth of Total Lynchings in 1915, Credited to Georgia.

1-2-16

Tuskegee, Ala., January 1.—An annual record of all lynchings in the United States has been furnished by Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, who aided Dr. Washington to compile these records for the past several years.

According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, sixty-nine lynchings. Of those lynched, fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were white. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was forty-nine negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offense charged. Eighteen or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia.

Only eleven, ten negroes and one white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched for were: Murder, 17, 5 white and 12 negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, 3 white and 6 negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night raiders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to a man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to burning barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas 5; Virginia, 1.

Richmond, Va., January 1.—Alexander Forward, secretary of Governor Stuart, of Virginia, tonight issued an official denial that there had been a lynching in Virginia in 1915. The denial was called forth by a report of the research department of Tuskegee Institute that one negro was lynched in Virginia during the past year.

Mr. Forward said reports of the lynching of a looter during the Hopewell fire had been investigated and found without foundation.

Crusade Launched Against Lynching

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION ON SOUTHERN RACE QUESTION

Resolutions Sent out Urging Educated to Use Influence Against Lynching

Durham, N. C., Jan. 5—A vigorous crusade against lynching was proposed in a resolution adopted here today by the University Commission in Southern race questions, composed of representatives of twelve southern universities. Lynching was denounced because it not only "robs its victims of their constitutional rights and their lives," but also it "simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization." The Savannah Tribune

The resolution, which, it was announced, was particularly addressed to the college men of the south, in part, reads as follows: 1-8-16

"This letter is not written to convince you that lynching is a crime, for you know it already. Its object is to urge you to show others whenever opportunity presents itself that lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and of their lives. It simultaneously lynches law, and justice and civilization and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings. The wrong that it does to their wretched victims is almost nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers themselves, to the community and to society at large.

"One of the bad features of lynching is that it quickly becomes a habit, and like all bad habits deepens and widens rapidly. Negroes were first lynched for rape and murder, but the habit spread until now they are lynched for much less serious crimes and sometimes for trival offenses and even Negro women have been lynched."

The commission is composed of Professor James H. Dillard, director of the Slater Negro Educational Fund; W. S. Sutton, University of Texas; James S. Farrar, University of Florida; E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina; James D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee; R. H. J. DeLoache, University of Georgia; J. J. Doster, University of Alabama; J. Y. Thomas, University of Arkansas; W. L. Kennon, University of Mississippi; W. O. Scroggs, University of Louisiana; W. M. Hunley, Vrginia Military Infitute, and Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina.

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Lynching Record for 1915

ONE-FOURTH OF TOTAL NUMBER OCCURRED IN GEORGIA.

Sixty-nine the Record for 1915, Showing an Increase Over 1914 of Eleven —Fifty-five of the Total Number Were Negroes.

Christian Recorder

(Special Communication.)

1-6-16

As head of the Division of Records and Research of The Tuskegee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there has been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those lynched 55 were Negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only 11, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent. of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder, 17, five whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, three whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

MONROE N. WORK,
Division of Records and Research,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

To the [illegible] AMERICAN [illegible]

As Head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those lynched 55 were Negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women? men. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offence charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only eleven, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder, 17, five whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, three white and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son, and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warning of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama 9; Arkansas 5; Florida 5; Georgia 18; Illinois 1; Kentucky 5; Louisiana 2; Mississippi 9; Missouri 2; Ohio 1; Texas 5; Oklahoma 3; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 2; Virginia 1.

MONROE N. WORK,
Division of Records and Research,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

[illegible] LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915

As Head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee 1 Institute, cooperated with the late Dr Booker T. Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those 55 were Negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 8 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged; Eighteen or more than one fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only 11, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent of the total were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched for were; murder 16 five whites and twelve Negroes killing officers of the law; 9, three whites: and six Negroes: wounding officers of the law, 8: clubbing officers of the law, a family of four father, son and two daughters, poisoning mules, 8, stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders. 2 white insulting women, 8; entering women's rooms, 2: wounding a man 2: stealing meat 1: burglary, 2: robbery 1: looting 1: stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest 2: beating wife and child, 1 white! charged with being accessary to burning of barn, 1.

Lynching occurred in the following States; Alabama 9, Arkansas 5, Florida 5. Georgia 18 Illinois 1, Kentucky 5, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 9, Missouri 2 Ohio 1, Oklahoma 8, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 5, Virginia 1.

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Union Advertiser

~~Rochester, N. Y.~~

MAR 16 1916

Would Have Federal Government Suppress Lynching.

Editor Union and Advertiser:

One of the things that impress me as inconsistent with American ideals is the lynching mania in the south. According to a record kept at Tuskegee Institute, there were 69 lynchings in 1915, or 17 more than the year before. These included three women, and at least four persons who were later found to be entirely innocent, while in many cases the offense charged was trivial. From 1885 to this date, 3,585 persons have been lynched. This is a terrible record for a country that boasts its "Christian" civilization, its respect for law and order and its care for the weak and oppressed!

The state of Georgia, where Leo Frank was lynched not long ago, seemed won the distinction of being the headquarters of lynch law. It is true that Georgia and the rest of the southern states have specially difficult problems to deal with, on account of the race question; but lynch law or mob violence is not the remedy in any case. And yet a lynching is reported every little while, and no real effort is ever made to punish the lynchers, or even to find out who they were, with a single exception of Kentucky, where a good example has been set recently in hunting down and sentencing to five years' imprisonment two men who had led the night riders in terrorizing the country.

Dwelling upon the slavery question, the south once thought it a local problem, but time proved later that they were wrong and that the nation can not survive half slave and half free. Those who uphold lynch law and appeal to mob force may still think it their own problem. But the time has come to prove that they are doing incalculable injury to their own community and state and bringing disgrace on the whole nation. A state must have sufficient moral or physical force to put down this savage practice, and if it has not, it ought to appeal to the federal government for help.

The great war has taught us a grave lesson, that we must be prepared adequately at all times to defend the national honor and stand firmly on justice and humanity. The increasing toleration of lynch law in the south should awaken the lawabiding and decent people of this country to the necessity of getting rid of it. The federal government decided to send its soldiers to Mexico to get Villa, under whose command his followers looted and killed a few Americans, when it thought the Mexican authority was not capable enough to punish him. When certain states fail to give thought to this matter of upholding lynching, which the great majority of the people of the country condemn, ought it not to be the federal government that should go unasked into those states and see that the constitution and the laws are upheld, thus making the lynchers feel, on their own person, the castigation of justice?

S. M.

Rochester, March 15, 1916.

The Lynching Record for 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: As head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, I coöperated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record, there have been during the year just closed 69 lynchings. Of those lynched, 55 were negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are 3 women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only 11, 10 negroes and 1 white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent. of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder, 17, 5 whites and 12 negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, 3 whites and 6 negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of 4, father, son, and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama 9, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 18, Illinois 1, Kentucky 5, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 9, Missouri 2, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 3, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 5, Virginia 1.

MONROE N. WORK.

Division of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 31.

1915 LYNCHING INCREASE 17

1-15-16

TOTAL OF 69 GIVEN OUT BY MONROE WORK OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—14 OF THEM WERE WHITES—3 COLORED WOMEN LYNCHED—ONLY 15% EVEN CHARGED WITH RAPE—GEORGIA LEADS ALL OTHER STATES—AMERICA'S DISGRACE.

Guardian

Montgomery, la., Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered 69, as recorded at Tuskegee Institute and announced today. This was 17 more than 1914.

Georgia led the States with 18. Fifty-five persons lynched were Colored and 14 whites. The year before 49 were Negroes and three whrites. Three women were 1915 mob victims.

In four instances, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs as proved by later events.

Georgia Leads the States.

Lynchings by States were: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouro, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

The charges—Only 15% charged with rape.

Only 11, ten negroes and one white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other charges and number lynched were for: Murder, 17, five whites and twenve Colored; killing officers of the law, 9, three whites and six colored; wounding officers of thelaw, 3; clubbing officer of the law a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealinfg hogs, 2, whites; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1 furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1

Birmingham, Ala.

AGE HERALD

JAN 4 1916

Lynchings in 1915

The division of records and research of Tuskegee institute, which keeps an annual record of the lynchings in the United States, reports 69 for the year just ended—17 more than in 1914, and more than double the number in 1913. But one of the lynchings reported in Tuskegee's 1915 list was credited to Virginia, which is now given official denial. Virginia, like other states, had a number of legal executions, but no lynching. Thus the record for the United States is reduced to 68, but the number is 68 too many.

In the distressful days of the reconstruction period and for many years following negro outrages on white women were so frequent as to arouse the men of every rural community to summary action. The brute guilty of criminal assault was nearly always apprehended and in almost every case was either hanged or burned by a mob. Prominent citizens were often apologists for the lynch court and for the work of vigilance committees, whenever woman's honor was violated.

But those days have passed. Revolting outrages are far less frequent than they were fifteen or twenty years ago, and of the lynchings in 1915 more than 80 per cent were for offenses other than assaults on women; not a few of them trivial.

Most of the governors have been earnest in their efforts to prevent mob rule, and in all but six or seven states lynchings are either unknown or they seldom occur.

Last year Georgia had the highest record for mob violence. There were 18 lynchings. Alabama and Mississippi were next below Georgia, each with nine lynchings.

No matter what defense there may have been for the lynchings in other years, there is absolutely none now. Every one charged with a crime, no matter how heinous, is entitled to a fair trial and all people who value law and order should be ready to assist in creating a strong public sentiment against lynch law.

It is sincerely hoped that Alabama will pass through this year without a single lynching.

Washington Star

FEB 5 - 1916

68 LYNCHED IN 1915, COMMISSION SAYS

Reports Increase of Thirty Per Cent Over the Year Previous.

Statistics of lynchings during the last year shows that this practice of summary vengeance has spread far beyond the provocation pleaded by those who first resorted to lynching, and what is usually considered the underlying motive for all such violent executions. This is emphasised in an open letter to the college men of the south, issued by the university commission on southern race questions. This letter defines lynching as a contagious social disease, which "simultaneously lynches law, justice and civilization and outrages all the finer human sentiments." It calls on the college men to use their influence toward eliminating the evil.

"It should be especially noted," this letter says, "that of the fifty-two persons lynched in 1914, only seven—two white and five colored—or 13 per cent, were charged with the crime against womanhood. This shows clearly how far and how quickly the habit has spread beyond the bounds set by those who first resorted to lynching as a remedy."

The letter also brings out that in 1915 there was an increase of lynchings from fifty-two to sixty-eight, or 30 per cent.

The letter says the figures for 1914 reveal these facts:

Number lynched—Colored, male, 46; female, 3; white, male, 3; female, 0; total, 52. Crimes charged against victims, murder, 13; robbery and murder, 6; robbery and attempted murder, 1; suspected of murder, 1; rape, 6; attempted rape, 1; killing an officer, 1; wounding officer, 1; murderous assault, 3; alleged murderous assault, 1; biting off a man's chin, 1; accused of wounding a person, 1; killing person in quarrel, 4; beating child to death, 1; trying to force way into woman's room, 1; stealing shoes, 1; stealing mules, 1; setting fire to barn, 2; assisting a man to escape who had wounded another, 1; being found under a house, 1.

According to states, the lynchings in 1914 were distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 12; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 1, and Texas, 6.

According to states, the lynchings for 1915 were distributed as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2, and Texas, 5.

"It is worthy of note," says the letter, "that in at least four cases it later was discovered that the victims of the mob were innocent of the crime of which they were accused."

The letter is signed by W. S. Sutton, Texas; Josiah Morse, South Carolina; W. L. Kennon, Mississippi; W. O. Scroggs, Louisiana; James D. Hoskins.

DARE TO DO YOUR DUTY.

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Abraham Lincoln.

Gazette Cleveland Ohio

There was no lynching in Ohio, last year.

Be sure to read carefully the poem "Georgia's New Marching Song." It fits about all the southern states.

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GEORGIA'S BLOODY RECORD AND SOME OF ITS LESSONS

Birmingham

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

Your timely editorial in the issue of January 22, relative to "Lynchings in Georgia," deserves the attention of every thoughtful citizen. During the year 1915 there were 69 people lynched in the United States, 67 of which number were killed south of the Ohio. Of this number, 67, 13 were white victims of the mob. Georgia's share in this carnival of criminality is practically one-fourth of the entire number killed by mobs, 18 people having been murdered by mobs in Georgia during the year, being just twice the number of each of the next highest states, those of Alabama a[illegible] Mississippi. Yet scarcely had the firs[illegible]onth of the new year, 1916, fairly opene[illegible]fore Georgia mobs had slain 11 other victims, more than half the number killed during all the year.

2/1/16

Since the state itself was lynched by a mob by the invasion of the penitentiary, it would seem that the life of no man is assured in Georgia. This derives emphasis from the fact that the life of a chief executive was menaced, because of what? Because, for sooth, he acted within the limits of his constitutional rights, and in compliance with his conscience, in commuting the sentence of Leo Frank. In other words, because the mob was not consulted the governor must be gotten out of the way.

For a long period of years this bloody work has been in progress in Georgia, and if anyone has ever been in the least disturbed, much more punished, for complicity in mob vengeance, the public is not aware of the fact. More than once the late Governor Northen, during his administration, sought to arrest the tide of mob violence, but popular sentiment was against him. On one occasion he told the present writer that in defiance of his efforts, a mob sent to him a piece cut from the body of a negro that had just been hanged. In other states mob outbreaks are confined, for the most part, to the rural regions, but in Georgia they are defiant and flagrant in the most populous centers.

In the ordinary expression of regret for the prevalence of the mob spirit the commercial and material effect is usually urged. It is pleaded that mob vengeance will arrest the investment of capital or retard the growth of a prosperous population from without, but, in truth, this is the least of the considerations to be named.

With mob violence invoked what have we? For every victim of the mob, whether guilty or not, society suffers, and most lamentably. Great as is the sin against the negro in the vengeance visited, it is much greater against the whites. For every black criminal, real or supposed, slain by mob violence, 1000 white criminals are made and stalk forth into society. This is within itself sufficient to arouse public sentiment.

But there is another grave consideration, and that is that the mob which abandons the processes of self-control weakens the personal self-control which conquers and destroys crime, and increases by its ferocities the very animalism it has attempted to destroy. In its horror, the instructions of the mob touches the minds of tens of thousands. Its barbarities burn today the guilty, and tomorrow burn the innocent.

Still further, when bands of irresponsible men are permitted to perpetuate the worst crimes, not only is the society of the present demoralized, but there is positively transmitted to the young generation a contempt for law and a zest for crime, the result of all which is that as society proceeds on its way, its safeguards crumble, and the road to anarchy is the wider opened.

But we are sometimes naively told that it is impossible to suppress mob violence. Is it? Then here is the dilemma! To say that crime can run rampant in the state and that the laws cannot be enforced, is to acknowledge ourselves incapable of self-government. The plea forces its own logical and destructive conclusion.

The fact needs only to be named in order to be recognized that we are more absorbed by commercialism than by any other element. Almost everything is estimated by dollars and cents. Let us suppose that a body of bandits who, after cutting the wires about the city, should boldly dash into one of the leading cities of Alabama, loot its chief bank and as the James boys did in the west years ago, mysteriously disappear. What would be the result? The people of the state would be aroused from limit to confine. The governor, every sheriff, every policeman and constabulary would be astir, and they would not cease till the perpetrators were run down. What would be the cause of the commotion? A bank had been boldly robbed of several thousand dollars!

But here are 11 people lynched in a given state, killed outright, "by parties unknown," as one can quote the usual verdict as well before the inquest is held as afterward, and what is the result?

ANTI-LYNCHING CA
TO COLLEGE ME

Constitution
1-6-16

University Commission Urges College Men to Take Part in Stamping Out Mob Evil—Lynching Is Styled Contagious Social Disease.

Durham, N. C., January 5.—(Special.) The university commission on southern race questions, at its closing session here today, issued a statement on the subject of lynching, addressed primarily to the college men of the south. The commission, whose sessions have been held at Trinity college and the University of North Carolina, is composed of eleven college professors, representing as many southern states.

Text of Statement.

The statement is as follows:

"An open letter from the university commission on southern race questions to the college men of the south on lynching:

"This letter is not written to convince you that lynching is a crime, for you know it already. Its object is to urge you to show others whenever opportunity presents itself that lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and of their lives. It simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization, and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings.

"The wrong that it does to the wretched victims is almost as nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers themselves, to the community, and to society at large.

"Lynching is a contagious social disease, and as such is of deep concern to every American citizen and to every lover of civilization. It is especially of concern to you, and you can do much to abolish it. Vice and crime know that their best, though unconscious and unwilling allies, are lukewarmness and timidity on the part of educated, 'good' citizens. Wrong is weaker than right, and must yield whenever right is persistent and determined.

Lynching Becomes Habit.

"It is, of course, no argument in favor of lynching, nor can we derive any legitimate satisfaction from the facts that it is not confined to any one section of our country and that the victims are not always black. One of the bad features of lynching is that it quickly becomes a habit, and, like all bad habits, deepens and widens rapidly. Formerly lynchings were mainly incited by rape and murder, but the habit has spread until now such outrages are committed for much less serious crimes.

"The records of lynching for 1914, compiled by three different agencies, give the total number for the year as 52, 54 and 74, the authority for these figures being Tuskegee Institute, The Chicago Tribune and The Crisis, respectively.

"The conflicting reports cannot be harmonized, but to avoid any possibility of exaggeration we may employ the most conservative of these for analysis.

"It reveals the facts: Number lynched, colored male 46, female 3; white male 3, female 0. Total, 52.

"Crimes charged against victims: Murder 18, robbery and murder 6, robbery and attempted murder 1, suspected of murder 1, rape 6, attempted rape 1, killing an officer 5, wounding officer 1, murderous assault 3, alleged murderous assault 1, biting off a man's chin 1, accused of wounding a person 1, killing person in quarrel 4, beating child to death 1, trying to force way into woman's room 1, stealing shoes 1, stealing mules 1, setting fire to barn 2, assisting a man to escape who had wounded another 1, being found under a house 1.

Three Women Victims.

"The three women were lynched for the following reason: One, 17 years old, for killing a man, who, it was reported, had raped her; another was accused of beating a child to death. The third was accused of helping her husband set fire to a barn. In the last, both husband and wife weer lynched in the presence of their 4-year-old child.

"It should be especially noted that of the fifty-two persons lynched, only seven, two white and five colored, or 13 per cent were charged with the crime against womanhood. This shows clearly how far and how quickly the habit has spread beyond the bounds set by those who first resorted to lynching as a remedy.

"According to states, the lynchings were distributed as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 1, Florida 4, Georgia 2, Louisiana 12, Mississippi 12, Missouri 1, New Mexico 1, North Dakota 1, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 3, Oregon 1, South Carolina 4, Tennessee 1, Texas 6.

"The same agency which reported forty-two lynchings for 1914, makes the following report for 1915: Number lynched, colored male 51, female 3, white male 14, female 0. Total 68. This is an increase of 16, or 30 per cent over the total number for 1914.

"According to states the lynchings for 1915 were distributed as follows: Alabama 9, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 18, Illinois 1, Kentucky 5, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 9, Missouri 2, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 3, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 5.

"It is worthy of note that in at least four cases it later was discovered that the victims of the mob were innocent of the crime of which they were accused.

Is There No Remedy?

"These are the terrible facts. Is there no remedy? Have we not sufficient legal intelligence and machinery to take care of every case of crime committed? Must we fall back on the methods of the jungle? Civilization rests on obedience to law, which means the substitution of reason and deliberation for impulse, instinct and passion. It is easy and tempting to obey the latter, but to be governed by the former requires self control, which comes from the interposition of thought between impulse and action. Herein lies the college man's opportunity to serve his fellows; to interpose deliberation between their impulses and action and in that way to control both.

"Society has a right to expect college men to help in moulding opinion and shaping conduct in matters of this sort it is their privilege and duty to co-operate with others in leading crusades against crime and mob rule and for law and civilization. The college man belongs in the front rank of those fighting for moral and social progress. For this reason the university commission makes its first appeal to you and urges you strongly to co-operate with the press, the pulpit, the bar, officers of the law and all other agencies striving to eliminate this great evil by speaking out boldly when speech is needed and letting your influence be felt against it in decided, unmistakable measure and manner.

"W. S. Sutton, Texas; Josiah Morse, South Carolina; W. L. Kennon, Mississippi; W. O. Scroggs, Louisiana; James D. Hoskins, Tennessee; R. J. H. DeLoach, Georgia; W. M. Hunley, Virginia; E. C. Bransen, North Carolina; James M. Farr, Florida; J. Y. Thomas, Arkansas; J. L. Doster, Alabama.

NEGROES LYNCHED BY EASTMAN MO

[illegible] Stewart Were Accused of Murdering Ab Bacheler, a Merchant—Jail Stormed.

Eastman, Ga., December 26.—(Special.)—Sam Bland and Will Stewart, negroes, of this place, were lynched tonight at 10:30 o'clock by a crowd of 500 men, who took them from the jail here.

The negroes were arrested today at noon on a charge of murdering Ab Bacheler, a merchant of this place, Sunday night. The negroes confessed before they died.

According to their own confession, the negroes lured Mr. Bacheler from town to the Improved guano factory, about three-quarters of a mile from town, for the purpose of robbing him. Mr. Bacheler was stabbed in the neck and struck twice on the head with a window weight.

Both negroes were placed under arrest in Eastman today at noon and lodged in the county jail. Will Stewart was drinking at the time he was arrested, and, it is said, was drinking at the time he took part in the slaying of Mr. Bacheler.

Mr. Bacheler was very popular in Eastman and vicinity, and when it became known that the negroes were under arrest feeling ran high. Mr. Bacheler was unmarried.

Shortly after 10 o'clock tonight a crowd of some 500 stormed the jail and broke down the doors. They took the cell keys away from Sheriff C. N. Mullis and guarded him while they took the negroes out of the jail.

The negroes were then carried about a mile from town to the old Southern railway tank, and were hanged to a tree and shot, after they had confessed to their crime.

At midnight their bodies were still hanging to the tree.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915

By Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee, Ala.

Ft Worth Argus
1-7-16

As head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to the record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those lynched 55 were Negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only eleven, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched for were: Murder, 17; five whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, three whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

1915 LYNCHING INCREASE 17

TOTAL OF 69 GIVEN OUT BY MONROE WORK OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—14 OF THEM WERE WHITES—3 COLORED WOMEN LYNCHED—ONLY 15% EVEN CHARGED WITH RAPE—GEORBIA LEADS ALL OTHER STATES —AMERICA'S DISGRACE.

Montgomery, la., Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered 69, as recorded at Tuskegee Institute and announced today. This was 17 more than 1914.

Georgia led the States with 18. Fifty-five persons lynched were Colored and 14 whites. The year before 49 were Negroes and three whrites. Three women were 1915 mob victims.

In four instances, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent p[illegible] were put to death by mobs as proved by later events.

Georgia Leads the States.

Lynchings by States were: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouro, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

The charges—Only 15% charged with rape.

Only 11, ten negroes and one white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged

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with rape. Other charges and number lynched were for: Murder, 17, five whites and twenve Colored; killing officers of the law, 9, three whites and six colored; wounding officers of thelaw, 3; clubbing officer of the law. a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealinfg hogs, 2, whites; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915

Palatka Advocate

To The Edtor; The Palatka Advocate,
Palatka, Fla. 1-8-16

Dear Sr:

As Head of the Division of Records and Research of The Tuskegee Institute, I cooperated with the late Dr. Booker T Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of these lynched 55 were Negroes and 14 whites. This is six more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites, including in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only 11, ten Negroes and one white of those put to death, or fifteen per cet of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched were for: murder, 17; five whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, whites; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2 white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1; white; charged with being accessary to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama 9; Arkansas 5; Florida 5; Georgia 18; Illinois 1; Kentucky 5; Louisiana 2; Mississippi 9; Missouri 2; Ohio 1; Oklahoma 3; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 2; Texas 5; Virginia 1.

MONROE N. WORK,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
Division of Records and Research.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915

Mr. B. J. Davis, Editor,
418 Odd Fellows Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Independent

As head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those lynched 55 were Negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

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Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

Monroe T. Works,
Division of Research and Records.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915.

1-8-16

During 1915, there were 69 lynchings; 55 Negroes and 14 whites. This is six more Negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 Negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances, it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in Geor

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ers. All Negroes [illegible] without semblance of a trial and on charges only.

Only 11, 10 Negroes and one white, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses charged only, and number lynched because of the same, were: Murder, 17; 5 whites and 12 Negroes. Killing officers of the law, 9; 3 whites and 6 Negroes. Wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of nightriders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering womens' rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.—Monroe N. Work, Division of Records and Research, Tuskegee, Institute, Alabama.

THE LAWLESS BOOMERANG

The Palatka Advocate
1-8-16

For several years the steady and gradual decline by lynchings in the South and has given cause for much consolation and hope in that all was tending towards a day when the murder [illegible] lynching will be banished among civilized men. But the past year indicates a reverasl. The dial of 1915 registers a few nitches brighter than the year of 1914. The reason for this is in the fact that the increase is due to more whites being lynched than ever before in the history of the county. If the proportion of blacks and whites lynched in 1914 had remained the same in 1915 there would have been our usual decrease in the total number lynched.

The old adage is only being proven—"What goes over the Devils back, etc." The white perpetrators of lynch law are but taking their own medicine. They have sown to the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind.

This is but the boomerang of all injustice and oppression.

The New York world in an editorial says:

Lynchings were at first directed exclusively against the Negro and for the "usual crime." They have come to be directed often against white men and for a variety of offenses. The Tuskegee Institute's records show sixty-nine mob executions for 1915 against fifty-two for 1914. But while only three white men were among the victims in the earlier year, no less than fourteen or 20 per cent of the total, were in the list for last year. The white man cannot mob the law as a protection to the Negro without in the end mobbing the law as a protection to himself.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915

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Kansas City

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MONROE N. WORK,
Division of Records and Research.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Lynchings — 1915

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MONROE N. WORK, DIVISION OF RECORDS AND RESEARCH OF TUSKEGEE, GIVES LYNCHING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1915

1—8—16

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Lynchings occurred in the following state: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

MONROE N. WORK.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915

The Springfield Daily Republican

To the Editor of The Republican:—

As head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, I co-operated with the late Dr Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those lynched, 55 were Negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more Negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 Negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. 1-4-16

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MONROE N. WORK.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 31, 1915.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915

Springfield Daily Republican

To the Editor of The Republican:—

As head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, I co-operated with the late Dr Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those lynched, 55 were Negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more Negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 Negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia.

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Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

MONROE N. WORK.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 31, 1915.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915

Springfield Daily Republican

To the Editor of The Republican:—

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MONROE N. WORK.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 31, 1915.

[illegible]

(From Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.)

Affairs in the section between W[illegible] and Lee counties from the standpoint of law and order appear to be in pretty bad shape. To take half a dozen Negroes out of jail at one swoop for the [illegible] evident purpose of summary execution without trial—and not for "the usual crime"—calls not for action [illegible]—but for a getting together of all of us to stop this business of private citizens taking the functions of organized procedure into their own hands merely because of a desire for quick action.

Civilization is built on laws and their processes and every time we go outside the law we tunnel just that far into the foundations of our civilization. Most everybody expects a certain amount of lynching in the South—for "the usual crime"—but we Georgians are getting drunk on it. Our condition is becoming seriously serious and we need some expert diagnosis, to be followed by vigorous remedial action [illegible], else we must be complacent enough under outside excoriation.

Something must be done to impress upon the individual private citizen his responsibility for having things done in the regular way. It is not any particular [illegible] we have in mind now, but the general condition which is increasing the offenses in number each year. [illegible] must be attacked [illegible] solely [illegible] intelligently [illegible] operandi is [illegible] considered [illegible]

LYNCHINGS IN 1915.

As head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee institute I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States. This record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record, there have been, during the year just closed, sixty-nine lynchings. Of those lynched fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was forty-nine negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia.

Only eleven—ten negroes and one white—of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with criminal assault. Other offenses and the number lynched for them were: Murder, seventeen, five whites and twelve negroes; killing officers of the law, nine, three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law, three; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four—father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, three; stealing hogs, two, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, two, white; insulting women, three; entering women's rooms, two; wounding a man, two; stealing meat, one; burglary, two; robbery, one; looting, one; stealing cotton, one; charged with stealing a cow, one; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; beating wife and child, one, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, one.

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MONROE [illegible]

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915

[illegible] there were 69 lynchings, 55 Negroes and 14 whites. This is six more Negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 Negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in Georgia. All Negroes lynched without semblance of a trial and on charges only.

Only 11, 10 Negroes and one white, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses charged only and number lynched because of the same, were: Murder, 17, 5 whites and 12 Negroes. Killing officers of the law, 9, 3 whites and 6 Negroes. Wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of nightriders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering womens' rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a [illegible]

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.—Monroe N. Work, Division of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala

AGE HERALD

JAN 4 1916

Lynchings in 1915

The division of records and research of Tuskegee institute, which keeps an annual record of the lynchings in the United States, reports 69 for the year just ended—17 more than in 1914, and more than double the number in 1913. But one of the lynchings reported in Tuskegee's 1915 list was credited to Virginia, which is now given official denial. Virginia, like other states, had a number of legal executions, but no lynching. Thus the record for the United States is reduced to 68, but the number is 68 too many.

In the distressful days of the reconstruction period and for many years following negro outrages on white women were so frequent as to arouse the men of every rural community to summary action. The brute guilty of criminal assault was nearly always apprehended and in almost every case was either hanged or burned by a mob. Prominent citizens were often apologists for the lynch court and for the work of vigilance committees, whenever woman's honor was violated.

But those days have passed. Revolting outrages are far less frequent than they were fifteen or twenty years ago, and of the lynchings in 1915 more than 80 per cent were for offenses other than assaults on women; not a few of them trivial.

Most of the governors have been earnest in their efforts to prevent mob rule, and in all but six or seven states lynchings are either unknown or they seldom occur.

Last year Georgia had the highest record for mob violence. There were 18 lynchings. Alabama and Mississippi were next below Georgia, each [illegible] lynchings.

No matter what defense there may have been for the lynchings in other years, there is absolutely none now. Every one charged with a crime, no matter how heinous, is entitled to a fair trial and all people who value law and order should be ready to assist in creating a strong public sentiment against lynch law.

It is sincerely hoped that Alabama will pass through this year without a single lynching.

GEORGIA.

[illegible] Guide 1-29-16

To those who believe in retributive justice it appears that the State of Georgia is laying up a large account to be settled sometime in the future, in the manner that a just God settles such accounts. In less than thirty days from the beginning of the New Year, Georgia has almost equalled her record of eighteen lynchings in 1915. Hardly had the announcement been made that Georgia led all of the States of the Union in lawlessness during 1915 before Georgia responded by shooting to death four Negroes, burning two alive and burning thousands of dollars worth of Negro property. Following this outbreak of lawlessness another mob on January 21 took five colored men from jail and hanged them all to one limb. These men were suspected of "knowing something of the murder of a white man." In all, Georgia has to her credit so far for the first month of 1916 a total of fourteen lynchings.

There is no telling how far this reign of terror will extend in Georgia. The State does not seem to be at all ashamed of its record, and so far as we know views it with indifference. Georgia is a sovereign State. Until its own conscience is aroused against the perpetrators of murder and mob rule there will be no end, until the visitation of God's wrath, which will ultimately come.

New Yorker Staats Zeitung

[illegible] JAN 1916

Negerhetze im Süden.

Ermordung eines weißen Plantagen-Aufſehers müſſen viele Farbige büßen.

Blakely, Ga., 1. Jan. Die Suche nach den Negern, welche in die Ermordung des weißen Aufſehers Hy. J. Villipipigue auf der Early County-Plantage verwickelt ſind, iſt weit über die Grenzen des Staates Georgia hinausgediehen und in Alabama und Florida wird eifrig auf verdächtige Farbige gefahndet. Nach den Angaben des Sheriffs Howell von Early County ſind bis jetzt mindeſtens [illegible] Neger getötet und einer auf den Tod verwundet worden. Der Krawall von geſtern Abend endete mit dem Tode des Negers Ed. Law und ſeines Adoptivſohnes. Einige Negerhäuſer in Blakely wurden von den Tumultanten in Brand geſteckt und den hier heute eingelaufenen Berichten zufolge ſteht nicht mehr eine einzige Negerhütte in Early County. Die beiden Neger Mike und Ulyſſes Goodsby, welche durch die Ermordung Villipipigue's das ganze Unheil angeſtiftet haben, ſollen ſich entweder nach Alabama oder Florida geflüchtet haben. Die Behörden ſehen dem wüſten Treiben müßig zu und bis jetzt ſind noch keine Verhaftungen vorgenommen worden.

Lynchmorde in der Zunahme.

Montgomery, Ala., 1. Januar. Nach einer heute vom Tuskegee Inſtitute veröffentlichten Zuſammenſtellung haben im Jahre 1915 im Gebiet der Ver. Staaten 69 Lynchmorde ſtattgefunden, oder 17 mehr als im Vorjahre. Auf Georgia entfallen 18 Lynchmorde; auf Alabama 9; Arkanſas 5; Florida 5; Illinois 1; Kentucky 5; Louiſiana 2; Miſſouri 2; Ohio 1; Oklahama 3; South Carolina 1; Tenneſſee 2; Texas 5 und Virginia 1 Lynchmord. Von den 69 Gelynchten waren 55 Farbige und 14 Weiße. Im Vorjahr waren von den 52 Gelynchten 49 Neger und 3 Weiße. Unter den diesjährigen Lynchopfern befinden ſich auch drei Frauen.

SUFFRAGIST HITS LYNCHING

Guardian 3/13/16

OUT OF 69 MOB MURDERS IN ONE YEAR, ONLY 11 CHARGED WITH RAPE, 3 VICTIMS WERE WOMEN AND ALL IN STATES WHERE WOMEN DO NOT VOTE—SCORES SCORES CLAIM WOMAN SUFFRAGE WOULD BREED LAWLESSNESS.

Alice Stone Blackwell, writing in

The Woman's Journal, gives a [illegible] fying reminder of her lawlessness in dealing with law-breakers:

"There were 69 lynchings in the United States last year. This was an increase of 33 p. c. over the year before. Every one of these 69 lynchings took place in a State where women cannot vote.

"Of the 69 persons thus murdered, only 11 were charged with rape. Three of those who were lynched were women. One man was charged with stealing meat, one with stealing cotton, one with stealing a cow, two with stealing hogs, three with poisoning mules. A family of four—father, son and two daughters—were put to death for clubbing an officer of the law. Others were charged with burglary, one with wife-beating, one with being accessory to burning a barn. Seventeen were charged with murder. Four at least of the persons lynched were afterwards proved innocent. Eighteen of the lynchings, or more than a quarter of the whole number, took place in Georgia where women have not even the school vote. Yet some people tell us that woman suffrage will result in lawlessness."

THIRTY-FOUR IS SIX MONTH LYNCHING TOTAL

Georgia Leads With Eight—Twenty-one Per Cent. of Total Were Charged With Rape.

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 6.—Booker T. Washington has issued the following record of lynchings for the first six months of [illegible]

"I find according to the records kept by Professor Monroe N. Ward, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there have been during the first six months of the year thirty-four lynchings in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number for the same period last year. Of those lynched twenty-four were Negroes and ten were whites. This is four more Negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was twenty Negroes and one white.

"Eight of the lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia, and 21 per cent. of the total were charged with rape. Among the causes of lynchings were stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat and charged with stealing a cow.

New York Leslies Weekly

FEB 3 - 1916

LYNCHINGS! Last year there were 69 lynchings in the United States, an increase of 17 over the year 1914. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total, occurred in Georgia. Three women are included in the list, and in four instances later developments proved that those put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. The original defense of lynching was that there was one crime which could be effectively dealt with only in this way. But an evolution has taken place. Last year only eleven—ten negroes and one white—of the sixty-nine put to death were charged with assault on unprotected women. One person was lynched for each of the following crimes: stealing meat, robbery, looting, stealing cotton, charged with stealing a cow, beating wife and child, charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn. Originally, too, lynchings were directed solely against negroes, but last year 20 per cent. of those lynched were whites. These facts, gathered by the Division of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, show that lynching has developed away from a single heinous offense to a great variety of milder offenses, and that white persons are now its victims as well as negroes. More than ever this calls for the curbing hand of the law.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

JAN 10 1916

68 LYNCHINGS, 1915'S RECORD IN 14 STATES

Georgia Led in Usurping the Functions of the Laws Killing Eighteen Persons

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 8.—The University Commission on Southern Race Questions, at its session here, issued a statement on the subject of lynching, addressed primarily to the college men of the South. The commission, whose sessions have been held at Trinity College and the University of North Carolina, is composed of 11 college professors, representing as many Southern States.

The statement is as follows:

"An open letter from the University Commission on Southern race questions to the college men of the South on lynching.

"This letter is not written to convince you that lynching is a crime, for you know it already. Its object is to urge you to show others whenever opportunity presents itself that lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and of their lives. It simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings. The wrong that it does to the wretched victims is almost as nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers themselves, to the community and to society at large.

"During 1915 the number lynched was: Colored, male, 51; female, 3; white, male, 14; female, 0. Total, 68. This is an increase of 16, or 30 per cent. over the total number for 1914.

"According to States, the lynchings for 1915 were distributed as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5.

"It is worthy of note that in at least four cases it later was discovered that the victims of the mobs were innocent of the crimes of which they were accused."

Washington Post

JAN 3 1916

SOUTH FIGHTS LYNCHING.

Mob Murders Blamed on Vicious Classes by Dr. McCulloch.

In order to avert possible misunderstandings on the part of visitors from foreign countries here attending the Pan-American scientific congress in regard to the number of lynchings in the South in 1915, Dr. J. E. McCulloch, general secretary of the Southern Sociological Congress, said yesterday:

"Sixty-eight lynchings, we are told, were committed in the year recently brought to a close, and of these all but one was in the South. Assuming these figures are correct, fourteen of the number were white persons. This proves conclusively that lynching is no longer a crime against colored persons only.

"During the last 30 years there have been nearly 4,000 lynchings in this country and of this number 3,000 were committed in the South. Tens of thousands of people have taken part in these crimes and thousands have silently given their approval. But those participating, with few exceptions, have been from among the ignorant and vicious classes, who are brought in contact with the worst elements of both races. For every man of these classes there are a hundred law-abiding citizens who condemn the practice as utterly indefensible."

Lynchings—1915

Reports Sent to Press

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LYNCHINGS! Last year there were 69 lynchings in the United States, an increase of 17 over the year 1914. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total, occurred in Georgia. Three women are included in the list, and in four instances later developments proved that those put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. The original defense of lynching was that there was one crime which could be effectively dealt with only in this way. But an evolution has taken place. Last year only eleven—ten negroes and one white—of the sixty-nine put to death were charged with assault on unprotected women. One person was lynched for each of the following crimes: stealing meat, robbery, looting, stealing cotton, charged with stealing a cow, beating wife and child, charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn. Originally, too, lynchings were directed solely against negroes, but last year 20 per cent. of those lynched were whites. These facts, gathered by the Division of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, show that lynching has developed away from a single heinous offense to a great variety of milder offenses, and that white persons are now its victims as well as negroes. More than ever this calls for the curbing hand of the law.

Christian Work 2/3/16

Newark, N J.

STAR

JAN 2

A GROWING BLOT ON OUR CIVILIZATION.

The assassination of Leo M. Frank by a Georgia mob was probably the most disgraceful episode of American life during the year just closed, but it was only one of eignteen lynchings in that State and of a total of sixty-nine in the United States in 1915. This is an increase of seventeen such crimes over the year before, showing that this dark stain upon our boasted civilization is spreading. All but two of last year's lynchings occurred in Southern States, and thirteen of the victims were white.

Of the fifty-six negroes put to death by mobs only ten were charged with what apologists for lynch law have called "the usual crime." The list of offenses for which fifty and odd other persons, black and white, were hurried into eternity without legal trial comprised burning a barn, stealing cotton, poisoning mules, stealing hogs or cows, furnishing ammunition to a fugitive from justice, burglary, larceny of meat, entering a woman's room, wife-beating and disregarding the warnings of night riders. One family of four, including two daughters, was slaughtered for clubbing an officer. Even murder did not make up a majority of the alleged offenses in the whole list. And in at least four instances it developed later that the persons killed were innocent of the crimes charged.

And yet we complacent Americans talk of African savagery and barbarism!

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THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915.

The Colored Alabamian 1/8/16

Rev. R. C. Judkins, Editor
The Colored Alabamian,
105 Tatum Street,
Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Sir:

As head of the Division of Records and Research of The Tuskegee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United State which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of these lynched 55 were Negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more Negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occured in the State of Georgia.

Only 11, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder, 17; five whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, three whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 9; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering womens rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1 white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

Monroe N. Work,
Division of Records and Research,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Press

JAN 1 1916

Shocking Record of Lynchings in the United States and One-fourth of Them in Georgia.

Editor of The Press: As head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been during the year just closed sixty-nine lynchings. Of those lynched fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was forty-nine negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia.

Only eleven, ten negroes and one white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offences and number lynched for were: Murder, seventeen, five white and twelve negroes; killing officers of the law, nine, three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law, three; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, three; stealing hogs, two, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, two, white; insulting women, three; entering women's rooms, two; wounding a man, two; stealing meat, one; burglary, two; robbery, one; looting, one; stealing cotton, one; charged with stealing a cow, one; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; beating wife and child, one, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, one.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, five; Florida, five, Georgia, eighteen; Illinois, one; Kentucky, five, Louisiana, two; Mississippi, nine; Missouri, two; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, five; Virgina, one.

Monroe N. Work.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Worcester Mass

GAZETTE

JAN 3 1916

LYNCHINGS

According to figures prepared by Tuskegee Institute, the year 1915 saw an increase in the number of lynchings in the United States with a total of 69 such acts of violence. This is [illegible] more than occurred last year and is notable for the [illegible] number of whites made to feel this sort of mob vengeance. In 1914 the lynching included a total of 49 negroes and three whites. Last year the number was 55 negroes and 14 whites. Three women were among the victims of lynching.

Georgia led the list for 1915 with 18 lynchings and it was in the southern belt of states generally that this violence manifested itself in the heaviest fashion. It is to be noted, however, that northern states were not free from this setting aside of constituted law, for both Ohio and Illinois had lynchings.

With a record of 69 persons meeting death at the hands of the mob instead of sentence by the court after fair trial, and with what would appear to be a growing tendency to apply this sort of rude justice to whites as well as blacks, it would seem to be high time for the nation to pause and consider just where it is drifting away from the maintenance of law and order into the realm of violence.

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NEW YORK M'G TELEGRAPH

3 JAN 1916

SIXTY-NINE LYNCHED DURING YEAR 1915

Fourteen Were White, According to Records of Tuskegee, and Four Innocent Victims.

(Special Dispatch to The Morning Telegraph.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2.

Records at Tuskegee Institute show there were sixty-nine lynchings in the United States during the year 1915—seventeen more than in 1914. Georgia led with eighteen; Mississippi was second with nine. Fifty-five persons lynched were negroes and fourteen whites; three women were mob victims.

In four instances, according to Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs, as proved by later events. The lynchings in other States showed: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Texas, 5; Kentucky, 5; Oklahoma, 3; Louisiana, 2; Tennessee, 2; Missouri, 2; Illinois, 1; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 1, and Virginia, 1.

OUR LYNCHING RECORD

Richmond Planet

1/3/16

One lynching for the year 1915 is said to have been charged up against the State of Virginia in the records of the Tuskegee Institute. The truth is no lynching has occurred in Virginia since the year 1906, and that was a doubtful case. It was in a remote section of Buchanan county. It was done in a hurry and, naturally, the participants were reticent. So it never has been determined clearly whether it was on the Virginia o Kentucky side of the line.

Virginia people never have bee given much to lynching. One reaso for this is that we have about the bes class of negroes in the country. An other is that the people of the Stat have learned by experience of recen years to have full confidence in thei courts. Yet another is that we have had a succession of Governors with the nerve and force to see that the laws were obeyed and, whenever it became necessary, to order the militia into action without hesitation. The public has come to realize that the Virginia militia is an actual and formidable force to be reckoned with in case of disturbance.

States south of us have not yet attained ou long record of freedom from this crime and horror; but they improve steadily. North Carolina has reduced lynching to a minimum. Georgia and Tennessee have nearly abolished it and Alabama has made very strong improvement. Of course we cannot tell what may happen and some sudden outbreak within the next few days may upset all our calculations. We may hope, however, that Virginia will maintain the reputation she has earned and that the other States in the South will follow her example.

Indianapolis Ind

According to report the lynchings in the United States for 1915 were 69. This is an increase of seventeen above the number that met their deaths at the hands of the mobs in 1914. Six more Negroes and eleven more white persons. Of the number lynched 55 were Negroes and fourteen were white. Eighteen lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia, a fact that stands out against the increase, in that the area was limited, and which means much in view of our many States with their large Negro populations. In a sense it is gratifying to know that the mob is getting to the place where it is not a respecter of persons. While this is no pleasing (?) distinction to the mob spirit, yet it relieves the Negro race of the implied thing that it alone was the subject of mob fury, and which created two ugly impressions.

These were: that the Negroes were held in especial contempt, and that their crimes were such as required unusual methods. With these thoughts in view we should not feel depressed owing to the increase of lynchings in the past year. Then, too, the war spirit felt everywhere may have contributed to the increased lawlessness.

Everything considered, the great decline of the years, we should have reason to feel that the mob as it concerns a particular people is passing.

VIRGINIA PLEADS NOT GUILTY

NEW YORK CITY HERALD

JANUARY 23, 1916

To the Editor of the Herald:—

In your paper of Sunday, January 9, there appears a communication from Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, listing by States lynchings occurring during the year 1915. He states that one lynching occurred in that year in Virginia.

Replying to an inquiry from me as to the source of his information, the writer of the communication referred to says he based his assertion on newspaper reports of a lynching occurring at a fire which destroyed the powder plant town of Hopewell on December 9, 1915.

Complete investigation of these reports has been made, and it has been found that the rumor referred to had no foundation whatever in fact. There was no disorder at Hopewell during the fire and no person was even hurt by violence.

ALEXANDER FORWARD,
Secretary to the Governor.
Commonwealth of Virginia, Governor's Office, Richmond, Va., Jan. 21, 1916.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

JAN 2 1916

HINGS IN U. S. RING LAST YEAR

re Than in 1914—18 in Georgia Largest Number of Any State

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered 69, as recorded at Tuskegee Institute, and announced today. This was 17 more than in 1914.

Georgia led the States with 18 lynchings. Mississippi was second with nine. Fifty-five persons lynched were negroes and 14 whites. The year before 49 were negroes and three whites. Three women were mob victims during 1915.

In four instances, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs.

Lynching by States is given: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3 South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

New York Herald

9 JAN 1916

LYNCHINGS IN 1915.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

As head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, sixty-nine lynchings. Of those lynched fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was forty-nine negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offences charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only eleven, ten negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with attacks on women. Other offences and number lynched for were—Murder, 17, 5 whites and 12 negroes; killing officers of the law, 9, 3 whites and 6 negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following States—Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

MONROE N. WORK,
Division of Records and Research.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1, 1916.

Africo-American Presbyterian 1-13-16

In another column of this issue we are publishing a record on lynching, furnished by Prof. Monroe N. Work, Head of the Division of Records and Research of Tuskekee Institute. According to this record, the number of lynchings which occurred in the United States during 1915 was 69, o whom there were 55 Negroes an 14 whites, or 6 more Negroes an 11 more whites than in 1914. I is stated that of the 69 lynche 3 were women, and in at least instances it later developed tha the persons put to death wer innocent of the offenses charged The record further shows that 1 or more than one-fourth, of the to tal lynchings occurred in the

[illegible] Georgia, and that 11, or fifteen per cent., were charged with the nameless crime.

From this record it appears that mob violence in the United States is on the increase. We deplore the fact that the opposite is not true. We pray for the hastening of the day when the laws of this country will be respected and upheld by all of her citizens.

Washington DC Pathfinder

JAN 15 1916

Lynchings in 1915.

Records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., show that 68 lynchings occurred during the year 1915. Fifty-four of this number were colored and 14 were white. Three of the persons lynched were women. The number this year is considerably higher than in 1914 when 49 colored and three white persons were put to death by mobs.

In at least four instances, the records show, the persons executed in this manner were proved by later developments to have been innocent of the offenses charged. In one case a negro charged with stealing a cow was lynched without an indictment; it was learned later that the woman who owned the cow was not aware that the accusation had been made. A short time later the cow which had simply strayed away returned home.

Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total number of lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. Lynchings occurred in other states as follows: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Illinois, one; Kentucky, five; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, nine; Missouri, two; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one, Tennessee, two and Texas five.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

28 JAN 1916

Whatever the cause, the utterances of the Georgia press about the State's latest lynching are in marked contrast with those following the Frank mob. One reason is suggested by the Atlanta *Constitution*: "We are being branded as barbarians not only North, but the attacks and criticisms of our own neighbors and friends here at home are little milder than those that come from a distance." Nor is there any attempt to localize the blame: "The whole people of Georgia have got to shoulder the responsibility and bear the brunt of this persistent lawlessness." The Macon *Telegraph* is no less emphatic: "Most everybody expects a certain amount of lynching in the South—for 'the usual crime'—but we Georgians are getting drunk on it. Our condition is becoming genuinely serious and we need some expert diagnoses, to be followed by vigorous remedial action at home, else we must be complacent enough under outside excoriation." This would be a long step towards making lynching a hazardous pursuit. It cannot thrive amid a genuinely hostile public sentiment.

LYNCHED IN ARKANSAS

MOB MURDERS STILL GO ON IN THIS "CHRISTIAN LAND."—COLORED MAN LYNCHED FOR KILLING WHITE MAN IN QUARREL OVER COTTON.

Will Colored Citizens Make the Sacrifice to go to Philadelphia Monday for a Concerted Protest Against These Atrocities.

Forest City, Ark., Dec. 3, 1915.—William Patrick, a Negro, was taken from the county jail here early today and hanged to a telephone pole by a mob of one hundred men. Patrick was charged with having shot and killed John Nichols Jr., son of County Assessor Nichols, in a quarrel over cotton.

LYNCHING

IT IS an effective way Tuskegee has of putting out the lynching statistics, with absolutely no comment. To show that lynchings have increased; that only fifteen per cent were charged with rape; that several victims were women; that several times it developed later that the persons lynched were innocent; that more than one fourth were in the state of Georgia. How much more effective these facts are than any talk about them can be

NEW YORK HARPERS. WE LY

JAN 29 1916

Lynchings—1915
Reports Sent to Press.

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Columbia, S. C.

JAN 1916

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915.

To the Editor of The Dispatch.

Sir: As head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record there have been, during the year just closed, 69 lynchings. Of those lynched 55 were negroes and 14 whites. This is six more negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia.

Only 11, ten negroes and one white, of those put to death, or 15 per cent. of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched for were: Murder 17, five whites and 12 negroes; killing officers of the law 9, three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four, father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules 3; stealing hogs 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders 2, white; insulting women 3; entering women's rooms 2; wounding a man 2; stealing meat 1; burglary 2; robbery 1; looting 1; stealing cotton 1; charged with stealing a cow 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest 2; beating wife and child 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama 9, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 18, Illinois 1, Kentucky 5, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 9, Missouri 2, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 3, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 5, Virginia 1.

Monroe W. Work.

Washington Times

JAN 2 1916

A SORRY LYNCHING RECORD

While this country looks with pride at its record for the past year and grows especially mellow over our "civilization" as compared with that of some warring nations, there comes forth the announcement that seventeen more lynchings were chalked up in 1915 than in 1914.

Fifteen States may take what pride they wish from the fact that they were in the lynching zone. Georgia has the unenviable distinction of heading the list. In only eleven of the sixty-nine lynchings was the crime charged that one upon which advocates of the "unwritten law" base their claims to kill, without trial, those who commit it. Stealing hogs and poisoning mules were among the other offenses for which those strung paid their lives without process of law.

In four of the cases absolute proof later was forthcoming that the victims we [illegible] guilty. In other cases the evidence against them was hazy. Neither can it be claimed that the lynchings were wholly a racial problem, for fourteen of those who met death in this manner were white.

All indications point that the whole question of lynching is not a question of race, but a problem in civilization, which we might solve before being too proud of our enlightenment.

Boston Post

JAN 9 1916

NO BETTER

Of late years it has begun to b hope with those who stand for just that the crime of lynching was on t decline in the United States. Som times this appears to be true; in a 2 year comparison it is true now. B the improvement is not steady.

For instance, the figures sent out b Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Inst tute, in accordance with annual cu tom, show that there have been du ing the year just closed 69 lynching Of those lynched 55 were negroes a 14 were whites. This is six more ne groes and 11 more whites than wer put to death by mobs in 1914, whe the record was 49 negroes and thre whites. Included in the record ar three women. In at least four in stances it later developed that the per sons put to death were innocent of th offences charged.

An increase of 17 lynchings in th year is a matter for shame. The South as usual, is the chief offender, and it i noteworthy that of the States below the "line" Georgia maintains its unsavory

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[illegible] by constituting more than 25 per cent of all the mob [illegible] ers in the United States.

New York Globe

29 JAN 1916

Negro View of Georgia Mob Law

Editor of The Globe. Sir—In your article entitled "Georgia's Iniquity" you show your fair-mindedness in denouncing the actions of the Georgia mob which lynched five colored men. Then you ask: "Is it not time for the decent, law-abiding citizens of Georgia to assert themselves?" You mean well, and the colored people thank you, but we expect very little from the decent and law-abiding of Georgia, for such crimes could only happen with the consent of the decent and law-abiding.

Then you ask, Is there no remedy for this contagious social disease? You answer, Yes, there are two—the appeal to reason and the appeal to force. The first is impossible where you must deal with ignorance and religiously taught prejudice. The Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, writing of the play "Pride of Race," says: "It is well, then, that there is this race pride, this race prejudice, if you like. It is God's means of the world's progress in the finer civilization." Those are fine words coming from a minister of God! Is Georgia an example of that finer civilization he speaks of? If it is, pray God I will never be civilized. Is it any wonder so many of the best men and women we meet never go to church?

Such things will continue to happen until force is used, as you suggest; but it must be the force delivered by the colored man himself. Some day we will tire of waiting for the protection of the law—and protect ourselves. If one of those lynching parties were met by an armed collection of colored men, only half or one-third the number of lynchers, they would soon forget their lynching bee and run home as fast as their cowardly legs could carry them.

FRANK T. PAYTON.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 24.

The Western Review

MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1915 THAN IN 1914

2/19/16.

Montgomery Ala.), Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered 69, as recorded at the Tuskegee Institute and announced today. This was 17 more than in 1914.

Georgia led the states with 18 lynchings; Mississippi was second with 9; 55 persons lynched were negroes and 14 whites. The year before 49 were negroes and 3 whites. Three women were 1915 mob victims. In four instances, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs as proved by later events.

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Chicago, Ill.

NEWS

JAN 11 1916

LYNCHINGS IN 1915.

As head of the division of records and research of the Tuskegee institute I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States. This record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record, there have been, during the year just closed, sixty-nine lynchings. Of those lynched fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was forty-nine negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia.

Only eleven—ten negroes and one white—of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with criminal assault. Other offenses and the number lynched for them were: Murder, seventeen, five whites and twelve negroes; killing officers of the law, nine, three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law, three; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four—father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, three; stealing hogs, two, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, two, white; insulting women, three; entering women's rooms, two; wounding a man, two; stealing meat, one; burglary, two; robbery, one; looting, one; stealing cotton, one; charged with stealing a cow, one; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; beating wife and child, one, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, one.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eighteen; Illinois, one; Kentucky, five; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, nine; Missouri, two; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, five; Virginia, one.

MONROE N. WORK.

HOPEWELL, NEW CITY, IS BURNED; NEGRO CAUGHT STEALING IS LYNCHED

1915

Hopewell, the mushroom city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, built since last summer a year ago, adjacent to the DuPont Powder Works, near Petersburg, was entirely wiped out by fire Thursday afternoon and night. The press reports say "there was not much confusion" during the conflagration, and only one incident that caused a little excitement, is described as follows:

A Negro was found carrying off clothing from a pile in front of a burning store. He was seized at once by a party of citizens and hurried into a side street. After a moment's consultation a rope was procured and placed about the man's neck. The party, numbering by this time, about sixty men, then hurried the man down the railway track for a distance of a quarter of a mile to a grove. The party was halted, the rope was thrown over the limb of a tree and the Negro was swung into the other world. His body was still swaying in the autumn breeze at dark.

Watertown, N.Y.

TIMES JAN 5 1916

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The Tuskegee Institute's records show 69 lynchings for 1915 against 52 for 1914, and they are nearly all in the southern states, with one or two in Illinois and Indiana. This shows a lamentable increase and marks by so much a decadence in civilization. Another fact that, while only three white men were among the victims in the earlier year, no less than 14, or 20 per cent of the total, were in the list for last year, which shows that when you commence lynching, there is no stopping it on the line of color or of the "usual crime," and very few of the lynchings have this crime for a motive. Georgia, the most progressive of the southern states, has the worst record, and Mississippi next. There is a gradual awakening in the south to wipe out the stigma of lynch law, and it has fewer defenders. It is an aftermath of slavery which fifty years after still persists in a degree and is a reproach to our nation. When we point the finger of scorn at the Turk for the slaughter of Armenians, they hurl back American lynchings. Another generation of southerners will be heartily ashamed of this mob law of their ancestors.

Williamsport Pa
Grit
Feb 13/1916

Lessons of Lynching in 1915

Sixty-nine ~~lynchings 55 victims~~ were negroes, 14 whites. A worse record than ~~that of~~ 1914. In four cases innocent persons suffered the death penalty. One-fourth of the lynchings were in the state of Georgia. Of these totals, murder claimed 17; killing officers, 9; wounding officers, 3; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2; entering women's rooms, 2; insulting women, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; stealing cotton, 1; stealing cow, 1; furnishing ammunition in order to assist delinquents, 2; wife beating, ~~1.~~

Of the lynching cases by states the records are: Alabama 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Georgia 18, Illinois 1, Louisiana 2, Kentucky 5, Missouri 2, Oklahoma 3, Tennessee 2, South Carolina 1, Texas 5, Virginia 1.

These figures do not give much encouragement to the abolishment of capital punishment. Men to-day need to be taught personal accountability before the law; wholesome fear of penalty is to be desired; 1915 has left a fearful record. A. M. GROWDEN.

Tennessee.

NEW YORK WORLD

23 Jan 1916

Georgia mobs have lynched sixteen negroes in the last four weeks, and Villa still hesitates to intervene in behalf of humanity and civilization.

PHILA. EVE. BULLETIN

JAN 3 1916

NO LET-UP IN LYNCHINGS

The annual summary of lynchings prepared at Tuskegee Institute shows that there has been no decrease in resort to this form of lawless execution. In fact, the total of sixty-nine victims [illegible] much higher than the average of former years, which are included in approximately accurate figures.

Georgia—which covered itself with [illegible] sacrifice of Leo Frank—leads the list with the extraordinary number of eighteen. But this honor is not new there, having been reported in many previous summaries. Students of mob psychology and moral jurisprudence might explain the frequency of such outbreaks in Georgia as an appetite growing by what it feeds upon.

The South generally supplies the bulk of the list, all but two cases having occurred below the Mason and Dixon lateral. The exceptions were one case each in Ohio and Illinois. Mississippi and Alabama were tied for second with nine, and Arkansas, Florida, Texas and Kentucky figured with five each. The most northerly of the Southern States furnished the fewest instances.

The deplorable thing about it, however, is that, much as we all would like to believe the contrary, lynching is not appreciably diminishing, despite virtually unanimous and consistent denunciation by the press and the legal fraternity.

Worcester Mass

GAZETTE

JAN 3 1916

LYNCHINGS IN 1915 INCREASE

Monroe N. Work, head of the division of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, reports that in 1915 there were 69 lynchings. Of those lynched 55 were negroes and 14 were

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whites. This is six more negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in Georgia.

Boston, Mass.

Record

2 2 1916

GEORGIA, WHICH led all states in last year's lynching record, is not going to drop behind this year. Hanging a batch of half a dozen negroes who were being held at Sylvester "on suspicion" of being implicated in a murder, though the seventh, against whom the evidence is said to have been strongest, was saved by someone's inexplicable vigilance, serves to announce to the country that Georgia is not going to let any other state get the jump on it. Either the state of Georgia cannot or will not wipe out lynching. Either case stains the state.

Albany, N.Y.

ARGUS

JAN 4 1916

Lynching [illegible] for 1915, as gathered b[illegible] Tuskegee institute, show 65 m[illegible] executions, where in 1914 there [illegible] only 52. But the greater part of the increase was in white victims—from two to 14 and more than a fifth of the whole—instead of negroes for "the usual crime." It is a way that such lawlessness was bound to develop; once under way it could not be restricted on any racial line.

Fitchburg Mass

Sentinel

3/1/1916

Lynchings in 1915

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 3.—Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered sixty-nine, as recorded at Tuskegee institute. This was seventeen more than in 1914. Georgia led the states with eighten lynchings. Mississippi was second with nine.

NASHVILLE TE

Banner

JAN 3 1916

MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1915 THAN YEAR BEFORE

By Associated Press.

Montgomery, Ala., January 3.—Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, in his annual report shows that during the year 1915 there have occurred 69 lynchings. Of those lynched, 55 were negroes and 14 whites. This is 5 more negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 negroes and 3 whites. Included in the

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SEATTLE, WASH. POST-INTELLIGENCER

JAN 2 1916

GEORGIA MOBS LEAD IN YEAR'S LYNCHINGS.

Hold Eighteen Illegal Executions, While Country's Total Is Sixty-Nine.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered sixty-nine, as recorded by Tuskegee institute and announced today. This was seventeen more than in 1914.

Georgia led the states with eighteen lynchings. Mississippi was second with nine. Fifty-five persons lynched were negroes and fourteen whites. The year before forty-nine were negroes and three whites. Three women were 1915 mob victims.

In four cases, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs, as proved by later events.

Montreal, Can.

GAZETTE

JAN 4 1916

Tuskegee [illegible] reports that there were sixty-nine lynchings in the United States last year, seventeen more than in 1914. Fifty-five of the victims were negroes, three women being included in the number. It is also stated that four innocent persons were murdered by the mobs of citizens. Evidently lynching as a pastime is still quite popular in the warmer parts of America.

Lynchings—1915
Report Sent Press

Jan.—June

LYNCHINGS THROUGH GEORGIA.

AURORA ILL NEWS
JULY 30, 1915

Thirteen more people were lynched in the United States during the first six months of this year than during the same period last year. One-fourth of the total number of lynchings took place in Georgia.

Booker T. Washington, the eminent colored educator and leader, keeps track of these lynchings and in a recent statement he said:

"I find that according to the records kept by Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that there have been during the first six months of the year 34 lynchings in the United States. This is 13 more than the number (21) for the same period last year.

"Of those lynched, 24 were negroes and 10 were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was 20 negroes and one white. Eight, or one-fourth of total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia. Only seven, six negroes and one white, of those put to death, or 21 per cent of the total, were charged with rape.

"Among the causes of lynchings were: Stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, charged with stealing a cow."

The Nation, commenting upon the appeal of the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle to bring lynchers to justice in that state says:

"In a sense larger than the merely legal, the lynching of the guilty is as reprehensible as the lynching of the innocent; but the latter crime naturally stirs even people who look with tolerance upon the other. The two negroes, father and son, who were killed in Georgia the other day by a mob that was too eager to revenge a murder to make sure of getting the real murderers, are still speaking in the editorial columns of Georgia newspapers, as well as in those of surrounding states.

"The Augusta Chronicle calls for 'rewards large enough to bring every member of this murderous mob to justice; and then enough of the state's money to employ the best legal talent to convict.' It does not make this demand merely upon the ground of the innocence of the dead, but upon the ground that lynching is insurrection, 'a deliberate, armed assault on the authority of the state.'

"No one could ask for more vigorous language than the Chronicle uses in its denunciation of the crime, and in its appeal to the governor and the people to put down 'this growing spirit of mob domination.'"

INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS.

Professor Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, is, to use a hackneyed expression, filling a long-felt want. He makes a specialty of collecting current data about the race. Most of the figures he compiles are sources of encouragement and inspiration, but occasionally they have the opposite effect. But Mr. Work is looking for facts, and he gives them out as he finds them.

He has made a compilation of lynchings in the United States for a half year; the following brief despatch from Tuskegee gives a resume of what he has found:

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 18.—According to the records kept by Professor Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been during the first six months of the year thirty-four lynchings in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number for the same period last year.

Of these lynched twenty-four were Negroes and ten were whites. This is four more Negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was twenty Negroes and one white. Eight lynchings occurred in Georgia.

Only seven—six Negroes and one white—of those put to death were charged with assault on women. Among the causes of lynchings were stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, and a charge of stealing a cow.

These figures show an increase of 60 per cent over lynchings for the same period last year. This is not merely discouraging, it is alarming. For several years past there has been a steady decrease in lynchings, which seemed to promise the gradual elimination of that form of lawlessness; these figures seem to upset that calculation.

However, these statistics, as discouraging as they are, hold a bright ray of hope, and that is great increase in the number of white men lynched. We say this not because we enjoy seeing white men lynched, but because we feel it will be the quickest and surest way of waking up the public conscience to the evils of this particular form of lawlessness against Negroes.

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE

FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR 1915—34 PERSONS LYNCHED IN U. S. IN SIX MONTHS—SOME OTHERS PROBABLY NOT RECORDED—GREAT INCREASE IN WHITES—NOT ONE-THIRD OF COLORED EVEN CHARGED WITH RAPE

Boston Traveler, July 20, 1915.

The latest statistics on lynchings in our southern states are of unique interest. There were, according to authoriative records, 34 lynchings in the United States in the first six months of this year as compared with 21 in the same period last year. Of the 34, eight are to the discredit of Georgia. But while only one white man was among the 21 lynched last year ten of this year's victims were white. Only seven of the total number were accused of attacking women. Perhaps the Negroes cannot see much that is hopeful in these figures, inasmuch as the number of lynchings is considerably increased, but, on the other hand, there are obvious signs that Judge Lynch is not insisting on drawing the color line as closely as heretofore. Doubtless if the Atlanta anti-Frank mob had not been prevented by companies of soldiers from working its will, the Hon. Judge Lynch would have had a Governor or an ex-Governor to add to the list of persons sentenced and executed by him. Yet, doubtless a lynching is a lynching, and the fact that the South seems disposed to lynch members of the so-called superior race in increasing numbers, even striving to include the highest officer in a state among its list of killings, the country at large must continue to look with sorrow and humiliation upon the deeds that serve to put this nation into the list of half-civilized peoples.

GAZETTE
Haverhill
OCT 8 1915

Booker T. Washington shows by the official statistics that during the first six months of the current year there were 34 lynchings in the whole country. This is an increase of 13 over the same period of the previous year, ante-dating, of course, the recent Leo Frank outrage in Georgia. Nine more white men were lynched in the first six months of 1915, according to the figures, than for the corresponding period in 1914; and when it is recalled that there were only 10 white men lynched this year, the full meaning of these figures is apparent. While the wreaking of mob vengeance last year was practically confined to negroes, only one white being the victim of mob law, the bloodthirsty lawlessness of mobs is now taking its victims more freely from the white race. This is not only logical but inevitable, from the last analysis lynching is not a crime directed against the representatives of one race, but it is the gratification of the blood lust that will take its victims wherever it can find them. There is food for profound meditation in this state of affairs, for a great many people who would not be particularly disturbed or unfavorably impressed by an increase in the number of negro victims may take a different view of the matter when they note that almost one-third of the 1915 victims were white men. In the eyes of the law, the representative of one race is worth as much to society as that of another; that is to say, it is just as hanious a crime against the peace and dignity of the state to lynch a negro as to lynch a white man. The average white person, however—at least in the south—will not take this broad-minded view and this very spirit of egotism, race consciousness and racial hatred will [illegible] [illegible] the lawless execution of 10 white men in six months with something like its true proportions as a crime against society and civilization. If this results in increasing the respect for law, some good will have been accomplished, and, even though the negroes be regarded as "conventional" victims, the white victims will become martyrs whose blood will be the seed of a new spirit of law and order.

Lynching Grows

Booker T. Washington in Report from Tuskegee Says First Six Months of 1915 Has Broken the Record. Georgia Heads Column. Negroes Lynched for Petty Offenses.

New York, July 18.—Tnskegee Institute of Alabama has compiled the records of the number of lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year. In a statement given today, Booker T. Washington, the head of the Institute, shows that thirty-four men were put to death by mob violence since January 1, 1915, the number being thirteen more than the figures for the same period last year.

Twenty-four of the men lynched were Negroes and ten were whites. Eight, or one-fourth of the total number, took place in Georgia. Six of the Negroes and one white man were charged with assaulting women, and the rest of the lynchings were on accusations of having stolen cotton, hogs, meat and cows.

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34 LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR

Thirteen More Than Last, Booker T. Washington Says

Tuskegee, Ala., July 18—There were thirty-four lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1915, as compared with twenty-one in the same period in 1914, according to reports kept by Prof. Monroe N. Worke of the Tuskegee Institute. The statement was made clear today by Booker T. Washington head of the institution.

Of those lynched this year twenty-four were Negroes and ten were whites, as against twenty Negroes and one white in 1914. Eight of the lynchings took place in Georgia. Six of the Negroes and one of the whites, among the thirty-four, were accused of attacking women. Most of the lynchings were due to thiefts of cotton, hogs, meat or cows.

Hackensack NJ Record

JUL 23 1915

THE GROWTH OF LYNCHING.

In the first six months of this year there have been in the United States 34 lynchings, 13 more than in the same period of 1914. And one state in particular has distinguished itself in this record of dishonor. Georgia has had eight lynching bees, nearly one-fourth of the total number.

It is noticeable that very few of these mob killings have been in punishment or retaliation for the "unspeakable crime." Only seven men of the 34 were accused of attacking women. Six of them were negroes, and one was white. Most of the other 27 were guilty of nothing more than robbery or petty theft. And not all of them were colored, by any means. One-third of the 27 were white men.

Lynching used to be defended as the only means of deterring negroes from assaulting white women. If that was a sufficient justification once, it is no longer. The very criminality of the method has wrought a sort of moral deterioration in communities tolerating or excusing the practice until the ultimate, extra-legal penalty is applied unhesitatingly to the punishment of petty crimes and mere misdemeanors, and to whites as well as blacks. It is a good object lesson showing the folly of ever going beyond the law.

New Bedford Mass

STANDARD

OCT 23 1915

SIX MONTHS' LYNCHINGS.

Lynching has ceased to be an expression of individual feeling as opposed to legal proceedings directed solely toward the Negro. In the first half of the present year ten whites were among the thirty-four victims of the vicious overriding of law on the part of mob gatherings, great or small. The statistics for the period carry their warning of the need for community exertion of the influence of law and order, of increased respect for law, of willing reliance upon the legal agencies of justice, of personal habits of self-control. North and South alike need to learn the lessons that the situation carries, for letting up in any of these directions is to create a danger in the lax community and among the temperamentally excitable.

Twenty-one was the number of lynchings in the corresponding period of the previous year, with but one white among them. The increase in the present year was sixty-two per cent. The anger of the crowd was not reserved for any one offense. The lynched were perpetrators of various crimes—murder and thievery are in the list as well as crime against woman, the one old-time offense rated in some minds as fitly dealt with only by the violence that takes no heed of law.

The courts can have their influence in checking the mob spirit. Prompt action in dealing with offenses under the law, and every possible effort to give an accused person a fair chance to clear himself are the best of all means of averting recourse to such a proceeding: while respect for the law gets a strong ally in wise law-making. Fair laws and their just application come first in keeping down the mob spirit that operates through lawlessness: and the prompt dealing by law with such crime is the effective next move to discouraging the tendency to it.

BUFFALO N Y NEWS
JULY 24, 1915

LYNCHINGS ON THE INCREASE.

There was a total of 34 lynchings in the United States in the first six months of this year, according to the record kept by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee institute, an increase of 13 over the same period of last year. Of those lynched 24 were negroes and ten whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first half of 1914.

These figures are a jolt to the person who believes that mob violence is decreasing in the country. They plainly show that on the contrary mob lawlessness is on the increase.

It will also be surprising to many to know that all the lynchings were not in the South, a few were in Northern States and several in Western States. Georgia has the unenviable distinction of leading all other commonwealths in this respect with eight lynchings.

Of the 34 men lynched it is interesting to know that only seven, six negroes and one white, were put to death for the unspeakable crime against women. So that it cannot be claimed that the lynchings were to protect the honor of the Southern women.

In some communities comparatively trivial crimes were a pretext to lynch. Charges of cotton stealing, meat stealing, hog stealing and one man accused of stealing a cow were sufficient to arouse the lynchers to activity.

Houston, Tex.

POST

JUL 14 1915

Booker T. Washington says in a statement submitted to The Post: "I find according to the records kept by Professor Monroe N. Work, head of department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that there have been during the first six months of the year thirty-four lynchings in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number (twenty-one) for the same period last year. Of those lynched, twenty-four were negroes and ten were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was twenty negroes and one white. Eight or one-fourth of total lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia. Only seven, six negroes and one white of those put to death, or 21 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Among the causes of lynching were: Stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, charged with stealing a cow."

The current number of the Texas Home Industry Magazine, Temple, Texas, is a hummer for Texas development and should be read by every citizen who believes in progress in this commonwealth so potential in its possibilities. The literary menu includes the following captioned food for thought from chefs of Statewide reputation: "Birth of the Home Industry Movement," by Stanley H. Watson; "Story of the First Home Industry Club," by Robert A. Higgins; "Buy It at Home," by Walt Mason; "Some of the Agricultural Needs of Texas," by H. H. Harrington; "First Get the Money, Then Keep It in Texas," by Homer D. Wade; "Associated Young Men's Business Organizations," by W. V. Crawford; "Temple Banker's Contribution to Farm Development," by Charles W. Ingram; "A Brief History of the Statewide Movement," by Robert A. Higgins.

Chicago Ill Journal

JUL 23 1915

Lynch Law.

There were thirty-four persons lynched in the United States during the first half of this year. Only seven of these were accused of attacking women. Twenty-four of the lynched men were negroes, and of these the charge of attacks on women was made against six—just one in four. Yet this offense, sentimentally dubbed the "unmentionable crime," has been cited for thirty years as the justification of mob action in general and mob murder of negroes in particular.

The truth is that when the mob spirit is in control of a community any peg will do to hang a victim on. Men have been lynched for resisting an officer, for running a disorderly house, for assault and battery, for horse stealing.

Yet, black though the half-yearly record of mob violence may be, it has one bright spot. Mobs have managed to kill in defiance of law, but, thanks to the courage of former Gov. Slaton of Georgia, they have not succeeded in making the public executioner do their work.

Peoria, Ill

Eve. STAR

JUL 2[illegible] 1915

LYNCHINGS.

The Star is in receipt of the following letter from Booker T. Washington, the celebrated colored leader, which speaks for itself:

Editor Star: Enclosed I send you the list of lynchings for the first six months of this year.

I find that according to the records kept by Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there have been during the first six months of the year thirty-four lynchings in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number (21) for the same period last year. Of those lynched, twenty-four were negroes and ten were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was twenty negroes and one white. Eight, or one-fourth of total lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia. Only seven, six negroes and one white, of those put to death, or 21 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Among the causes of lynchings were: Stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, charged with stealing a cow.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Lynchings—1915
Reports Sent Press 180

Jan.-June

KANSAS CITY (MO.)
JOURNAL

SEP 1 8 1915

LYNCHING STATISTICS.

Booker T. Washington shows by the official statistics that during the first six months of the current year there were thirty-four lynchings in the whole country. This is an increase of thirteen over the same period of the previous year, antedating, of course, the recent Leo Frank outrage in Georgia. Nine more white men were lynched in the first six months of 1915, according to the figures, than for the corresponding period in 1914; and when it is recalled that there were only ten white men lynched this year the full meaning of these figures is apparent. While the wreaking of mob vengeance last year was practically confined to negroes, only one white being the victim of mob law, the bloodthirsty lawlessness of mobs is now taking its victims more freely from the white race.

This is not only logical but inevitable, for in the last analysis lynching is not a crime directed against the representatives of one race but is the gratification of the blood-lust that will take its victims wherever it can find them. There is food for profound meditation in this state of affairs, for a great many people who would not be particularly disturbed or unfavorably impressed by an increase in the number of negro victims may take a different view of the matter when they note that almost one-third of the 1915 victims were white men.

In the eyes of the law the representative of one race is worth as much to society as that of another; that is to say, it is just as heinous a crime against the peace and dignity of the state to lynch a negro as to lynch a white man. The average white person, however—at least in the South—will not take this broad-minded view, and this very spirit of egotism, race-consciousness and racial hatred will perhaps invest the lawless execution of ten white men in six months with something like its true proportions as a crime against society and civilization. If this results in increasing the respect for law, some good will have been accomplished, and, even though the negroes be regarded as "conventional" victims, the white victims may become martyrs whose blood will be the seed of a new spirit of law and order.

It is further significant that of the thirty-four men put to death, one out of every five was accused of offenses against women. This is a proportion of sinister significance, for a reversal of these figures might serve as some real excuse, specious though it would be, for the infliction of mob violence. But when four men out of every five lynched were not remotely connected with crimes against womanhood, and when one out of the five who were guilty of this crime—or at least accused—was a white man, the situation becomes one for still profounder reflection. Men were put to death by mobs for stealing cotton, for stealing hogs, for stealing meat, and one was accused of stealing a cow. Murder or attempted murder, however, furnished the greater proportion of excuses and these crimes were "punished" by the murder of those who were accused of taking or attempting to take human life.

MANKATO MINN PRESS
JULY 24, 1915

SPEAKING OF WAR.

Booker T. Washington has made a report on lynchings in the first half of the year. Thirty-four men were victims of this particular form of savagery in the United States from December 31, 1914, to July 1, 1915. That is an increase of thirteen over the corresponding period for last year. Nor were all the victims negroes. Of the thirty-four who were murdered ten were white men. In this respect the record for this year includes four more negroes and nine more whites than were lynched in the same months in 1914.

Only twenty-one per cent of the total number were lynched because charged with the crime under which the south has diligently undertaken to excuse its barbaric devotion to Judge Lynch. Unproven charges of stealing cotton and hogs were the most serious of the other offenses for which law and order were crucified by the lynchers of 1915, says The Des Moines Register and Leader.

Mobs operate in defiance of the rules of civilized judicial procedure as established in our statutes. Their crime is disastrous to local self government but its effect is much more extended than that. It outrages the sentiment for peace and good order everywhere in the nation. It leaves a permanent and most foul blot upon the name and record of the United States. It taints the good repute of our institutions and is a reproach to every man, woman and child.

Men now and then talk seriously about going to war to assert and maintain principles of humanity as interpreted by ourselves. But no one has suggested war to assert and maintain principles of justice in states like Georgia where a fourth of all the 1915 lynchings have been perpetrated.

Chicago Herald

12 July 1915

34 LYNCHINGS IN AMERICA FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 1, 1915

Booker T. Washington Reports Large Increase Over Last Year in Whites Put to Death.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 11.—The following statement was given out by Booker T. Washington:

"I find that, according to the records kept by Professor Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been during the first six months of the year 34 lynchings in the United States. This is 13 more than the number, 21, for the same period last year.

"Of those lynched 24 were negroes and 10 were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was 20 negroes and 1 white. Eight, or one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

"Only 7, 6 negroes and 1 white, of those put to death, or 21 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Among the causes of lynchings were: Stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, charged with stealing a cow."

Brooklyn Eagle

180

25 July 1915

LYNCHINGS AND THE WAR.

One probable effect of the wide publicity given to the bloody battles and the brutalities of the European war is the increase of lynchings in this country. The statistics kept at Tuskegee Institute show that thirty-four men have been lynched in the first six months of this year, thirteen more than during the same period last year, before the war had begun.

Booker Washington, in announcing that increase, does not credit it to the war, but a little analysis of the figures given shows that as the most probable cause. Lynching long ago ceased to be a punishment for blacks alone and the excuse which used to be given in the South, that it was the punishment reserved for assaults by negroes upon white women, has long failed to meet the facts. Twenty-four of the men lynched during this six months were negroes and ten were whites. Eight of these lynchings were in Georgia, which throws a light on the public fury aroused over the Frank case. The people of that State, unfortunately, have become accustomed to wreak their will against any man toward whom public fury is aroused, and such fury becomes more easily excitable through habit. Six of the negroes lynched and one of the whites were accused of assaults upon women, while the others were charged with stealing hogs, or cotton, or cows.

Such widely distributed and easily excited outbreaks of violence are due to a widespread contempt for law and an equally widespread bloodthirstiness and cruelty, which can sate itself with nothing less horrible than the rope or the torch. The people of the North and South alike have long hoped and worked for the restriction and ultimate eradication of that spirit of barbarism and have seemed to be conquering it in at least some degree. A sudden increase in this form of crime, which is not confined to any State or section and which has no specially disposing local cause, must be explained by some general condition. That condition is found in the outbreak of barbarism, cruelty and blood lust in the European war. Its echo we see here in the increase of lynchings, and we are fortunate that we see no more than its echo.

UTICA (N. Y.) DISPATCH
JULY 28, 1915

LYNCHINGS.

Statistics kept at Tuskegee Institute show that during the [redacted]ths of the present year there were 34 men lynched in this country, or 13 more than during the first six months of 1914 before the war had begun. Lynching long ago ceased to be a punishment for blacks alone and the excuse which used to be given in the South, that it was the punishment reserved for assaults by negroes upon white women, has long failed to meet the facts. Twenty-four of the men lynched during this six months were negroes and 10 were whites. Eight of these lynchings were in Georgia, which throws a light on the public fury aroused over the Frank case. The people of that State, unfortunately, have become accustomed to wreak their will against any man toward whom public fury is aroused, and such fury becomes more easily excitable through habit. Six of the negroes lynched and one of the whites were accused of assaults upon women, while the others were charged with stealing hogs, cotton or cows.

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Such widely distributed and easily excited outbreaks of violence are due to a widespread contempt for law and an equally widespread bloodthirstiness and cruelty, which can sate itself with nothing less horrible than the rope or the torch. The people of the North and South alike have long hoped and worked for the restriction and ultimate eradication of that spirit of barbarism and have seemed to be conquering it in at least some degree. A sudden increase in this form of crime, which is not confined to any State or section and which has no specially disposing local cause, must be explained by some general condition. That condition, in the opinion of some psychologists, is found in the outbreak of barbarism, cruelty and blood lust in the European war. Its echo, they say, we see here in the increase of lynchings and we are fortunate that we see no more than its echo.

LYNCHINGS AND THE WAR.

One probable effect of the wide publicity given to the bloody battles and the brutalities of the European war is the increase of lynchings in this country. The statistics kept at Tuskegee Institute show that thirty-four men have been lynched in the first six months of this year, thirteen more than during the same period last year, before the war had begun.

Brooklyn Eagle

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New York [illegible]

[illegible]

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MONETT, MO. STAR
JULY 28, 1915

LYNCH LAW SPREADS.

Mob law in this country is not losing ground. On the contrary thirty-four lynchings occurred in the United States during the present year, according to figures published by the Tuskegee Institute. This is thirteen more than for the corresponding period in 1914. The increase is more than 60 per cent.

Lynchers this year have killed twenty-four negroes and ten whites, as against twenty negroes and one white in the first half of 1914. Common thefts of cotton, hogs, meat, and in one case, the mere charge of stealing a cow—were among the offenses which provoked mob vengeance. Only seven of those put to death—six negroes and one white man—were with assaulting women.

Lawless taking of life in the name of justice confines itself less and less to the particular crime which the South has claimed that only terrorization can check. When mob law takes charge it soon forgets crime or color. Unless rigorously checked

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the man-hunting instinct gains a hold upon brutal elements in a community and presently confuses all offenses great and small. It is a significant fact that of the thirty-four lynchings noted so far this year eight occurred in Georgia, where prejudice and violence pressing even over the threshhold of the court room made of the Frank case a spectacle to shame the nation.

NEW YORK EVENING POST
24 July 1915

What shall we think one day of the fact that among the matters investigated and placed on record by the research department of an educational institution was the number of lynchings committed in the country, the supposed crimes for which they constituted the punishment, and other circumstances about them? This is the grim task at Tuskegee. The showing for the first half of the present year is an increase of 60 per cent. in this form of lawlessness. Of the victims, twenty-four were negroes and ten were white. Eight of the whole number of lynchings occurred in Georgia. The striking feature of this group of crimes is the ground of them. Only seven were due to accusations of attacks upon women. Some were due to accusations of stealing, cotton, hogs, and cows being the objects missing. Here we must have a new justification for resort to this out-of-court method of punishing offenders. According to the law, the stealing of even the objects named does not constitute a capital crime. The usual argument against lynching, therefore, does not apply, since it is not in the power of the most willing judge and jury to condemn the thief to death. In these cases, lynching becomes necessary, not because the criminal may not be convicted, but because he cannot be punished as severely as the plaintiff desires.

Albany, N. Y.
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
AUG 10 1915

LYNCH LAW.

Mob law in this country is not becoming less frequent. Thirty-four lynchings occurred in the United States during the first six months of the present year, which is thirteen more than for the corresponding period of 1914—an increase of sixty per cent. Lynchers this year have taken the lives of twenty-four negroes and ten whites, according to figures published by the Tuskegee Institute. Twenty negroes and one white were lynched in the first half of 1914. Common thefts, such as stealing cotton, hogs, meat and in one case a cow, were among the offences which provoked mob vengeance. Seven of those put to death, six negroes and one white, were charged with attacking women. It is noted that eight lynchings occurred in Georgia where prejudice and the mob spirit are much stronger than in other parts of the south.

There can never be excuse for murder by mobs and every state ought to take every possible means to suppress lawlessness within its boundaries. The man hunting spirit ought to be vigorously checked

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CLIPPING FROM
Hackensack Record

THE GROWTH OF LYNCHING.

In the first six months of this year there have been in the United States 34 lynchings, 13 more than in the same period of 1914. And one state in particular has distinguished itself in this record of dishonor. Georgia has had eight lynching bees, nearly one-fourth of the total number.

It is noticeable that very few of these mob killings have been in punishment or retaliation for the "unspeakable crime." Only seven men of the 34 were accused of attacking women. Six of them were negroes, and one was white. Most of the other 27 were guilty of nothing more than robbery or petty theft. And not all of them were colored, by any means. One-third of the 27 were white men.

Lynching used to be defended as the only means of deterring negroes from assaulting white women. If that was a sufficient justification once, it is no longer. The very criminality of the method has wrought a sort of moral deterioration in communities tolerating or excusing the practice until the ultimate, extra-legal penalty is applied unhesitatingly to the punishment of petty crimes and mere misdemeanors, and to whites as well as blacks. It is a good object lesson showing the folly of ever going beyond the law.

New Yorker Brooklyn Freie Presse
JUL 19 1915

Zunahme der Lynchmorde

So oft der Telegraph die Kunde von einer Lyncherei bringt, verſetzen wir uns zunächſt in die ſelbſtverſtändliche Empörung über dieſe im Süden nur allzu häufige Gewaltthätigkeit des Pöbels, deſſen Blutſchuld kaum jemals ihre Sühne findet. Aber bald darauf tröſten wir uns mit der ſtereotypen Ausrede, daß es der Lynchmorde immer weniger werden und daß dementſprechend die Achtung vor dem Geſetze wachſe. Dieſes „ſüße" Bewußtſein giebt uns im Zuſammenhang mit der Erkenntniß, daß weit verbreitete, tief eingewurzelte Vorurtheile und ihre Bethätigung ſich nicht von heute auf morgen beſeitigen laſſen, ein gewiſſes Gefühl der Selbſtgerechtigkeit.

Schade nur, daß dieſes Gefühl ebenſo unberechtigt wie ſeine Vorausſetzung falſch iſt.

Der Lynchereien wurden es in den erſten ſechs Monaten des laufenden Jahres nicht weniger als es im gleichen Zeitraume 1914 waren, ſondern umgekehrt: es wurden ihrer um dreizehn mehr. Ihre Zahl ſtieg von 21 auf 34.

Es iſt auch nur in der Minderzahl der Fälle die Empörung der, wie die Südländer ſo gerne ſagen, „ritterlichen" Bevölkerung über die unſäglichen Unthaten der wirklichen oder angeblichen Miſſethäter, welche die entmenſchte Menge zum Morde treibt. Nur gegen 7 von 34 Gelynchten wurde der Vorwurf erhoben, ſie ſeien der weiblichen Ehre zu nahe getreten. Die anderen 27 wurden gehenkt, todtgeſchlagen oder todtgeſchoſſen, weil ſie Baumwolle, Fleiſch oder Schweine geſtohlen haben oder ſonſt mit dem Strafrecht in Konflikt gekommen ſein ſollen. Die Ritterlichkeit hat mit den Lynchereien offenbar viel weniger zu thun als die Gemüthsrohheit und die herausfordernd-gewaltthätige Verachtung des Geſetzes, die nicht einmal darnach fragt, ob der Beſchuldigte auch thatſächlich ſchuldig iſt, ſondern auf den bloßen Verdacht hin richtet und das Urtheil zur Unterhaltung der Zuſchauer auch gleich vollſtreckt.

NEW YORK CALL
19 July 1915

34 LYNCHINGS REPORTED BY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Out of That Number Twenty-four Were for Petty Crimes Against Property.

Tuskegee Institute of Alabama has compiled the records of the number of lynchings committed in the United States during the first six months of this year.

In a statement given yesterday, Booker T. Washington, the head of the institute, shows that thirty-four men were put to death by mob violence since January 1, 1915, the number being thirteen more than the figures for the same period last year.

Twenty-four of the men lynched were negroes and ten were whites. Eight, or one-fourth of the total number, occurred in Georgia. Six of the negroes and one white man were charged with assault on women, and the rest of the lynchings were on accusations of having stolen cotton, hogs, meat and cows.

Lynchings – 1915
Reports Sent Press. 168

Jan – June

Endeavor World
Boston, Mass.

[illegible] 5 1915

National Notes.

Booker T. Washington reports that during the first six months of this year there have been thirty-four lynchings in the United States, or thirteen more than during the corresponding period last year.

According to an order issued by Postmaster-General Burleson bicycles and motor-cycles may not be used in the rural delivery of mail after January 1, 1916. This will affect about eight thousand carriers.

New York Sun

22 July 1915

Georgia has been getting a good deal of unpleasant notoriety of late. Perhaps the most unhappy fact charged against her is that within her borders took place nearly one-fourth, eight out of 34, of the lynchings in the United States reported by Professor WORK of the Tuskegee Institute. We used to think well of Georgia and shall continue to do so; but she is not honoring herself of late. Neither, for that matter, is the United States, wherein the deaths by mob violence were thirteen more in the first six months of 1915 than in the corresponding period of 1914.

New York Sun

22 July 1915

Georgia has been getting a good deal of unpleasant notoriety of late. Perhaps the most unhappy fact charged against her is that within her borders took place nearly one-fourth, eight out of 34, of the lynchings in the United States reported by Professor WORK of the Tuskegee Institute. We used to think well of Georgia and shall continue to do so; but she is not honoring herself of late. Neither, for that matter, is the United States, wherein the deaths by mob violence were thirteen more in the first six months of 1915 than in the corresponding period of 1914.

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JUL 19 1915

34 LYNCHINGS SINCE JAN. 1, 13 MORE THAN LAST YEAR

NEW YORK, July 19.—Tuskegee Institute of Alabama has compiled the records of the number of lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year. In a statement given today, Booker T. Washington, the head of the institute, shows that 34 men were put to death by mob violence since Jan. 1, 1915, the number being 13 more than the figures for the same period last year.

Twenty-four of the men lynched were negroes and 10 were whites. Eight, or one-fourth of the total number, took place in Georgia. Six of the negroes and one white man were charged with assaulting women.

Albany, N. Y.
Journal

JUL 19 1915

Tuskegee, Ala. — There were 34 lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1915, as compared with 21 in the same period in 1914, according to records kept by Prof. Monroe N. Work of the Tuskegee institute. The setatement was made public by Booker T. Washington, head of the institution. Of those lynched this year 24 were Negroes and 10 were whites, as against 20 Negroes and one white in 1914. Eight of the lynchings took place in Georgia.

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Buffalo, N. Y.
Enquirer
JUL 14 1915

SQUARE DEAL IN LYNCHING.

AFTER a decline that cheered the lovers of law, lynching has taken a disheartening upward spurt.

Tuskeegee institute records show thirty-four lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, an increase of thirteen over the number in the same period of last year.

Of the thirty-four persons lynched so far this year, twenty-four were colored and ten white, an increase of four colored and nine white.

The only commendable feature of this wretched showing is that the lynchings of whites increased much faster than the lynchings of negroes.

If there cannot be even-handed justice, it is some satisfaction to discover even-handed injustice. If the negro cannot be allowed the white man's chance for legal trial, then it is a movement toward the square deal when the white man shares the negro's liability to lawless execution.

JULY 20, 1915
ALBANY (N. Y.) ARGUS

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The Argus has received from Booker T. Washington, head of Tuskegee institute, a record of the lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year. The figures are taken from records kept by Prof. Monroe N. Work, in charge of the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute and are probably accurate.

It is somewhat discouraging to learn that the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year was larger by 13 than the number in the corresponding period last year, the total for this year being 34, as compared to 21 last year.

Of those lynched, 24 were negroes and 10 were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914. The State of Georgia enjoys the unenviable notoriety of leading the list with eight lynchings.

Only seven—six negroes and one white—were charged with the unspeakable crime against women, so it cannot be pleaded that the lynchings were to protect the southern women. The fact is, that in communities where the authorities have made no particular efforts to prevent lynchings the mobs seize upon almost any pretext to satisfy their lust for blood.

Thus we find among the causes for the lynchings during the first six months of this year, cotton stealing, hog stealing, meat stealing and one man charged with stealing a cow.

All these lynchings did not, of course, occur in the South. There are some parts of the North where the officers sworn to uphold the majesty of the law are as recreant as those in the South. But when it is recalled that the Governor of a southern State, who has since happily been retired to private life, not many months ago advocated lynchings under certain circumstances and promised to protect the lynchers, it is hardly astonishing to find that a majority of the murders, as indicated by the number of negro victims, occurred in the South.

NEW YORK CITY
Tribune
AUG 5 1915

Lynchings.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This nation is still revelling in its infamous pastime of lynching. With the year but half gone, already up to this period thirty-four lynchings have occurred in the South, which is twelve more than happened up to this time last year. This information comes from Tuskegee, from Professor Monroe Work, who for a few years has been keeping tab on the number of lynchings in this country. These lynchings have occurred for the most trivial causes—not for the "usual crime" of a few years back, but for "sass," refusing to get off the sidewalks and for not using the prefix "Mr." in addressing white men.

That such brutal lynchings should occur in any section of the country is a blot on this nation, and holds this nation up to the grossest ridicule. The alarming feature of it all is that it is on the increase, and only God knows just where it is to end.

Lynching has long been the national disgrace of America, and has done more to retard its æsthetical growth than any other evil. On Saturday afternoon the evening newspapers called attention to the lynching of a negro in the public square of Temple, Tex., at which men, women and children gathered. The event was made the occasion for a Roman holiday and town celebration. Booker T. Washington said on one occasion that if the whites of the South did not cease lynching negroes they would eventually begin to lynch each other. His prophecy was borne out when an infuriated mob made an attempt to lynch the Governor of a Southern state recently. As an admirer of The Tribune, which has always taken a pronounced stand against injustice, I should like to have your opinion on this national evil.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.

New York, July 31, 1915.

News
Buffalo, N. Y.
JUL 24 1915

LYNCHINGS ON THE INCREASE.

There was a total of 34 lynchings in the United States in the first six months of this year, according to the record kept by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskeegee institute, an increase of 13 over the same period of last year. Of those lynched 24 were negroes and ten whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first half of 1914.

These figures are a jolt to the person who believes that mob violence is decreasing in the country. They plainly show that on the contrary mob lawlessness is on the increase.

It will also be surprising to many to know that all the lynchings were not in the South, a few were in Northern States and several in Western States. Georgia has the unenviable distinction of leading all other commonwealths in this respect with eight lynchings.

Of the 34 men lynched it is interesting to know that only seven, six negroes and one white, were put to death for the unspeakable crime against women. So that it cannot be claimed that the lynchings were to protect the honor of the Southern women.

In some communities comparatively trivial crimes were a pretext to lynch. Charges of cotton stealing, meat stealing, hog stealing and one man accused of stealing a cow were sufficient to arouse the lynchers to activity.

SIX MONTHS WITH THE LYNCHERS.

Advertiser 7-20-15

Booker T. Washington writes:

I find, according to the records kept by Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there have been during the first six months of the year thirty-four lynchings in the United States. This is thirteen more than the number, twenty-one, for the same period last year. Of those lynched twenty-four were negroes and ten were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was twenty negroes and one white. Eight, or one-fourth of total lynchings occurred in the State of Georgia. Only seven, six negroes and one white of those put to death, or twenty-one per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Among the causes of lynchings were: stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, charged with stealing a cow.

The part Alabama played in making this unhappy record is not mentioned in the record; but we take it for granted that the records show remarkably few lynchings that happened in this State during the past half year.

In recent years lynching has grown more and more unpopular in Alabama; as steadily has the "usual crime" which causes lynching becomes less frequent.

Our Governors in late years have vigorously assailed mobs. They caused sheriffs who failed to do their duty to be impeached. The result was that a more energetic and sincere effort was made to protect men from mobs.

Today it is rare indeed that a man is lynched in Alabama for any cause short of rape—and even in case of such an offense as this a lynching does not always follow.

Alabama stands head high above most of her neighbors in the condemnation which she visits upon mobs.

New York Eve. Sun
19 July 1915

LYNCHINGS ON THE INCREASE.

34 So Far This Year, 13 More Than for Same Period Last Year.

Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, has compiled the records of the number of lynchings committed in the United States during the first six months of this year. In a statement given yesterday Booker T. Washington, the head of the institute, shows that thirty-four men were put to death by mob violence since January 1, 1915, the number being thirteen more than the figures for the same period last year.

Twenty-four of the men lynched were negroes and ten were whites. Eight, or one-fourth of the total number, occurred in Georgia. Six of the negroes and one white man were charged with assault on women and the rest of the lynchings were on accusations of having stolen cotton, hogs, meat and cows.

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LAW AND LYNCH LAW.

Georgia had eight lynchings in the first half of this year and the country altogether had thirty-four, or thirteen more than in the same time last year. But while twenty negroes and one white man were the victims then, twenty-four negroes and ten white men have been the victims now. Only six negroes and one white man of the thirty-four were accused of attacking women. Most of the others were lynched for petty thieving.

The white man's appeal to lynch law began against the negro and the "unspeakable crime," and sought its justification in an extraordinary provocation and a situation demanding the most summary and frightful measures of suppression. It now extends to include white men and other offenses which leave the unspeakable one in a minority of cases.

New York World

This has been the inevitable tendency. Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. Those who appeal to mob murder for one cause will always wake up to find it working on lesser causes and even against themselves. Lynch law for the negro has been chiefly effective in strangling law as a protection to the white man.

7-20-15

NEW YORK WORLD

20 July 1915

LAW AND LYNCH LAW.

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GEORGIA

N.Y. Independent

THE most ignorant state in the Union is Louisiana. Its school system is wretchedly inadequate. The most lawless state in the Union is no longer Texas but Georgia. According to the record kept at Tuskegee Institute there were thirty-four cases of lynching in the United States during the first six months of this year, and eight of them were in Georgia. These are cases only of lynching, ordinary murders not counted. The record for the country is not cheering, thirteen more lynchings than in the corresponding period last year. As might be expected where lynching gets popular, white men are suffering from the mob-madness. In these last six months ten white men were lynched, while last year only one. Of the thirty-four only one-fifth were charged with the "usual crime" (one a white man), and the other cases were of stealing cotton, hogs, meat, and similar offenses.

8-2-15

St Albans Vt. Messenger

JUL 20 1915

MORE LYNCHINGS REPORTE

Thirty-four Died in Hands of Mobs During Past Six Months.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 20.—Booker T. Washington reports that, according to the records kept by Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there have been during the first six months of the year, 34 lynchings in the United States. This is 13 more than the number for the same period last year. Of these lynched 24 were negroes and 10 were whites. This is four more negroes and nine more whites than were put to death by mobs in the first six months of 1914, when the record was 20 negroes and one white. Eight, or one-fourth of total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia. Only seven, six negroes and one white, of those put to death, or 21 per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Among the causes of lynchings alleged were: Stealing cotton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, and stealing a cow.

NEW YORK CITY

Life

OCT 14 1915

The Highest Lynching

WHY not let Georgia hereafter do all the lynchings?

Nobody does a lynching any better than Georgia. That appears to have been demonstrated. No detection. No bungling. In charge of the best people. No unpleasant court proceedings afterward. All this—and more—we feel certain that Georgia would guarantee if for nothing else than for the reputation it would give her as the banner lynching State of the South.

This idea is, of course, along the latest and most efficient business lines. Why duplicate your plants? Why lynch in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi—when Georgia can do it so much better?

If Georgia hasn't thought of this before, let her do so now. A rare opportunity awaits her.

Schenectady N Y Gazette

JUL 20 1915

Lynchings

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

Booker T. Washington has sent out a record of lynchings in the United States in the first half of this year. The record was kept by Professor Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research in Tuskegee Institute. The total number of lynchings is 34, which is greater by 13 than the number for the corresponding period of last year. Twenty-four of the victims were negroes; the other ten were whites. The record for the first six months of 1914 was 20 negroes and one white. Eight of the lynchings occurred in the state of Georgia. Only seven of all the negro victims, and one of the whites, were charged with crime against women, which the south has always offered as a sufficient excuse for punishment by a mob.

Philadelphia North American

19 July 1915

News and Comment

Who's loony now —Thaw or the crowds that follow him about?

Eight lynchings have occurred in Georgia in the last six months. Georgia is the state that resented the assumption by the rest of the country that defendants don't always get a fair trial there.

New York Sun

19 July 1915

LYNCHINGS ON THE INCREASE.

34 So Far This Year, 13 More Than for Same Period Last Year.

Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, has compiled the records of the number of lynchings committed in the United States during the first six months of this year. In a statement given yesterday Booker T. Washington, the head of the institute, shows that thirty-four men were put to death by mob violence since January 1, 1915, the number being thirteen more than the figures for the same period last year.

Twenty-four of the men lynched were negroes and ten were whites. Eight, or one-fourth of the total number, occurred in Georgia. Six of the negroes and one white man were charged with assault on women and the rest of the lynchings were on accusations of having stolen cotton, hogs, meat and cows.

New York Times

19 July 1915

LYNCHINGS UP 60 PER CEN

Thirty-four Killed by Mobs in Fi Half of This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 18.—Accoing to the records kept by Profess Monroe N. Work, head of the depa ment of records and research of t Tuskegee Institute, there have be during the first six months of the ye thirty-four lynchings in the Unit States. This is thirteen more than th number for the same period last year.

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Only seven—six negroes and one whit —of those put to death were charge with assault on women. Among th causes of lynchings were stealing cot ton, stealing hogs, stealing meat, and a charge of stealing a cow.

Urbana, Ohio Citizen

JUL 21 1915

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE.

Thirteen More Recorded Than For Same Period Last Year.

New York.—Professor Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute of Alabama, has compiled the records of the number of lynchings committed in the United States during the first six months of this year. In a statement given recently Booker T. Washington, the head of the institute, shows that thirty-four men were put to death by mob violence since Jan. 1, 1915, the number being thirteen more than the figures for the same period last year.

Twenty-four of the men lynched were negroes and ten were whites. Eight, or one-fourth of the total number, occurred in Georgia. Six of the negroes and one white man were charged with assault on women, and the rest of the lynchings were on accusations of having stolen cotton, hogs, meat and cows.

Lynchings—1915
Side Lights

Illinois Lynching Causes Call on National Guard

Advertiser 6-11-15

JOHNSTON CITY, ILL., June 10.—John Strando, arrested in connection with the murder last night of Edward Chapman, a wealthy farmer, was taken from jail here by a mob late today and hanged to a rafter of a nearby ice house.

Several persons were injured in a fight that resulted when Strando's countrymen, members of Johnston City's foreign colony, tried to rescue him after he had been suspended several minutes.

Three companies of militia are en route here tonight to prevent rioting between the townspeople and the foreigners.

Governor Dunne tonight advised Mayor Barlow that companies of militia had been dispatched from Shelbyville, Benton and Cairo, Ill.

Two other men arrested with Strando were taken to Marion tonight for safe keeping.

Strando is said to have confessed complicity in the murder and to have asserted he was a member of a band of foreigners who planned to shoot Manager Schull of one of the mines here, because of the recent discharge of several of his countrymen. He is also said to have revealed the name of the man who shot Chapman.

The leader of the party of foreigners who attempted to rescue Strando was captured and taken to the Marion jail.

Tonight more than 300 citizens armed themselves and patroled the streets, awaiting the arrival of State troops.

After dusk quiet was restored, but another attack from the foreign quarter, or an attempt to reach the Marion jail were feared. Every gun and bit of ammunition in stock at the hardware stores had been sold within two hours after the lynching.

The Chapman killing was the fourth here under similar circumstances within a year. In each case the victim was killed by a shot fired through the window of his home.

Long standing ill feeling between foreign and American miners here was made more acute last week through the attempt to assassinate the marshal of Whiteash, a nearby town.

Tonight the foreigners were reported massing in their quarter of the city and a clash was feared before the arrival of troops.

THREE COMPANIES SENT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 10.—Governor Dunne late today ordered three companies of State troops to proceed to Johnston City, Ill., where race riots are reported to be in progress.

Johnston City is a mining town with a comparatively large foreign born population.

CONSUL TO INVESTIGATE.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Count Guiliu Bolognesi, Italian consul here, directed John Picco, consular agent at Springfield, to go to Johnston City to investigate the lynching of an Italian laborer there. Count Bolognesi requested the State authorities to give the officials at Johnston City sufficient aid to protect Italians there.

SHERIFF AND DEPUTIES SCOUR JONES COUNTY

Constitution 7-6-15

No Other Arrests Made—No Further Trouble Is Expected.

Macon, Ga., July 5.—Sheriff Etheridge and his deputies have been through Jones county today hunting for the negroes who are alleged to have figured in the murder of Silas Turner, a prominent farmer, which occurred on Sunday morning near Round Oak. No other arrests have been made and the only persons held are the three in jail at Macon.

"I have seen two dead bodies of negroes myself," said Sheriff Etheridge tonight. "They tell me that there are others who have been killed in the race trouble, but I have nothing official on the subject.

"The dead negroes are Alonzo Green and his son, the boy being 16 years old, of Wayside. They had nothing to do with the murder of Silas Turner."

Enraged Jones county citizens started out Sunday, it is said, to avenge the murder of Turner by rounding up every negro in Jones county. Hundreds of citizens were in posses that scoured the county and Jones county has never seen so much excitement over a crime. All was quiet today, however, and no further trouble is looked for.

POSSES HUNTING BLACKS WHO SLEW SHERIFF MORELAND

Young Lee County Officer Killed and Brother Shot in Battle With Negroes in Worth County.

POSSE DENIES REPORT OF 6 BLACKS LYNCHED

Worth Sheriff Has Moreland's Slayers Surrounded, It Is Reported—No Negroes Arrested So Far.

Leesburg, Ga., December 19.—(Special.)—Sheriff D. R. Moreland, of Lee county, was fatally shot in a pitched battle between whites and blacks at Doles, Worth county, last night, and though there have been persistent rumors that five or six negroes were lynched as a result of the killing, posses returning tonight from the scene deny that there has been further trouble.

Feeling has been high here all day and continued so tonight. No further trouble is expected, however, though the hunt for the negroes who took part in the shooting will continue.

Sheriff Moreland's body was brought here today and the funeral will be held tomorrow. Moreland was the youngest sheriff in the state, 26 years old, and leaves a widow and two small children.

One report tonight was that Moreland's slayer had been surrounded by the sheriff of Worth county and a posse, and would soon be arrested.

Died in Albany.

Sheriff Moreland, who, with his two brothers and four other white men fought the negroes at Doles, received wounds, from which he died today at the hospital in Albany.

Posses from Lee, Worth and Dougherty counties have been hunting for the negroes all day.

The white men were trying to arrest Jim Keith, a negro farm hand, accused of the theft of a mule by James Dozier, a planter. Keith's wife was wounded in a gun fight preceding the battle in Worth county.

The negro who shot Moreland was in the house in which Keith is supposed to have hid. Keith is reported under arrest at Sylvester.

Earlier in the day the sheriff and his brother, Bartow Moreland, were held up at the point of a pistol by a negro supposed to have been Keith and who escaped. The officer returned with two brothers, Bartow and Sim Moreland, reaching the house where they had been told the man they wanted was hiding, a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

Sheriff and Brother Shot.

When the officers approached the house, several negroes ran out, but were stopped and made to hold their hands up. Sim Moreland went to the rear of the house, and as he entered a negro with a shotgun in his hands ran out the front door and opened fire on the sheriff and Bartow Moreland. The former fell with several buckshot and a number of smaller shot in his body, while Bartow Moreland was wounded in the arm and side.

Sim Moreland fired several shots at the negroes and several are believed to have been struck, as the shooting was at close range. All escaped, however.

Sheriff Moreland was placed in his automobile and hurried to Albany, but an examination by physicians showed that there was no chance for him to survive his wounds.

Lynching Rumor Denied.

Today posses have been scouring Worth and Lee counties, searching for the negroes believed to have been involved in the sheriff's murder. Rumors of a lynching have been current, but a telephono message from Doles tonight stated that so far as is known there, there has been no violence. A number of track dogs are being used, and arrests are expected tonight.

THE DEFENDER LETTER ON [illegible] PHYS[illegible] LYNCHING

The Governor Tells How His Hands Are Tied to Mete Out Justice, Which Must Be Overcome by the New Session of the Legislature.

The reply of Hon. E. F. Dunne, governor of Illinois, to the letter of protest by the Chicago Defender, copy of which is herewith published, indicates a failure of our statutes in such a very grave matter, one of vital importance to every citizen. The [illegible] of civil government depends upon the [illegible] vested in the executive. The ability of the law to vindicate its own purposes depends upon its power of action. There should be vested in the executive of the state power to enforce every law upon the statute book and power of removal from office of any public official who refuses to obey every letter of the law. This failure of executive power should be brought to the early attention of our legislators for intelligent action of that body. It is the duty of every citizen to use all means in his power to [illegible] suitable action. The [illegible] of the state and every organization will achieve much in the interest of public good by uniting [illegible] for the purpose of suitable laws which will in the future prevent the disgrace of our [illegible] state.

Editor Abbott's Letter.

"Chicago, October 19.

"Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor,
Executive Building, Springfield, Ill.

"My Dear Sir: On the [illegible] day of October there occurred in the city of Murphysboro, in the state of Illinois, the execution of one Joe Deberry, [illegible] by a court of record and with [illegible] jurisdiction.

"The execution of Joe Deberry in the presence of a large number of citizens [illegible] is [illegible] on the part of Sheriff White [illegible] to malfeasance by the [illegible] constitutes a sufficient cause for his removal.

"Your attention is hereby called to this act of an official under your jurisdiction in the interest of law and order, of which we believe you will courageously enforce.

"The Defender herewith extends to you its hearty congratulations on action already taken by you.

"We believe the ends of justice cannot be served without the removal of Sheriff White, who has, by his own acts, whether from negligence or incompetence, forfeited any right to act as a law representative in the state of Illinois.

"We therefore respectfully petition you that he be at once removed from office as [illegible] action as a law representative."

"[illegible] October 22, 1915.

"Mr. R. S. Abbott,
"3159 South State Street, Chicago.

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 19th instant, recommending the removal of the sheriff of Jackson county because of his management of the Joe Deberry execution.

"In reply thereto would state that I have no power under the law to remove an elective officer excepting for the single cause of permitting a prisoner to be taken from him and lynched. This he has not done. Very truly yours,

"E. F. DUNNE."

OFFICERS, FEARING LYNCHING TO RUSH LAUNDRY TRIAL

Detroit, Mich.
FREE PRESS
JAN 14 1915

Saginaw Negro Charged With Murdering Girl Waives Examination.

Special to The Free Press.

Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 13.—Fearful lest public sentiment should result in an attempt to lynch Charles Kimbrough, the Negro charged with the murder of Rose Laundry, the eight-year-old girl, who mysteriously disappeared on the night of January 3, the authorities are striving to have Kimbrough brought to trial in a few days.

Kimbrough, when arraigned today on a charge of murder, waived examination. At present he is confined in the county jail here. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Justice Clements this morning following a complaint sworn to by Captain Zach Baskin.

It became known today that Dr. McCotter of the University of Michigan, who analyzed the ashes taken from beneath the boilers in the plant where Kimbrough was employed, stated in his report th they contained the bones of a chi between seven and 10 years of a

Rumors were in circulation th Kimbrough had confessed, bu these the officers deny. Sheri Sutherland said tonight that Kim brough may be grilled tomorrow i an attempt to obtain a confessio but some think that it is useless s Kimbrough has had much experience with officers of the law.

Mrs. Max Knapp, of 116 Ellery place, Detroit, the mother of the missing girl, seems to have change her attitude about Rose's disappearance. She does not appear to give much credence to the spiritualist's story that the child would be returned in a week. The grandmother, Mrs. Rose Laundry, is prostrated.

POSSES ARE STILL HUNTING NEGROES

Search for Villipigue's Assassins Extends Into Florida and Alabama—Officers Say Outlook Is Dubious.

1-2-14

Blakely, Ga., January 1.—Men bent upon finding two of the negroes accused of the murder of Henry J. Villipique, a white overseer, whose death near here Wednesday resulted in the death of six negroes at the hands of angry whites, still beat up and down the Chattahoochee river swamps west of here tonight.

Outwardly the county was quiet, but the appearance of two automobiles carrying armed men through town en route to the scene of recent negro killings, and the arrest of a negro who was threatened by whites, momentarily created excitement here late today. The automobiles, as far as could be learned, bore men who were joining persistent searchers in the river bottoms who are seeking Mike and Ulysses Goolsby, two negroes connected with the Villipigue killing, and who, it is generally believed, have escaped either to Alabama or Florida.

Whites Threaten Negro.

Threats today, which caused the arrest of Gus Stringer, a negro, were said to have been made against him because he warned two white men not to search land back of his house for a missing mule. He was kept in jail tonight for his own safety.

Negroes, who had slept on porches or in kitchens of homes of white persons and who kept off the streets this morning, gradually began to venture forth and late today many were seen about the town. A visit to the country section west of here, where the killings occurred, failed to reveal any evidence of excitement. Here and there smoke drifted up from the embers of a negro lodge hall. There were half a dozen in Early county three days ago, and it was said that as far as could be learned tonight none had been left standing.

All Lodges Destroyed.

Reports that negro organizations had plotted Villipigue's death because he whipped a son of Grandison Goolsby, one of the negroes accused later of having a hand in the killing of Villipigue, caused all lodge buildings except one to be burned. The one that escaped fire was torn down by negroes to prevent nearby negro homes from being burned should it be set on fire.

It developed today that Sheriff T. J. Howell was not the leader of the posse which killed Grandison Goolsby Thursday when he barricaded himself in a cabin. The sheriff rushed in his automobile from Blakely when he learned Goolsby had been found, but arrived after the negro had been killed.

Sheriff Howell ordered into custody Charles Holmes, a negro reported by his father, James [illegible], to have become mentally deranged as a result of his cabin being burned when Grandison Goolsby took refuge in it.

Many Alabama citizens from just across the state line who rushed to the rescue of H. H. Grimsley last night when an erroneous report was spread that his life was threatened by negroes, returned to their homes today. Some, however, joined the searchers in the swamps.

Search in Florida.

Two automobiles, carrying men who sought the Goolsby negroes at or near Greenwood, Fla., returned tonight. The negroes had not been found.

According to reports here late last night, Mike and Ulysses Goolsby, two young negroes, accused of killing Villipigue, had gone either into Alabama, making their way toward Montgomery, or had fled south toward Greenwood, Fla. A posse of whites is said to have started toward Greenwood last night, while others crossed into Alabama.

Last night's outbreak resulted in the death of Ed Law, a negro, and his adopted son, "Precious" Law, both of whom, it was claimed, had aided the young Goolsbys to escape.

Only two white persons are known to have been hurt in the series of clashes. Samuel Pittman was shot in the side and his arm was broken by a charge of buckshot. C. B. Huspeth was shot in the head. Both are expected to recover.

Sheriff Howell and other officers today were dubious about expressing an opinion as to what might result in the next few days.

Blakely citizens who took part in efforts Thursday to capture Goolsby and his sons made no denial today of the parts they said they took in killing Grandison Goolsby and Hightower. No arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

POSSES FROM ALABAMA ARE TO ACT DEFENSIVELY

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—Two hundred heavily armed residents of Houston county left Dothan today for Early county, Georgia, where they will assist the Georgia authorities in maintaining order. The Alabama posse is going out on "defensive" rather than "offensive" work, according to the sheriff of Houston county, and their work will be in connection with the deputies across the Chattahoochee. So far as Houston county is concerned the authorities state that no depredations by either race have been committed so far. A careful watch has been maintained in Montgomery for the Law negroes, reported to be headed this way, but so far no trace of them has been found.

AFTER BURNING NEGRO TEXAS TOWN IS QUIET

Constitution 8-1-15

Temple, Texas, July 31.—This city and the surrounding country was quiet today following the burning of the negro Will Stanley on the public square at midnight for the alleged murder of three children of W. R. Grimes last Wednesday, when Grimes and his wife also were badly beaten. Two other negroes under arrest in connection with the crime, it was stated, were taken secretly from Temple last night and are in hiding.

According to the police, Stanley tried to make a confession last night while he was being driven into the funeral pyre by members of the mob. He claimed, it was said, that a white man had paid him and another negro to go to Grimes' home and kill the family, but at this point a bullet fired by some members of the mob cut off any further talk.

The negro's body and other evidences of the burning were removed early today.

DEPUTY SAYS HE WILL INDICT MOB

Half a Dozen Men Overpower Officer and Shot Negro to Death

Advertiser 1-19-13

SHOT PLANTER IN KNEE

Special to The Advertiser.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 18.—A mob of half a dozen white men overpowered Deputy Sheriff Silas Hunt at Hobbs Island this afternoon and took from him his prisoner, Herman Neeley, a negro, rode off in the woods with the negro and shot him to death.

Neeley had been arrested a short time before on a charge of indiscriminate firing near Taylorsville, during which he shot Arthur Craft, a prominent planter through the knee and wounded a mule. He had engaged in a fight with Harry Lee Russell, a negro boy and was shooting at Russell when Craft was struck. He attempted to shoot Deputy Hunt when the latter went to arrest him but was covered with a shot gun and compelled to give up.

Deputy Hunt took his prisoner to the railroad depot to await the train for Huntsville and while he was unprepared to resist any such proceedings, the small mob of half a dozen men rode up and forcibly seized the negro prisoner. As they left they warned the deputy not to follow or he would certainly be killed. Later the negro's body was found in the woods riddled with bullets.

This was one of the most flagrant cases of mob violence ever known in Madison county. Deputy Hunt declares that he knows all of the members of the mob and warrants for murder will be sworn out against them. Citizens of the locality in which the crime was committed express satisfaction that the negro has been disposed of but they object to the lawless manner of the mob.

THREE ARE KILLED IN FIGHT BETWEEN SHERIFF AND MOB

Desperate Fight Over Prisoner Takes Place in South Carolina

Advertiser 6-15-13

WINNSBORO, S. C., June 14.—Sheriff A. D. Hood, of Fairfield county, and Jules Smith, a negro prisoner, and Clyde Isenhour, were killed and [illegible] others injured as a result of an attack on the sheriff's party here today while the negro was being taken to court for trial on an assault charge. Physicians stated that two of the wounded probably would die.

Clyde Isenhour, a relative of the young woman Smith is alleged to have attacked, Ernest Isenhour, his brother, and Willia mMorrison, a brother-in-law, were indicted for murder by the Fairfield county grand jury which started an investigation a few hours after the street battle began. Witnesses before the grand jury are said to have testified that Clyde Isenhour was the leader of the mob.

Sheriff Hood and his deputies had reached the court house when the mob tried to seize the prisoner. The sheriff's warning was ignored and a moment later the shooting started. Although weak from six bullet wounds, the sheriff dragged Smith into the court room. The negro fell dead beside the dock. Hood was sent to Columbia on a special train and died there tonight.

Clyde Isenhour died late tonight at a hospital at Chester, S. C.

Mob Burns Homes Avenging Murder

New York Herald
Aug 1915

Every Negro Arrested After One of Number Kills Sheriff in White Man's Cabin.

NY Herald Aug 8 15

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday.—Following the murder to-day of Sheriff S. D. Maudlin, of Mississippi county, Ark., by Bert Spring, a negro, on Island No. 37, in the Mississippi River, thirty-five miles north of this city, every house on the island was burned by a mob and every negro placed under arrest. While the mob was clamoring for the life of Andy Crum, a white man who owns most of the property on the island, the assassin was spirited away from the jail by county officials.

Against the advice of his deputies, Sheriff Maudlin entered the cabin owned by Crum in search of Spring, a negro who is wanted for a petty crime. As he crossed the threshold a bullet pierced his heart and he fell dead into the arms of one of his deputies. The negro continued to shoot until his ammunition was exhausted and he taken into custody. Posses were at once formed at Blythevill and Osceola and a hunt begun for the island negroes.

Recently there have been numerous crimes committed, including several murders, by the whiskey sellers on Island No. 37. Spring was warned that Sheriff Maudlin had a warrant for his arrest, and he armed himself, evidently on advice of Crum. At midnight to-night an automobile in which Spring and Crum had been placed left Osceola, followed by a crowd of men in automobiles and on horseback. If the prisoners are caught it is certain they will be lynched.

JONES COUNTY FARMER IS KILLED BY NEGRO

Silas Turner Slain at Round Oak—Guilty Blacks Make Escape.

Constitution 7-5-15

Macon, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Silas Turner, aged 25, a prosperous young farmer of Jones county, was shot and killed this morning by a negro at the home of W. H. King, at Round Oak, where Turnen had gone to locate Will Thurman, employed on his farm.

The negroes had given a mullet supper Saturday night, and several of them remained all night. Sunday morning, when Mr. Turner appeared to get Thurman they showed fight, and one pulled down a shotgun from a rack and shot the white man in the head, causing instant death.

In the excitement the negroes who figured in the tragedy, Thurman, Walter Brpoks and Jim Ritchie, disappeared. They are believed to have came to Macon.

WHITE WOMAN FAKES STORY OF ASSAULT.

Special to The New York Age.

Age 4-29-15

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2[illegible].—Another [illegible] outrage [illegible] proved to be a canard of the worst sort when Adelle Ginnsz, a white woman, declared to police officers that she had been attacked at the corner of Meridian and Ohio streets, a centrally located place, by three Negroes, two men and one woman, and dragged to a vacant lot nearby. She declared in her carefully rehearsed cock-and-bull story that something white had been thrown over her head, her shoulders bared, and pins stuck in her body by her assailants.

It was just a year ago that the officers had been fed upon a similar story by a young telephone operator, so they were inclined to take the Ginnsz woman's story with salt. She was swathed in bandages and to all appearances was suffering from severe injuries. Investigation followed, but after the officers applied the "third degree" to her, the woman confessed that the tale was a fabrication. The other woman's story was told that she might escape from paying a board bill, but the detectives could not discover the reason for the fabrication by Miss Ginnsz.

ARKANSAS FARMERS THREATEN TO LYNCH A DEPUTY SHERIFF

Advertiser 12-27-15

(Associated Press.)

MOUTAIN HOME, ARK., Dec. 26.—Alonzo Trimble, a deputy sheriff, was rescued today by a sheriff's posse from a cabin near here which he had barricaded himself to escape a crowd of farmers who, Trimble declared, threatened to lynch him because of the wounding of Howard Avery, a farmer. Avery died today. Trimble declares Avery resisted arrest when he attempted to quell a disturbance at a Christmas celebration. He will be held pending an investigation.

Lynchings—1915
Side Lights

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Prisoner Rushed From State Farm In An Automobile

Mob of Twenty-Five Men Invades Dormitory, Overpowers the Warden, and Takes Charge of Former Superintendent of National Pencil Factory, Whose Death Sentence Was Commuted by Former Governor Slaton to Life Imprisonment.

Constitution
8-17-15

Milledgeville, Ga., August 16.—Leo M. Frank, Georgia's noted life term convict, was removed from the Georgia prison farm here tonight by twenty-five armed men who overpowered Warden Smith.

Previous to the attack wires leading to the prison itself had been cut. Frank was placed in an automobile and rushed in the direction of Eatonton.

The attack tonight was shortly before midnight. The warden, together with most of the guards, was sleeping on a rear porch of the main prison building in which the prisoners are confined. Both he and the guards were handcuffed, after which the party entered the prison and removed Frank.

GOVERNOR SHOCKED.

When notified by The Constitution early this morning of the affair, Governor Harris declared: "I am both shocked and aggrieved and in common with all good people of Georgia who stand for law and order, I feel that a great wrong has been done, that our state will not look with approval on such an act."

The governor stated that he would put forth every effort in his official power to apprehend the members of the mob, should he be called on to furnish aid to the authorities at the state farm and in Baldwin county.

Leo M. Frank was found guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan on August 25, 1913. He was the superintendent of the National Pencil company in Atlanta, in the basement of which the girl's body was found by a night watchman on the morning of April 27 previous.

Repeated attempts were made in the state courts to obtain a new trial for Frank, but without avail. Attempts to obtain a writ of habeas corpus in the federal district court at Atlanta, and finally in the supreme court of the United States were futile.

On the night of June 21, this year, two days before the date set for the prisoner's execution, he was removed from the county jail in Atlanta and rushed to the state prison farm upon orders from Governor Slaton, now retired. The next day the governor announced that he had granted the petition made in Frank's behalf asking that his death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

Reported That Negro Lodge Had Delegated One of Its Members to Kill White Farmer.

1-1-16
Constitution

ARMED WHITE MEN RUSH TO SCENE IN MACHI

Reported That Mob of Blacks Had Surrounded Home of H. H. Grimsley Threatening His Life.

Blakely, Ga., December 31.—Two negroes were killed and four negro lodge buildings burned today in a renewal of clashes between whites and negroes in the western portion of this (Early) county, according to reports reaching here tonight. Reports that negroes, in retaliation, were threatening the lives of white farmers caused numbers of armed men to leave here for the scene, and it was said that others were en route from the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee river on which Early county borders.

Seven negroes were reported killed yesterday by white posses which sought to capture Granison Goolsby and his sons, Mike and Ulysses, charged with killing Henry J. Villipigue, a white overseer, who had thrashed one of the younger Goolsbys. Today's mob scoured the river country on hearing rumors that Goolsby's sons had not been burned to death in a negro cabin, as reported, but had escaped.

Delegated to Kill.

Reports that members of these mobs found on the person of a negro killed yesterday a lodge book showing that a negro organization had delegated Goolsby and his sons to kill Villipigue because he thrashed one of the younger Goolsbys, were said to have caused the burning of the negro lodge building. The elder Goolsby was known as one of the leading spirits in negro Mason and Odd Fellow lodges in his section of Early county, and also to be a member of other lodges.

Tonight a negro lodge building near the Alabama line was reported destroyed by fire. Early today a negro Masonic lodge building and a negro Odd Fellows' lodge building had been burned, and later a building known as the Negro Supreme Circle lodge building was said to have been burned.

Two Negroes Slain.

Ed Law, a negro accused of aiding the younger Goolsbys to escape, was said to have been killed late today with his son, known as "Precious" Law. The Goolsbys, it was said, were aided by these negroes to reach a train going to Montgomery, Ala.

In retaliation negroes were said to have surrounded the home of H. H. Grimsley, a white farmer, threatening to kill him and his wife and children. The mob dispersed, however, before Sheriff Howell and a posse reached the Grimsley home.

The Negro Supreme Lodge circle at Pleasant Grove was burned early in the day and the negro Masonic and negro Odd Fellows' hall in Blakely burned by the mob later, and tonight another negro lodge building, near the Chattanoochee river, at Hilton, was burned.

Grimsley Is Rescued.

In retaliation the negroes were reported to have surrounded the home of H. H. Grimsley and had threatened him and his family. Sheriff Howell and deputies and help from the Alabama side of the river hurried to the scene and found that the negroes had dispersed, according to late reports reaching here. Automobiles filled with armed men have been leaving the city every few minutes throughout the evening.

Granison Goolsby, negro, killed yesterday, was at the head of the Supreme Circle lodge in his own settlement and master of the negro Masonic lodge at Blakely.

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SLAIN MAN'S WIDOW DESCRIBES KILLING.

Griffin, Ga., December 31.—Mrs. Henry Villipigue, the widow of Henry Villipigue, who was murdered Wednesday shortly after noon by three negroes near Blakely, came to Griffin today with the body of her husband. The body was buried near here Friday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. J. A. Drewry.

"I was here in Griffin, spending the holidays with my sister," she said. "I expected to return home on Wednesday. But received a wire from Henry telling me to come on Tuesday, and that he would meet me at Albany. I arrived at Albany about 6 p. m. Wednesday, and we started home in a horse and buggy. We arrived at Blakely about 10 o'clock. As we were driving home Henry told me that as he was on his way to Albany to meet me he had a little trouble with a negro named Goolsby, and when I questioned him he said that he was in the buggy with Lain Coachman and the son of Preacher Dumas when they met a negro in a buggy.

Whipped Negro Boy.

"Mr. Villipigue said that he turned out as far as possible, but that the negro ran into him. While the other two men held the boy Henry said that he whipped him with a buggy whip. Then he said that he came on to Albany.

"As we neared home," Mrs. Villipigue continued, "we saw a negro. Henry told me that he was the one he had whipped. When the boy saw us he ran into the house.

"We reached home about noon and both of us went to sleep, as we had been up all the night before. Henry soon awoke and went out of the house and the next thing I heard was the pistol reports and Henry calling for his shotgun. I went to the door and saw three negroes shooting at my husband, who had already been shot through the hand.

Negroes Shot at Her.

"I opened the door and when the negroes saw me they fired at me. The shot, however, missed me and hit Henry over the heart and he fell to the floor. I went to the window and saw the three negroes leaving. They went about 100 yards and then returned.

"I went to Henry and saw that he was shot in several places. Then I slipped out of the back door and, running in ditches, went a quarter of a mile for help. When I returned Henry was dead. I found that he was shot in the hand, in the side, in the head and over the heart. Help soon came and we carried him to Mrs. Nettie Coachman's, at Blakely."

When asked if she saw the negroes, she said:

"When Henry fell I went to the window and saw the negroes, who were still shooting at the house with pistols and shotguns."

[illegible] GIRL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 20.—Night riders disguised as negroes went to the home of Miles Duvall, at Leitchfield, according to a despatch from there today, seized his daughter Nellie, aged 19, and flogged her severely. Three men have been arrested.

1-21-16

"Eye for an Eye and a Tooth for a Tooth"

Chicago Defender 1-8-16.

Race Men and Women Die in Repelling Mob Attack. Determined to Protect Themselves When Law Officers Fail

STORY OF GEORGIA RACE RIOT

Chicago Defender's Staff Correspondent Visits Scene and Reports True Facts of Race Conflict at Blakely, Ga.

(Richard Philgard Staff Correspondent.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 7.—I have made a special trip in and around Early County, Ga., with a view to getting first hand facts regarding the race war that has been in progress in that county during the past week, and I am in position to give the readers of the Chicago Defender some of the facts regarding the matter. The newspaper reports of this race conflict are considerably at variance with the facts. There is no question about Early County having been the scene of a race war during the past week, but that the Negro people have taken an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" there can be no doubt.

How Trouble Started.

The whole matter grew out of the vicious and cruel treatment to which the Negro portion of the population of Early County had been subjected at the hands of brutal white overseers on plantations where Negroes were employed. It culminated in a brutal attack by Henry J. Villipigne, a plantation overseer, on one of the younger sons of Grandison Goolsby, a well-to-do and respectable farmer of Blakely, Ga. The news of the assault rapidly spread throughout the township where the Negroes principally reside. The elder Goolsby and his two grown up sons visited Villipigne and upbraided him for the vicious and brutal attack upon this son and brother. Villipigne resented the idea of being called to task for "licking a nigger," as he expressed it, and threatened to kill the whole family if they did not go back to their homes and be "good niggers." One word brought on another and finally blows were struck. Villipigne drew his trusty gun, but before he could use it the Goolsbys, who also were armed, got the drop and shot him dead. They fled and soon the news of his killing spread like wildfire throughout the entire county.

Posse Formed.

A posse of white farmers were soon organized and started out not only to lynch the entire Goolsby family but to indiscriminately murder Negroes wherever found. Meanwhile the Negro population had been aroused and being aware of the fate they would surely meet unresisted, determined to pay the price of their lives in common defense of each other. In the wild rampage of the whites they burned all the buildings in Blakely where Negro lodges meet.

Mob Meets Resistance.

When the mob got to the Goolsby place they met with determined resistance. The entire male portion of the family had barricaded themselves in the house. Each man—seven in number—was armed with a Winchester. When the mob approached headed by the sheriff the Goolsbys opened fire. It is said that at least fifteen white men fell mortally wounded from the bullets fired by the Goolsbys. Re-enforcements were sent for by the white farmers and before night fully five hundred white, howling, drunken demons were clamoring for the lives of the Goolsbys.

Goolsbys Escape.

During the lull while re-enforcements were being sent the Goolsbys by a ruse effected an escape and aided by underbrush and wooded country were miles away when the mob made their second attack. Not finding any resistance, but fearing a ruse by the Goolsbys, they set fire to the house, and with Winchesters loaded and aimed awaited for the Goolsbys to rush from the burning frame building. In this the mob was disappointed. This made the mob frenzied for the lives of Negroes whether innocent or guilty. They set out to kill any and all Negroes they met. Ed Law, a peaceful Negro citizen, and his son were met on the road and summarily shot. Before the mob had calmed itself it had a toll of seven Negroes slain.

Score Slain.

This number, however, only represented about one-fourth of the white men who paid the penalty with their lives for the wanton assaults on the homes of Negro farmers. The Negroes fought back with a spirit of determination to give a good account of themselves in the defense of their homes and families.

On every hand the sentiment is expressed by the whites that they did not believe that the Negroes had nerve enough to defend themselves in the manner and way they did. A bitter penalty was paid by the whites. Two score of their number are believed to have "bit the dust" in that memorable race battle. While quiet prevails at this writing it will not be surprising if the conflict should break out at any moment. Meanwhile the Negroes are prepared for the worse. Even the women are determined to sell their lives dearly.

Race United and Determined.

None of the spirit of the "good nigger," as the whites used in other days to refer to those who would inform on their brethren prevails among the latter day men and women of the race. They are firm in the conviction that if their lives and property are to be protected at all it must be done by themselves and that very little can be hoped for by them from those of the other race who pretend to administer the law.

Bound for Honduras.

From last reports the Goolsbys succeeded in effectually making their escape not only from Early County but the state of Georgia. It is reported here that they landed in New Orleans two days after their escape and shipped as stevedores on a vessel bound for Honduras, Central America. If this last report is true they are now on the high seas thoroughly immuned from lynching by any of Georgia's infuriated mobs.

Meanwhile the spirit is manifested everywhere among race men and women to protect themselves against lawless mobs whenever and wherever the duly constituted legal authorities fail in the performance of their duty.

BOY LYNCHED FOR STEALING COW THAT RETURNED LATER

The Chicago

Latest Outrage in Warren County, Miss., Wholly Without Justification—Owner Never Made Any Charges Against Edward Johnson, the Victim.

1/8/15

DEPUTY SHERIFF RUNS

Ties Prisoner With Halter and Drives Him Along Ahead of His Horse—But Hits Dust for Town When Mob Surprises Him on the Road.

(Special to Chicago Defender)

Gulfport, Miss., Jan. 29.—The latest mob murder, which occurred Thursday near Vicksburg, can be summed up like this. Mrs. Julia A. Lawson missed a cow. The matter was reported to the sheriff and one of his deputies arrested Edward Johnson, a young Afro-American boy, charging him with killing the cow. The sheriff never reached the jail, his prisoner was lynched on the road, the cow came home, but trifles like that are of no moment in these parts.

Members of Mob Unknown.

As usual, complete mystery surrounds the identity of the mob of white men who took young Johnson from the custody of Deputy Kimball Ferguson, and shot him to death in the eastern suburbs of the city while the prisoner was being brought to jail. The time was about 1 a. m. Deputy Ferguson told the coroner's jury that he had his prisoner tied with a halter, driving him along ahead of the horse as he rode to town, when the mob he thought to be over a hundred, suddenly sprang out and began firing.

Finds Prisoner Dead,

As they commanded him to release the prisoner, he "hit the dust for town." Between the fright of the horse and his own desire to lose no time he came away in a rapid gallop as his horse grew frightened and ran at a breakneck speed to town. Upon the return to the scene to investigate his prisoner was found dead with seven bullet holes through the back of his head and body, so the coroner stated. County Attorney O'Neal stated that he was at a loss to proceed, as he had no evidence to go on beyond the deputy's statement.

FIVE NEGROES HELD FOR MURDER OF ELMORE FARMER

Bloodhounds Lead Deputies To Cabin Of Jim Smith Near Elmore

Advertiser 1-1-15

ARE IN WETUMPKA JAIL

Four men and a woman, negroes, are held at the Wetumpka jail on suspicion of implication in the murder of R. A. Stilwell, a prominent farmer of Elmore Station, who was assassinated at his home at an early hour Thursday morning. Stillwell's head was blown from his body with a shot gun when he went to look for burglars in his barn.

The negroes whom the officers believe know something of the crime, were arrested Thursday, and rushed to the Wetumpka jail as threats of mob violence were heard at Elmore Station. Suspicion points strongly to Jim Smith and Ed Smith, two of the prisoners to whom the bloodhounds led the searching officers. The negroes' feet also correspond with the tracks made about the scene of the murder. The officers also found a shot gun at the Smith home.

Stilwell was assassinated some time Wednesday night, perhaps early Thursday morning. He went out of his house about 11 o'clock after hearing a noise in his barn where burglars had been stealing his potatoes. He failed to return, and about 4 o'clock yesterday morning his wife went for a neighbor to go in search of him. The dead body was found near the lot with the head blown almost off.

Mr. Stilwell was a prominent farmer of some means, and lived about a mile from Elmore. He was forty-two years old, and a native of Macon County, having moved to Elmore County about two years ago. Surviving him are his wife, one son, Howard and one daughter, Ethel. The body will be shipped this morning to Tuskegee for funeral services and interment Saturday afternoon.

MISS. MOB BEATS CHINAMAN

AND COLORED MAN—BOTH NEARLY SLAIN—HUNTING ANOTHER COLORED MAN TO LYNCH HIM.

Clarksdale, Miss., Oct. 11, 1915.—A mob of 1,000 men took a negro and a Chinaman from jail here today, beat them almost to death and left them hidden in a swamp near town. The two men were believed to have been implicated in the murder of A. H. Cage, cashier of a local bank, yesterday. A report that the two men could not be found led to the inference that they were lynched. The mob is now hunting for another negro who is believed to have fired the shot that killed the banker.

Lynchings—1915
&
Side Lights

Georgia Sheriff Killed In Battle With Negroes

(Associated Press.)

LEESBURGH, GA., Dec. 1[illegible].—Sheriff D. R. Moreland, of Lee county, died today from wounds received last night in a pitched battle which, according to reports here, he and six other white men fought with negroes in Worth county, across the line from here. The negroes escaped. The posses composed of men from Lee, Worth and Dougherty counties, all adjoining, have been searching for the negroes all today and a report, which could not be confirmed, reached here tonight that two negroes had been lynched.

Sheriff Moreland, it was said, was trying to arrest, near here, Jim Keith, a negro accused of theft, by James Dozier, a planter. After a few shots were fired, in which Keith's wife was slightly wounded, it was said the negro fled into Worth county, where the fight took place when an unknown number of other negroes came to Keith's aid. Only brief reports have reached here of the fight.

NEGRO CHURCH IS FIRED IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA

Two Negroes Sought for Villipigue's Death Believed to Have Escaped

Constitution

1-3-15

Blakely, Ga., January 2.—While no more attempts have been made on the lives of negroes since last week's outbreak, in which six negroes were killed, reports reached here today that a negro church building, in the western part of this (Early) county, was burned last night. Some half dozen lodge buildings have been burned since angry whites went out to avenge the death of Henry J. Villipigue, an overseer residing in the western part of the county, but until last night, negro churches, it was said, had been spared. Villipigue was murdered by negroes for having whipped one of them, according to statements by neighbors.

Mike and Ulysses Goolsby, negroes accused of complicity in Villipigue's death, generally are believed to have escaped from the county. John T. Beasley, of Blakely, left here last night for Montgomery, Ala., on hearing reports that the negroes had gone there. A deputy sheriff was expected to follow him later.

Idlers in and around the courthouse square late today were given a surprise when a pistol dropped from the hand of a man who had been using it to illustrate the part he said he had taken in the hunt for negroes last week. One cartridge of the pistol exploded, the ball going through the fleshy part of the leg of the narrator. No one else was hurt.

ASKS GOVERNMENT TO PAY FAMILY OF VICTIM OF MOB LAW

Advertiser 6-24-15

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Senator [illegible] and Alfred Riess, State's attorney of Randolph County, Illinois, [illegible] Assistant Secretary Osborne, of the State Department, today to request that the Federal government assume financial responsibility for the shooting of Alfred Piazza, an Italian, by a mob in Illinois last October. Under an Illinois law the family of a man lynched may sue the county in which he was killed for the sum of $5,000. The Italian consul at Chicago has begun proceedings to collect this sum.

Taking the ground that in the noted New Orleans case where several Italians were lynched by a mob the Federal government paid an indemnity, the Randolph county officials want the Federal government to take the same action in the Piazza case.

In Charlotte N. C. three white men attacked Mrs George C. Clement wife of a colored clergyman on the street at nine o'clock at night knocking her down and inflicting several injuries. In the police court the next morning one of the offenders was fined fifteen dollars and the others five each. Had the color of the parties been reversed a lynching would have occured.

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3 WHITE MEN KILLED IN GEORGIA

NEW YORK EVENING POST
14 July 1915

Posse Surrounds Home of Negro Accused of Crimes.

MACON, Ga., July 14.—Three white men are dead to-day at Cochran, Ga., in Pulaski County, and a posse estimated to number several hundred farmers heavily armed has surrounded the home of a negro farm hand, who is alleged to have shot and killed the three men.

The negro has barricaded himself in his home.

James Jackson, the negro, at last reports, had succeeded in holding off the posse.

The dead are: W. S. Hogg, forty years old, night marshal; Lynn Sanders, forty, farm supervisor, and Oscar Lawson, twenty-three, a farm hand.

Jackson, according to reports, was criticised by Sanders late yesterday for some work he had done. The supervisor is said to have struck the negro. Later, it is alleged, Jackson accosted Sanders, drew a pistol, and fired twice, one bullet entering Sanders's heart.

Early to-day Hogg and Lawson went to Jackson's home to arrest him, when it is alleged the negro fired upon them with a shotgun. They died shortly afterwards.

JAIL RAIDED BY MOB AND NEGRO IS MISSING

Constitution

Clarksdale, Miss., October 11.—A negro and a Chinese restaurant keeper, arrested last night in connection with the murder of A. H. Cage, cashier of the Planters bank, were taken from the jail here early today by a posse of citizens. After giving him a severe beating the mob released the Chinaman, but no trace of the negro has been found.

Mr. Cage was shot and killed in a struggle with a burglar at his home early yesterday. 10-12-15

MOB RETURNS NEGRO TO TENNESSEE JAIL

advertiser 9-4-15

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 3.—A mob tonight overpowered Sheriff La Fon near Desden, Tenn., seized the officer's prisoner, Mallie Wilson, a negro, and locked the sheriff in jail. The negro was charged with entering the room of Mrs. James White. A noose was tied around the negro's neck, but when Mrs. White's husband refused to do the killing, the mob returned the prisoner to the jail and released the sheriff.

COLLINSVILLE IS SCENE OF RACE RIOT

Mobile, Ala. ITEM
FEB 9 1915

GADSDEN, Ala., Feb. 2.—John Price, Marvin Edmunds and Dock Kelley, negroes, are in jail and Mose Appleton, also negro, is being sought by a posse for engaging in a race riot at Collinsville early Sunday morning.

At 9 o'clock Monday morning it was stated that negroes who had armed themselves Sunday to resist the whites had disbanded and fled in every direction, after two of their number had been wounded.

Marvin Edmunds, slightly wounded, was captured Sunday night and taken to jail and Monday officers are [illegible] Mose Appleton, who is known to be wounded, probably seriously.

Harrison Garrett, a negro, was arrested Saturday for attempting to kill Bill Mattox, a white man. Garrett was committed to jail and at 2 o'clock Sunday morning a mob of fifteen armed negroes attempted to rescue him from the jail.

A white guard spread the alarm and a posse of whites armed to protect the jail. A battle followed in which several shots were exchanged and the negroes Edmunds and Appleton were wounded and dragged away by their companions.

E COURT TO ASS ON LYNCHING

TRIBUNE
Detroit, Mich.
APR 11 1915

Law of South Cited to Free Negro.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The release on habeas corpus of Frederick Brown, a Negro held in Philadelphia for extradition to South Carolina to answer to a murder charge, was sought in the supreme court today on the ground that constitutional guarantee of a fair trial is a dead letter in South Carolina, so far as Negroes are concerned.

"Public sentiment is such in the state of South Carolina that Negroes may be lynched in the most horrible manner and their bodies distributed as souvenirs," the brief filed with the court declares. "These atrocities go unpunished for the reason that no jury could be found to convict those guilty of the offense. It is the unwritten law that if a Negro is so unfortunate as to kill a white man he may be killed or lynched as an outlaw by any one who has the time to indulge in the diversion."

Brown was denied a writ in the Pennsylvania courts.

Negroes Try to Lynch One of Their Number for Stabbing a White Man

PITTSBURGH, PA. Post
FEB 12 1915

Charleston, Mo., Jan. 1.—A crowd of negro levee workers attempted to lynch one of their number here today because he had stabbed the foreman, a white man. A passing train crew interfered and saved the negro after a rope had been placed around his neck.

Tonight William Dodson, the foreman, is at Birds Point, near here in a critical condition as a result of the wounds inflicted by the negro, Andrew Wiggins. The latter, with two gunshot wounds in the arms and one in his head, received while resisting arrest, is in jail here pending the outcome of Dodson's injuries.

MAKE SEARCH IN MONTGOMERY FOR BLAKELY NEGROES

advertiser 1-7-1

(Associated Press.)

BLAKELEY, GA., Jan. 2.—While no attempts have been made on the lives of negroes since last week's outbreak in which six negroes were killed, reports reached here today that a negro church building in the western portion of this, (Early) county, was burned last night.

Some half dozen negro lodge buildings have been burned since angry whites went out to avenge the death of Henry J. Villipique, an overseer, residing in the western part of the county, but until last night, negro churches, it is said, had been spared.

Mike and Ulysses Goolsby, negroes accused of complicity in Villipique's death, generally are believed to have escaped from the county. John T. Beasley, of Blakely left here tonight for Montgomery, Ala., on hearing reports that the negroes had gone there.

Lawyer Shot By Negro Mob May Lynch Him

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE
JAN 2 1915

PIKEVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—Milton Butler, brother of a former circuit judge and attorney for some of the defendants in the election fraud cases now being tried here, was shot and killed today by John Hall, a negro janitor.

The negro was captured about two miles from town and lodged in jail. The streets are crowded with angry men and the police fear mob violence.

Patton Taylor, one of the posse who captured Hall, accidentally shot himself. He is reported to be fatally hurt.

NEGROES LEAVING TOWN.

advertiser 2-13-15

GALLUP, N. M., Feb. 12—About one-half of the negro population departed today after the appearance of placards warning them to leave town before sunset. No violence has occurred. The placards were posted after a mass meeting had heard charges brought by a white woman against a negro.

POSSE AFTER NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WOMAN

New York Globe
6 August 1915

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 6.—A section seven miles square in the southwest corner of Clay County, across the Missouri River north from here, is surrounded by five hundred armed men to-day searching for the Negro who yesterday attacked Mrs. Henry Stafford, wife of a young farmer near Liberty, Mo.

The posses have followed the Negro's trail from the Stafford home to the wooded hills of the southwest corner of the county, and the leaders believe he has no opportunity to escape from the district surrounded.

Mrs. Stafford was said to be in dangerous condition to-day.

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3 WHITE MEN SLAIN IN GEORGIA

New York Commercial
15 July 1915

Posse Surrounds Home of Negro Accused of Crimes.

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NEGROES FEAR LYNCHING.

KANSAS CITY, MO. JOURNAL
15

Three Oklahoma Prisoners File Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK., Sept. 4—In fear of mob violence, application was made to the criminal court of appeals today by E. B. Daniels, James Blue and Henderson Leopardent, negroes, through habeas corpus proceedings, to prevent their being taken to Pauls Valley for arraignment on September 7 on a charge of co-joint robbery. They fear, if taken there, they will be lynched.

Affidavits from citizens of Pauls Valley accompany the application, declaring that the negroes are in danger of their lives if returned there. The three negroes are now in the Oklahoma county jail for safe keeping.

After hearing the affidavits today, the criminal court of appeals set September 7 as the time for hearing the case and will decide then whether the negroes will be taken back to Pauls Valley.

[illegible] THREATENS NEGROES.

[illegible] Surrounds Seaford, Del., Jail Following Two Arrests in Race Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

SEAFORD, Del., May 2.—In a race riot here early today J. Holmes Nichol[illegible], a prominent young white man, was slashed nine inches across the throat and is supposed to be dying. Thomas Townsend White was badly battered, and several negroes were seriously wounded. The trouble started when a negro threw a whisky bottle into a crowd of men.

Two negroes are in jail under heavy guard, while an angry mob outside is threatening to break down the door and lynch them. A message has been sent to the Sheriff at Georgetown, who cannot reach here for several hours. In the meantime the streets are filled with excited and angry white men threatening vengeance upon the negroes. Special officers have been deputized to quiet the men.

Negro Fears Lynching And Calls on Minister To Anoint Him for Death

Washington, December 18.—Sheriff T. G. Ramsay, of Gainesville, Fla., arrived today with requisition papers for William Turner, a negro, who is said by the police to have confessed to having killed C. S. Avery, a race horse owner, at Gainesville, Fla., recently.

Carolina Men Urge Negro's Extradition

PITTSBURGH, PA., POST

JUL 8 1915

HARRISBURG, July 7.—Application was made to Governor Brumbaugh today by Attorney General J. H. Peebles and Prosecutor George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina for the extradition to South Carolina of Frederick Brown, charged with murder in that state. A plea was recently made that if Brown was given up he would be in danger of lynching and the governor, therefore, declined to send Brown back at this time.

The governor took no action, requesting that briefs be filed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Journal

SEP 16 1915

[illegible] HAVE LYNCHED NEGRO.

No News of Man Taken From Officer by Mob Near Clarksville, Mo.

BOWLING GREEN, MO., Sept. 15.—Love Rudd, the negro who was taken from a constable by a mob near Clarksville last Wednesday night, has not been heard from since, and it is reported he has been hanged. The negro was charged with robbing houses and with making threats against white persons.

Harrison Ross, the negro brought to the county jail here on a charge of murdering a farmer, and who has been threatened by a mob, has been moved to some other prison for safe keeping. The sheriff will not say where he is. It was reported late last night that a mob was on the way here from [illegible]ville to lynch Ross.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

POST

DEC 27 1915

Deputy Is Rescued From Lynching Mob

MOUNTAIN HOME, Ark., Dec. 26.—Alonzo Trimble, a deputy sheriff, who barricaded himself in a deserted shack in the Leaphers Mountain district when mountaineers attempted to lynch him after he shot and fatally wounded Howard Avery, a farmer, when the latter resisted arrest, was brought to Mountain Home today by a sheriff's posse.

He was placed in jail pending investigation of the killing of Avery, who died within a short time.

[illegible]ingham, Ala.

AGE HERALD

SEP 18 1915

LOUISIANA NEGRO ESCAPES LYNCHING

Alexandria, La., September 17.—Sebe Johnson, a negro, who last Tuesday shot and killed the 3-year-old daughter of O. E. Dean, manager for a naval stores company at Kinder, La., and seriously wounded Dean, was captured today by Sheriff Reed and brought here for safe keeping. The sheriff declared that posses were searching for the negro with the intention of lynching him.

Johnson fired at Dean with a shotgun and the load of shot going wild struck the child, killing her instantly. The load from the second shell struck Dean in the hip. The negro escaped before persons attracted by the sound of the firing could reach the scene.

COLORED FOLK CAPTURE MURDERER; NO LYNCHING

(Special to The News)

Natchez, Miss., Sept. 14.—After killing his wife and mother-in-law with a shot gun, Edward Walker ran to the Homochitto Swamps, pursued by the sheriff and a posse of white citizens, who failed to apprehend Walker after several days' hunt. The colored citizens of Natchez and community formed themselves into a posse and succeeded in capturing the fugitive after a short time. No attempt was made to harm Walker and he was placed in the local jail to await trial.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Metropolis

JAN 31 1915

CAROLINA GOVERNOR INVESTIGATES RIOT AT FAIRPLAY, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 30.—Governor Manning reviewed today the reports of officers of the law relative to the rioting December 20 at Fair Play, S. C., when three negroes were beaten and shot to death with the view of taking action in this matter, the nature of which he did not disclose. He stated he understood Governor Slaton, of Georgia, will ask extradition of the five white men of Oconee County now under bond charged with murder. One of the negroes was fatally beaten near Hartwell, Ga., by this mob, dying at Hartwell two days later.

New York Herald

27 June 1915

NEGRO ATTACKS WOMAN.

Posse Is Searching Virginia Mountains for Him—Sheriff Asks for Troops, Fearing Lynching.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

NORTON, Va., Saturday.—Mrs. Harvey Meade, the wife of a travelling salesman was attacked in her home here this morning by a negro, who choked her and then fled to the mountains. A posse, armed with rifles and shotguns, is scouring this section for the assailant.

The negro came to the home of Mrs. Meade and asked for change for $5. Mrs. Meade went to the telephone to call her husband, who happened to be in town this morning, and while standing at the telephone the negro slipped up behind her and grabbed her.

Mrs. Meade was choked, but not to the point of unconsciousness. Being a rather strong woman, she succeeded in fighting her assailant off until he finally fled.

The Sheriff of Wise county has telegraphed to Governor Stuart, at Richmond, and asked for troops to prevent a lynching of the negro if captured.

December 31, 1915.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1915.

As Head of the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, I cooperated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States, which record was sent out by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record, there have been, during the year just closed, 67 lynchings. Of these lynched 54 were Negroes and 13 were whites. This is five more Negroes and ten more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914 when the record was 49 Negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

Only 11, ten Negroes and one white, of those put to death, or fifteen per cent of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched for were: Murder, 17; five whites and twelve Negroes; killing officers of the law, 9; three whites and six Negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing an officer of the law, a family of four, father, son, and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, 2, white; insulting woman, 5; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1; white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; .

DIVISION OF RECORDS AND RESEARCH
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

From Monroe N. Work.

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